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THE

MILITARY HISTORY

OF

WISCONSIN:

A RECORD OF THE

Civil and Military Patriotism of the State,

IN THE

WAR FOR THE UNION,

WITH A

HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGNS IN WHICH WISCONSIN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN CONSPICUOUS—REGIMENTAL HISTORIES—SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS—THE ROLL OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD—MOVEMENTS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND STATE OFFICERS, ETC.

BY E. B. QUINER, ESQ.,
OF MADISON, WIS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH STEEL ENGRAVINGS OF EMINENT MEN.

IN ONE VOLUME.

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CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
J. CONAHAN,
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TO THE

BRAVE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS

OF WISCONSIN,

WHO

"Followed the Flag," or were Disabled during the Rebellion;

AND THE

RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THOSE WHO LAID DOWN
THEIR LIVES IN THEIR COUNTRY'S CAUSE;

AND THE

PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN,

WHO SO NOBLY AND PATRIOTICALLY AIDED IN UPHOLDING THE
INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT;

THIS VOLUME

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

INTRODUCTION.

The collection of the material for this work was begun soon after the outbreak of the rebellion. Being placed in a favorable position—in a clerical capacity—where most of the correspondence relating to the organization of the earlier regiments, passed through his hands, the author obtained the consent of Governor Randall, to the copying of such matters as would possess historical importance. The collection of material was continued during the rebellion. The business in which the author was engaged during the war, enabled him still further to become acquainted with the movements of all the regiments or other organizations sent from the State. In addition, access has been had to the reports and documents on file in the Executive and Adjutant General's Offices. From these sources the author has been enabled to prepare the work now presented to the public. Our object has been to give a plain statement of facts, as far as possible, in a concise form, without attempting an elaborate historical style.

We have endeavored to give a correct narrative of what was accomplished by the State authorities during the war, in filling the requisitions made for troops by the General Government—of the legislation necessary to enable the State officers to act efficiently in support of the Government, and to provide means to aid the families of those who enlisted in the United States military service from this State—and the various matters relating

to military affairs which engaged the attention of the several Executives and the Adjutant Generals of the State, during the war.

The chapter on the Sanitary operations of the State, gives an account of the several expeditions sent out by Governors Salomon and Lewis, under the superintendence of Surgeon General Wolcott, to the several battle-fields wherever Wisconsin soldiers were engaged, showing that the State has always exhibited an active and noble interest in the comfort and welfare of our sick and wounded heroes, as well on the battle-field, as in the several hospitals, where State agents were sent to attend to the wants and comfort of those of our soldiers who were inmates of those institutions.

In order that the general reader may understand the connection which Wisconsin regiments had with the general military operations of the Government, we have endeavored to make a short sketch of those operations in the several divisions or departments into which the rebellious district was divided, and the war was prosecuted, by the Government.

The regimental histories are prepared from the best material within reach. They are necessarily brief, but are believed to contain a fair history of the organizations, and the lists of casualties have been gathered wherever they have been officially published, or otherwise made public, and the names corrected, wherever it could be done. They are necessarily imperfect as even the original muster rolls cannot be considered as giving the names of enlisted men correctly, as every person knows who has occasion to examine the rolls. In many cases the casualties are not reported, or are so mixed up in the monthly reports as to defy all attempts to make up a reliable list. Besides this, the monthly reports, in many cases, contain only the names of those who were wounded and absent from the regiment when the report was made. The gathering of these casualties has involved

much time and labor, and they have swelled the work to much larger dimensions than was originally intended.

In the sketches of the military services of our general officers and others, we have attempted no literary effect, but have been contented to give a correct outline of their services as far as practicable. In many cases, due credit has been given these officers in the regimental histories, for the several actions in which they were engaged. A biographical notice of each of the regimental officers would have been an interesting feature, but it was impossible to obtain data for that purpose, except by personal application to the parties themselves, which in many cases would not have secured a reply.

Our acknowledgements are due to Governors Lewis and Fairchild, for the favors which they have extended for the preparation of the work.

To Adjutant General Gaylord were we especially indebted for numerous favors we have received at his hands, and the readiness with which our request to examine the reports and records in his office, has been responded to. At great labor the General has caused to be prepared from the monthly reports, a list of those killed in battle, or died of wounds received. By reference to the regimental histories, it will be seen that we have largely availed ourselves of this valuable record, deeming it the most correct of any list attainable, as it is taken from the original reports, and published in the Adjutant General's report of 1866. The statistics found at the end of each regimental history are taken from a table, also prepared in the office of Adjutant General Gaylord from the original reports.

We are also indebted to various officers for memoranda relating to their several regiments, among them, Brigadier General Fairchild, of the Second Regiment, Brigadier General Paine, of the Fourth, Brigadier General Allen, of the Fifth, Major General Solomon, of the Ninth, Chaplain Walker, of the Twelfth,

the Chaplain of the Thirteenth, Colonel Hancock, of the Fourteenth, Major Wilson, of the Fifteenth, Brigadier General Hobart, of the Twenty-first, General Winkler, of the Twenty-sixth, Mr. Tompkins, of the Twenty-ninth, Major Ball, of the Thirty-first, Colonel Warner, of the Thirty-sixth, Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Eden, of the Thirty-seventh, and Lieutenant Colonel Pier, of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, and to Lieutenant Stevens, of Company G, Sharpshooters, and Captain Zichrick, of the Twelfth Light Battery. To Sergeant George Fairfield, of Company C, of the Sixth Infantry, we are indebted for the loan of a well kept diary, from July, 1861, to the battle of Antietam, where he was severely wounded, and during the Wilderness campaign, up to the assault of the 18th of June, 1864, where he was again wounded.

A summing up of what was accomplished will show that Wisconsin sent to the field over 91,200 men, over 1,200 more than the several requisitions of the General Government called for. That nearly 11,000 of these were killed or died of wounds received in battle, or fell victims to diseases contracted in the military service, to say nothing of those who died after their discharge, and whose deaths do not appear upon the military records — that nearly $12,000,000 were expended by the State authorities, and the people of the several counties and towns throughout the State, in their effort to sustain the National Government.

At this date, only two regiments of Wisconsin remain in the field, viz: the Fourth Cavalry, in Texas, and the Fiftieth Infantry, at Fort Union, in Dakotah Territory. Since writing up the regimental histories, the Thirty-fifth and Forty-eighth regiments have been mustered out of service and disbanded.

After the completion of the body of the work, which has swelled to a volume far beyond the limits first intended, the Legislature of 1866, convened, and among other matters, passed

a law authorizing the establishment of the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Wisconsin," appropriating $10,000 for the purchase of the necessary buildings and grounds, and also, $25,000 for the support of the "Home," during the current year. In order that our readers may understand the character of the Institution, so nobly established by the efforts of Mrs. Harvey, and her friends, in a subsequent page of this introduction, we have given a description of the building, after a personal examination, accompanied by an engraving taken from a photograph made expressly for this work, together with a synopsis of the law establishing the institution, by which the friends of the soldiers' orphans will be able to understand the manner in which admission to the "Home" may be obtained.

Wisconsin may well feel proud of her record made in defence of the National existence. Shoulder to shoulder with the other loyal States of the Union, she has stood in the front rank. From her workshops, her farms and her vast pineries, have poured forth the stalwart men, who have filled up the organizations which she has sent to the field. The blood of these brave men has drenched almost every battle-field of the rebellion from Gettysburg to the valley of the Rio Grande. Establishing at an early day, a reputation for gallantry and endurance, Wisconsin regiments always occupied positions where hard fighting was to be done, and reference need only to be made to the history of the Iron Brigade, the Third and Fifth, the Twenty-sixth, the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Infantry in the army of the Potomac, to show that their pathway was marked by a bloody record.

It is out of place to assume that Wisconsin did better than her sister States. We claim that she did her full duty—that her several Executives in every way, used their best efforts to forward the desires of the General Government for troops—that her people responded from first to last, with a noble patriotism, to

the several calls — and that those who remained at home, were lavish of their means, not only to stimulate enlistments by the payment of extra bounties, but to aid and support that left wing of the grand army of the Union, composed for the most part, of the mothers and daughters of the Nation, and the effect of whose labors and patriotic efforts are seen in the happiness of many a family, for the return and restoration to health of many a son and father, who otherwise would have slept in death on Southern soil.

April 12, 1866.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

In the chapter on the sanitary operations of the State, we have incidentally mentioned that a project was on foot to establish a "Home" for the orphan children of soldiers of Wisconsin, who were killed or died in the service of the United States during the rebellion.

We are gratified to be able to state that the "Home" has been established, and by a recent act of the Legislature, adopted as one of the Benevolent Institutions supported by the State.

To correct a sentence in the notice of the institution given elsewhere, we here state that an erroneous impression prevails that the General Government donated the buildings. This is not so, as we are assured by Mrs. Harvey. The buildings were turned over to the owners of the property, in consideration of the rent and repairs necessary to place the main building in its original condition when taken possession of by the United States authorities.

Mrs. Harvey had entertained the idea of establishing an institution of this kind for two years preceding the end of the war, and on her return after the closing of her business as State agent, in the summer of 1865, she immediately set about the work which had occupied her thoughts for so long a period. It was ascertained that Government was about to discontinue the general Hospitals in the Northern States, among them, "Harvey United States Hospital," at Madison. Being eligibly situated, and admirably adapted for the purpose designed by Mrs. Harvey, negotiations were entered into with the proprietors of the property, and so liberal a proposition was received from them, that it was deemed advisable by Governor Lewis, and other prominent friends of the undertaking, that Mrs. Harvey should proceed to Washington to endeavor to secure a title to the buildings

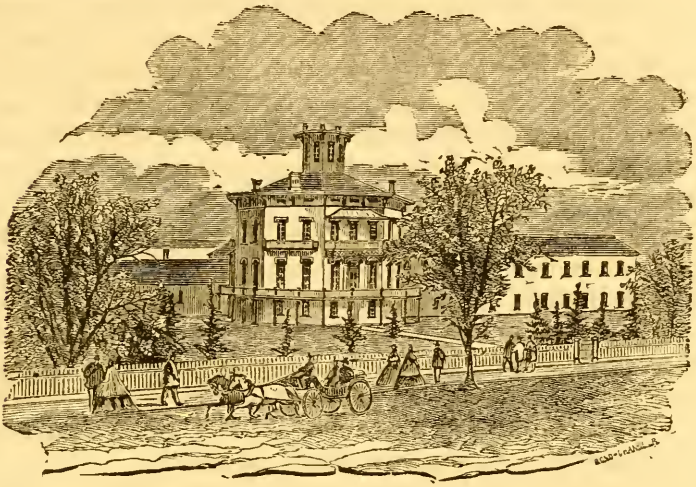
erected by the United States. The War Department had no authority to make a donation, but on investigation of the matter, it was ascertained that the buildings, which would have to be torn down, would have no value to the Government except as "old lumber," amounting to but a small sum, an arrangement was made as we have stated above — the proprietors receiving the buildings in lieu of rent and repairs, on condition that the property should be devoted to the purposes of a "Soldiers' Orphans' Home."

Soon after the return home of Mrs. Harvey, a sale of the "Hospital property" at Harvey Hospital, took place, the most of which, was purchased by the friends of the Home, at a price which Mrs. Harvey was enabled to pay by the liberality of the noble hearted citizens of Madison, and a few other places. It will thus be seen that the General Government did not donate any portion of the property, although it dealt liberally with the friends of the enterprise, and enabled them to establish at once the institution contemplated.

Repairs were immediately commenced, and the "Home" was ready for the reception of inmates on the 1st of January, 1866. The personal exertions of Mrs. Harvey, and liberality of the citizens of the State, had secured means for the opening and supporting of the "Home," until the needed legislation for making it a State institution could be perfected.

The property consists of a main building, built of stone. It is octagon in shape, three stories in height, with a roomy attic above, and an observatory at the top of the building. The several stories are reached by a spiral staircase in the centre, from the lower floor to the observatory. The lower floor of the main building is divided into a reception room — dining room for the officers and attendants — store room for bed linen and other articles — a small kitchen with range, complete with closets, pantries, etc. A bath and wash room, with a sleeping room for the superintendent of the lower dormitory, completes the lower floor. The upper stories are occupied as rooms for the officers and attendants, with a public parlor in the second story, and a recitation room, and two rooms used for hospital purposes, and a sewing room in the third story.

In order that the reader may better understand our description we have had a photograph taken, an engraving of which we here insert:



From the west side of the main building extends a wing two stories in height, used as dormitories. Here the beds are arranged lengthwise of the building in four rows. These rooms are well ventilated, light and airy. On the south side of the main building is a wing seventy-five feet in length, and twenty-five in width, the lower story of which is used as a dining room for the children of the "Home," and a large kitchen in which is a range sufficient for cooking for a large number of persons. The second story of this wing is occupied as a school room capable of seating one hundred and fifty pupils. An office is also attached to this wing. The building is heated by furnaces in the basement story. A large octagon barn also belongs to the premises, with a laundry, and a steam engine which supplies the building with water from the Third Lake, that forms the southern boundary of the premises.

At this time, April 6th, 1866, there are eighty-five children at the "Home," all of whom are well cared for, and a good school provided for them under the superintendence of Miss Torrey, a niece of Colonel J. H. Howe, of Green Bay. Another school

room is to be fitted up as the number of inmates of the "Home" increases, and it is expected that three hundred will be admitted by the first of June.

The arrangement and organization of the "Home," has been entirely under the supervision of Mrs. Harvey, who has been untiring in her exertions, both in securing the means to start the institution, and to place it in active operation. She fully appreciates the liberality of the generous people of the State who have lent their aid to the undertaking, and enabled her to carry out her benevolent design.

The object of the "Orphans' Home," is to afford to the friendless little ones, the blessings and comforts of a real Home, and no mother need feel any backwardness in confiding her children to its care. Proper attention will be directed to the physical, intellectual and moral development of the children, so that when the proper time arrives for their re-entering the active world, they will be qualified to fulfil the duties of useful citizens and reflect honor upon the State that adopted them.

On the 31st of March, 1866, Governor Fairchild approved a bill providing for the establishment of a "Soldiers' Orphans' Home." We append a synopsis of the law for the information of our readers:

SECTION 1. Establishes an institution to be styled "The Soldiers' Orphans' Home."

SEC. 2. Authorizes the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General to provide suitable buildings, and purchase block 152 ("The Farwell Property" in the City of Madison,) together with buildings and improvements, provided there is a perfect title, and it can be purchased for $10,000.

SEC. 3. When title is perfected, authorizes the Governor to appoint seven Trustees, to be known as "Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, of Wisconsin." Majority to constitute a quorum. Three to serve for three years, two for two years, and two for one year, or until their successors are appointed. Vacancies to be filled by the Governor.

SEC. 4. The Trustees to manage and direct the affairs of the "Home," making, with the sanction of the Governor, all needful by-laws and regulations for the proper administration of the "Orphans' Home," not inconsistent with the Constitution of the State and United States. No compensation to Trustees for services, but necessary expenses incurred in performance of their duties.

SEC. 5. Trustees to appoint the President and Secretary, who are to perform their duties under such regulations and instructions as is required by their by-laws. The State Treasurer to be *ex-officio* Treasurer of the Board. The Secretary to keep a faithful record of all transactions of the Board. The President to have power to call extra meetings of the Board on a written request of not less than two members.

SEC. 6. Board of Trustees to appoint the Superintendent of the "Home," and other officers provided for in the by-laws, and to fix the compensation of officers of the institution. Board to meet *annually* on the first Tuesday in October, and *semi-annually* on the second Tuesday in April. At each meeting to visit and examine into the affairs of the "Home," and at their annual meeting make a full report to the Governor of all their proceedings.

SEC. 7. Board of Trustees to have power to take and hold in trust, for the use and benefit of the "Home," any grant or demise of real estate or any donation or bequest of money or other personal property to be applied to the maintenance of soldiers' orphans or general use of the "Home."

SEC. 8. Superintendent to be chief executive officer of the "Home;" to have control and authority over all assistants connected with the institution below the grade desig nated in the by-laws as officers; to employ or discharge as he may see fit, being responsible to the Trustees for the proper discharge of that duty. For satisfactory causes, the Superintendent may be removed by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Board.

SEC. 9. All soldiers' orphans admitted to the "Home" to be maintained therein at the expense of the State.

SEC. 10. Board of Trustees to apportion, as near as practicable, the number of orphans to be received from each county on the basis of the number of soldiers' orphans actually residing in said county, and the County Board to apportion, as near as practicable, the number to be admitted from the county, between the several towns thereof, upon the basis of the returns made to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, as provided by Section 12 of this Act.

SEC. 11. Establishes the prerequisite for admission into the institution, as follows:— All orphans over the age of four and under fourteen years, whose fathers enlisted from this State, and who have either been killed or died while in the military or naval service of the United States, or of this State, during the late rebellion, or who have since died of diseases contracted while in such service, and who have no means of support, shall be entitled to the benefits of this institution, giving the preference to those having neither father nor mother in deciding upon applications.

SEC. 12. Board of Trustees to furnish each Clerk of the County Board with uniform blanks, with necessary instructions as to filling the same. These blanks to be distributed to the Chairman of each Town Board of Supervisors, and to the Mayor or President of the incorporated cities or villages within the several counties of this State. In cases of doubt, the death of the father is determined by the records of the Adjutant General of the State.

SEC. 13. On acceptance of any application for the admission of an orphan, the Chair man of Town Board of Supervisors or Mayor or President of a city to make an order for the removal of such orphan, so accepted, to the "Orphans' Home," in the care of some suitable person, and all necessary expenses incurred in such removal to be paid by the county in which such orphan child has a legal residence.

SEC. 14. Trustees to appoint an Executive Committee from their own number to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the by-laws established by the Board. Said Executive Committee is authorized to draw warrants on the fund belonging to the "Home," as may be directed by the Trustees, in conformity with this Act. All warrants so drawn to be countersigned by the Secretary of State, and to designate the appropriation from which the same shall be paid.

SEC. 15. Appropriates $10,000 out of the State Treasury to pay for the property authorized to be purchased by Section 2 of this Act.

SEC. 16. Act to take effect on publication.

In addition to the above, the Legislature appropriated the sum of $25,000 for the support of the institution for the coming year.

Under this law, Governor Fairchild has appointed the following persons as trustees:

For three years—Colonel R. M. STRONG, Reedsburg; Colonel HENRY HARNDEN, Jefferson; General C. C. WASHBURN, La Crosse.

For two years—Hon. N. M. LITTLEJOHN, Whitewater; Hon. W. J. ABRAMS, Green Bay.

For one year—Hon. B. F. HOPKINS, Madison; General E. S. BRAGG, Fond du Lac.

The Board of Trustees met at Madison on the 18th of April, and Hon. N. M. Littlejohn was elected President, and Colonel R. M. Strong appointed Secretary. The Board were in session several days, appointing Mrs. Harvey Superintendent of the Institution for the ensuing year, and passed such by-laws, rules and regulations as were necessary for the full establishment of the "Home."

It will be seen that the law establishes the manner in which orphans are to be admitted into the "Home," through the County Boards of Supervisors of each county, and persons who may have orphans in charge, will know how to proceed in securing the benefits of the "Home" for their wards.

The author has visited the Home, where he found about eighty children of both sexes, varying from four to fourteen years of age, all in good health, and apparently happy in their new "Home." They are well cared for, with plenty of good wholesome food, and everything to make them comfortable, without any appearance of being subjects of public charity. In case of sickness, every care and the best of medical attention is given.

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Mrs. CORDELIA A. P. HARVEY.
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Colonel O. H. LaGRANGE.
Colonel F. A. BOARDMAN.
Colonel SIDNEY A. BEAN.

MILITARY HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

CHAPTER I.

ACTION OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES IN 1861.

STATE ADMINISTRATION OF 1860 AND 1861—RESOURCES—LEGISLATURE OF 1861—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—LAWS PASSED—FORT SUMTER—POPULAR EXCITEMENT—CALL FOR 75,000 MILITIA—GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION—FIRST TENDER OF SERVICE—ONLY ONE REGIMENT—RESERVE REGIMENTS AUTHORIZED—FIRST REGIMENT ORGANIZED—CAPTAIN LITTLE—PROCLAMATION TO WOMEN OF WISCONSIN—TO THE PEOPLE—COMPANIES TENDERING SERVICE—SURGEON GENERAL WOLCOTT—ADJUTANT GENERAL UTLEY—CAMP RANDALL—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH REGIMENTS—DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON—MEETING OF LOYAL GOVERNORS—GOVERNOR'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN—GENERALS KING AND SCHURZ—TWO MORE REGIMENTS ACCEPTED—PATRIOTIC WOMEN—LETTER OF GOVERNOR RANDALL.

IN November, 1859, His Excellency Governor Alex. W. Randall, was reëlected to the office of Governor of Wisconsin, and entered upon the duties of his second term on the first Monday of January, 1860. The other State officers, elected in 1859, were the Hon. Butler G. Noble, as Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Louis P. Harvey, Secretary of State, Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, State Treasurer, being his second term, Hon. J. H. Howe, Attorney General, Hon. J. L. Pickard, State Superintendent of Schools, and Hon. G. Van Steenwyck, Bank Comptroller. The above named individuals composed the State administration for the years 1860 and 1861.

The reports of the several State officers, in 1860, exhibited the condition of the State before the outbreak of the rebellion.

The decennial enumeration of the population of the State was made in the year 1859, and Wisconsin was found to contain 775,881 inhabitants, being an increase of 470,490 in ten years, the population in 1850 being 305,391. Wisconsin was organized as a Territory in July, 1836, at which time the enumeration showed a population of 11,683. From that period up to 1842, the population increased very slowly, the tide of emigration not setting towards Wisconsin until that year, when the population of the State rapidly rose from 44,478, in the year 1842, to 155,277, in 1846. Wisconsin was organized as a State in 1848, when it was admitted into the Union. In 1846, the first wave of the great flood of emigration from the old countries reached the western shore of Lake Michigan, and from that time, yearly, our State has received a large share of population from that source.

We desire to show, by the above statement, the aggregate of the population of the State immediately preceding the war, and to state that fully one-third of our people being of foreign birth, many of them were not liable to do military duty, not being recognized as United States citizens. In round numbers, the population of Wisconsin, at the beginning of 1861, was about 800,000.

The valuation of real and personal estate, in 1861, was as follows:

Number of acres assessed	$17,298,631 83⅔
Aggregate value of lands, exclusive of city and village lots,	96,513,421 77
" " " " of city and village lots,	32,013,734 42
Total aggregate of real property, as assessed,	128,527,156 19
" " " " as equalized by State Board,	158,175,360 58
Aggregate value of personal property,	24,331,861 55
Total value of all property in the State, as equalized by the State Board of Equalization, was	182,507,222 13

At the beginning of 1861, the total banking capital of the State was $7,237,000, with a circulation of $4,580,832, which was secured by the deposit of State stocks to the amount of $5,120,080, and specie amounting to $88,725 50. Of the State stocks deposited for security, as above stated, $3,163,560 were issued by States who were eventually in open rebellion against the government. In consequence of the attitude assumed by these States, their stocks rapidly depreciated in the New York market, and the Bank Comptroller was obliged to call for further security from the banks of the State. This crippled many of the

banking institutions, and the financial affairs of the State were in a very critical condition when the war of the rebellion began in April, 1861. This state of affairs was in a great degree remedied during the summer of that year, by the sale of the State bonds authorized to be issued at the regular and extra sessions of the Legislature, in 1861, for war purposes. These bonds were sold to the bankers of the State, on condition that they should be deposited as security for the circulation then outstanding. To effect this, the stocks of the rebellious States were disposed of at the best price to be had in New York, and the proceeds invested in Wisconsin State bonds.

We cite these statistics of the State to show its numerical, economical and financial condition prior to the terrible contest which, for the past four years, has drawn so enormously upon the resources of the country, in the shape of men and money.

The educational and other institutions of the State exhibited a good degree of prosperity, but as they were only incidentally affected by the war, we content ourselves by merely mentioning the aggregate amounts of the different funds under the management of the State officers:

The School Fund was estimated at $3,234,156 00 on the 1st of October, 1860.
" University " " " " 286,725 92 " " " " " "

The number of persons between the ages of four and twenty, as reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for 1860, was 288,984, of which number, 199,455 attended school during the year.

Such was the condition of Wisconsin when she was called upon to aid the General Government in its effort to sustain itself against the designs of the secession conspirators. The commercial affairs of the State were sadly embarrassed by the depreciation of the currency, which was felt very severely by the State authorities when they entered upon the labor of raising forces for the National defense.

The designs of the secessionists were so far developed at the close of 1860 as to show that resistance to the National authority had been fully determined on. The formal act of secession in South Carolina, on the 20th of December, the seizure of the forts, arsenals and other property of the Nation, in the Southern

States, indicated that a struggle was at hand, which would necessitate a call, on the part of the President, for a military force, in order to preserve the National authority.

It is not the province of this work to discuss the points at issue or to enumerate the causes which led the Southern States to seek a disruption of the Union. Those matters more properly belong to the general historian. Our mission is merely to show what a single State has done towards sustaining the National Government in its great struggle for existence—to gather, and place in permanent form, the deeds of those of its people who went forth to battle for the preservation of the blessings which our favored country had so long enjoyed, under the liberal principles of our National Constitution.

The open acts of the conspirators attracted the attention of the authorities of the loyal States, and their several Executives took early occasion to lay before their respective legislative bodies the necessity of such action as would empower them to respond to any call which might be made by the President for aid to put down the threatened insurrection.

The Legislature of Wisconsin met at Madison on the 9th day of January, 1861. In his annual message, Governor Randall set forth the dangers which threatened the National Union, as developed in the actions of the secessionists up to that date. He also elaborately argued the question of the right of a State to secede from the Union, and goes on to say:

A variety of excuses are made for the threatening attitude assumed toward the Government and Union. The extreme Southern States complain of the personal liberty laws, and demand their immediate and unconditional repeal. * * * Further complaints are made because of the difficulty of enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law in the North.

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Personal liberty laws are found, or should be found, upon the statutes of every State. They ought to be there. All States have them, both North and South, varying in their character and provisions, yet still personal liberty laws. The highest duty of the Legislature of any civilized State is to provide, by every constitutional means for the protection of the rights of person of the citizens. So a law for the protection and preservation of the liberty of the people cannot be too stringent, if it is within the Constitution. The States never surrendered the right to protect the person of citizens. Every living human being has a right to a legal test of the question of whether he is a free man or a slave. While it cannot be consented that laws, looking to the protection of liberty, should be repealed, yet all such laws should conform to the Constitution of the United States. If, on a close examination and scrutiny, you are satisfied that any of the provisions of our personal liberty laws are in conflict with the Constitution, it will be your duty, as your pleasure, to so change them that they shall conform to that Constitution. But no fear, no favor, no hope of reward, no demand, no threat, should ever induce or drive a free

people to break down the walls of their protection. We love the Constitution and the Union of these States. We will make sacrifices of feeling to appease and conciliate our brethren, but *we will make no more sacrifices of principle.* While this Government stands, and we consent to live under it, Liberty may pay to Slavery the price the Fathers agreed should be paid, but, with our consent, it shall pay no more. We will abide by, and have never refused to abide by, the compromises of our common Constitution. But, subject to that Constitution, the civil and religious liberty, for which the flesh of the martyrs melted, and their bones crackled, in the flames; for which the Pilgrims became Pilgrims, and for which our fathers fought, shall travel down to other generations as they came careering on in the midst of the ages, with not one right impaired or one attribute lost.

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Secession is revolution; revolution is war; war against the Government of the United States is treason.

It is time, now, to know whether we have any Government, and if so, whether it has any strength. Is our written constitution more than a sheet of parchment? The nation must be lost or preserved by its own strength. Its strength is in the patriotism of the people. It is time, now, that politicians become patriots, that men show their love of country by every sacrifice but that of principle, and by unwavering devotion to its interests and integrity.

The hopes of civilization and Christianity are suspended now upon the answer to this question of dissolution. The capacity for, as well as the right of, self-government is to pass its ordeal, and speculation to become certainty. Other systems have been tried and have failed, and all along, the skeletons of nations have been strewn, as warnings and land-marks upon the great highway of historic government. Wisconsin is true, and her people steadfast. She will not destroy the Union, nor consent that it shall be done. Devised by great, and wise, and good men, in days of sore trial, it must stand. Like some bold mountain, at whose base the great seas break their angry floods, and around whose summit the thunders of a thousand hurricanes have rattled, strong, unmoved, immovable—so may our Union be, while treason surges at its base, and passions rage around it, unmoved, immovable—here let it stand forever.

In the same message, His Excellency urged the necessity of further legislation, in order to effect a more efficient organization of the militia of the State, and concluded in words that indicated that he "scented the battle afar off," and warned our legislators to make preparation.

The signs of the times indicate that there may arise a contingency in the condition of the Government, when it will become necessary to respond to a call of the National Government for men and means to maintain the integrity of the Union, and to thwart the designs of men engaged in an organized *treason.* While no unnecessary expense should be incurred, yet it is the part of wisdom, both for individuals and States, in revolutionary times, to be prepared to defend our institutions to the last extremity. I commend this subject to your wisdom and discretion.

On the 16th of January, the following joint resolution was adopted by the Senate, which was concurred in by the Assembly:

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the people of Wisconsin are ready to co-operate with the friends of the Union everywhere for its preservation, to yield a cheerful obedience to its requirements, and to demand a like obedience from all others; and therefore adopt, as the sentiments of this Legislature, the preamble and resolutions of the State of New York, as follows:

WHEREAS, The insurgent State of South Carolina, after seizing the Post Office, Custom House, moneys and fortifications of the Federal Government, has, by firing into a vessel ordered by the Government to convey troops and provisions to Fort Sumter, virtually declared war; and

WHEREAS, The forts and property of the United States Government in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana have been unlawfully seized with hostile intentions; and

WHEREAS, As treason, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, exists in one or more of the States of the Union; and

WHEREAS, FURTHER, Senators and Congressmen avow and maintain their treasonable acts; therefore

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of Wisconsin, profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired, hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the President of the United States: that we tender to him, through the Chief Magistrate of our own State, whatever aid, in men and money, may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government, and in defense of the more perfect Union, which has conferred prosperity and happiness on the American people. Renewing the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors in upholding the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Union-loving citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, who labor with devoted courage and patriotism to withhold their States from the vortex of secession, are entitled to the gratitude and admiration of the whole people.

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Governor be respectfully requested to forward, forthwith, copies of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the Nation, and the Governors of all the States of the Union.

A lively interest was manifested in the discussion of these resolutions in both branches of the Legislature. Several proposed amendments were defeated, and the resolutions adopted unanimously by both houses. It is worthy of remark, however, that the democratic members voted for the resolutions under protest, as follows:

In voting for the preamble and joint resolutions, No. 6, adopted by this honorable body, the undersigned ask the consent of the Senate to have this their protest go on the journal in connection with their votes, to the end that the country may know, that while we cannot vote against any reasonable proposition to aid the President of our common country in maintaining the Constitution and the laws thereof against treasonable violence and lawless force, we at the same time are in favor of announcing to the world our purpose to be just and even magnanimous to our brethren of the South, in all things just and proper under the Constitution, before (or at the time) we declare our purpose to resort to extreme measures. In other words, we believe it our duty that while we vote to aid in the execution of the laws, and the maintenance of order, we should at the same time hold out a means of reconciliation, with a view to avoid bloodshed if possible. Having failed, for want of numerical strength, to enforce these, our solemn views in the resolutions before this honorable body, we yielded to overpowering numbers in pursuance of patriotic motives, and voted for the resolutions, while earnestly, yet respectfully, protesting against the action of the majority in voting down the propositions we have contended for, with a view to a harmonious solution of the complications by which we are surrounded.

This protest, signed by the democratic members of the Senate and Assembly, was entered on the journals of both Houses.

On the 26th day of January, Governor Randall sent to the Legislature the preamble and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, on the 19th January, 1861. As these

resolutions possess historical interest, from the fact that they formed the foundation of the celebrated "Peace Congress" which met at Washington City in 1861, we insert a synopsis here.

In the preamble, it is set forth as the deliberate opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, that if the unhappy controversy between the South and North could not satisfactorily be settled, a permanent dissolution of the Union was inevitable—that the General Assembly, representing the wishes of the people of Virginia, was desirous of averting such a calamity, they therefore

Resolved, That, in behalf of Virginia, they extended an invitation to all States willing to unite with Virginia, for the adjustment of the alleged differences, to appoint Commissioners to meet at Washington on the 4th of February, 1861, to consider and agree, if practicable, upon some suitable adjustment.

The second resolution appointed five Commissioners to represent Virginia in said Convention.

The third resolution instructed said Commissioners, if any plan of adjustment was agreed on, involving amendments to the Federal Constitution, to communicate such proposed amendments to Congress, for the purpose of having the same submitted by that body to the several States for ratification.

The fourth resolution provided that if Congress should refuse to submit such amendments for ratification, as may be proposed, the Commissioners shall immediately communicate the fact to the Executive of Virginia, to be laid by him before a Convention of the people and the General Assembly.

The fifth resolution gave it as the opinion of the General Assembly that the resolutions submitted to the Senate of the United States by Hon. J. J. Crittenden should be modified, so that the first article proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States should apply to the territory south of latitude 36° 30′, and requiring the protection of slavery therein during territorial government, and that slave owners should be secured in the right of transit between and through the non-slaveholding States, and that this proposition should be the basis of settlement that would be accepted by the people of Virginia.

The remaining resolutions appointed Ex-President Tyler a Commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson, Commissioner to South Carolina and other

seceded States, for the purpose of requesting a suspension of any action which might produce collision between those States and the United States, during the pendency of the deliberations of the convention so desired by the people of Virginia.

Copies of the resolutions were telegraphed to the Executives of the several States and the President of the United States.

We have given a synopsis of these Virginia resolutions, deeming it sufficient for a perfect understanding of their import.

Resolutions appointing Commissioners to this proposed "Peace Congress" were adopted in the Senate and Assembly of Wisconsin, but there being some dissimilar features in the resolutions, as proposed by each house, so much delay was occasioned by the usual parliamentary manœuvering for a Committee of Conference, that the time for the meeting of the "Peace Congress" passed, and fortunately Wisconsin was saved the humiliation of participating in the attempt to settle our national difficulties on the basis set forth in the Virginia resolutions.

The result of that "Peace Convention," or rather the attempt to patch up our National Union, by making protection to slavery one of the amendments to the Constitution, has become matter of history. It is sufficient here to say that, on the submission of its propositions to Congress, that body, in both houses, speedily rejected them, as well as the Crittenden resolutions.

Those desirous of examining more fully the proceedings of this "Peace Convention," are respectfully referred to the general history of the rebellion, and also Moore's "Rebellion Record," where the proceedings may be found in full.

We are inclined to look upon that "Peace Congress" as a farce, got up by the secession conspirators, to amuse the people of the North, while they obtained time to proceed with their nefarious plottings, looking with contempt at the efforts for compromise thus being made, having resolved that no compromise or conciliation whatever would be concurred in by them, as they had fully made up their minds to break up the Union at all hazards.

At the beginning of the session, Senator Gill offered a resolution calling for a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly to inquire into the expediency of putting the State on a "war footing," and if deemed by such committee necessary and

expedient, that they report a plan or bill for that purpose. A bill was reported and became a law—for the defense of the State, and to aid in enforcing the laws and maintaining the authority of the General Government.

Under this act, and its amendments, Governor Randall was enabled to organize the earlier regiments for Wisconsin.

Section 1 stated that, in case of a call from the President of the United States, to aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws, to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States, the Governor was authorized to provide, in the most efficient manner, for responding to such call—to accept the services of volunteers for active service, in companies of seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each, and to commission officers for the same.

Section 2 authorized the Governor to contract for uniforms and equipments necessary for putting such companies into active service.

Section 3 appropriated one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and to pay for the transportation of troops, arms and munitions of war.

Section 4 authorized the issue of State bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars—directing how they should be prepared and made payable.

Section 5 authorized the Governor to negotiate the sale of the bonds, and directed the money to be deposited in the State Treasury, to be applied to war purposes.

Section 6 authorized the levying of a tax upon the property of the State, to pay the interest.

This law was amended subsequently, at the close of the session, so as to increase the amount of bonds to two hundred thousand dollars.

Escaping the hands of the conspirators who had been set upon his track by the secession leaders to prevent his inauguration, on the 4th of March, 1861, President Lincoln politely bowed his predecessor into retirement, and took up the reins of Government, and at once set to work in the effort to save the Nation from destruction. The conciliatory tone of his inaugural address, while, at the same time, he insisted that the integrity of the National

Union should be preserved, gave token to the people of the North that a man was at the helm of Government, who was disposed to sustain the principles of the Constitution, and, if necessary, to resort to stringent measures in order to preserve the Union intact. The public mind at the North became easier, and the development of events was watched by millions of jealous eyes, and when news spread throughout the land that the rebel cannon were levelled at and about to open on Fort Sumter, the people of the North prepared to gird on their armor and meet the onset, which had now become inevitable, with that determination and courage which the brave man feels when he has used every endeavor to conciliate and settle a contest without resort to blows. This was the condition of the public mind at the North, when the news arrived that the flag of Fort Sumter was lowered to the rebel conspirators, on the 14th of April, 1861.

No sooner had the news come over the wires, than all other business was laid aside, and nothing but "war, war, war," was heard in the cities, and villages, and hamlets. The pen is inadequate to describe the excitement which prevailed everywhere. Political parties seemed to be forgotten, and the public will was bent upon one idea, of sustaining the General Government, with men and money to the "bottom dollar." Political differences were merged in a single desire for the public good. Then we had a united North.

Early on Monday morning April 15th, Governor Randall received the Proclamation of President Lincoln, which reads as follows:

Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and Laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government; and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to re-possess the forts, places and property which have been seized from

the Union; and in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses in Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our
[L. S.] Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

On the reception of the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, the excitement was intense. For months the people had watched the lowering clouds, looking with anxiety for the storm to break, hoping, however, that some measure might be adopted whereby a resort to arms might be prevented. The persistency with which the Southern States proceeded in their mad career, by seizing National property, holding Secession Conventions, firing upon the steamer bearing succor to Major Anderson, and at last opening a cordon of fire upon the devoted garrison at Fort Sumter, demonstrated to Northern people that the great contest had begun.

With a unanimity unknown in the history of the Nation, the people of the north, almost as one man, arose and gave assurances to the National Executive that the Government should be preserved at all hazards.

In Wisconsin, as elsewhere, the public pulse quickened under the excitement. The dangers which surrounded the Nation awakened the liveliest sentiments of patriotism and devotion. For the time, party fealty was forgotten in the general desire to save the Nation. The minds of the people soon settled into the conviction that a bloody war was at hand, and that the glorious fabric of our National Government, and the principles upon which it is founded, were in jeopardy, and with a determination unparalleled in the history of any country, they rushed to its defense. On every hand the National flag could be seen displayed, and the public enthusiasm knew no bounds, and in city, town, and hamlet, the burden on every tongue was war.

At Madison, the Madison Guard and Governor's Guard appeared on parade, and after marching about the Park, proceeded to the Capitol, and paid their respects to Governor Randall. A large concourse of people had assembled in the Park and about the Capitol. Captain J. P. Atwood presented the companies, in an appropriate speech, to which the Governor responded, in substance as follows:

We have never been accustomed to consider the military arm as essential to the maintainence of our Government, but an exigency has arisen that demands its employment. The time has come when parties and platforms must be forgotten, and all good citizens and patriots unite together in putting down rebels and traitors. The war just commenced should be fought where it had begun, on the ground of the seceding States. Charleston, where the first act was rehearsed, should be the theatre of the closing scene. Fort Sumter should be retaken, and held, though it cost fifty thousand lives and a hundred million of dollars. What is money—what is life—in the presence of such a crisis?

The Governor closed by declaring that whatever power and whatever means should be placed at his disposal for equipping the army of Wisconsin should be most faithfully employed to prosecute the war, and to aid in restoring peace.

The occasion was one that roused up every patriotic impulse, and the speaker and audience seemed to feel that the hour had come for every man to do his duty.

The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Governor, and three for the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Legislature had voted to adjourn *sine die*, on Monday morning, April 15th, at 8 o'clock. No quorum being present in the Assembly, a call of the house was had, and the Sergeant-at-Arms sent for absentees. When a quorum was obtained, the following message was received from the Governor:

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE:

Extraordinary exigencies have arisen which may create the necessity of further legislation in order to aid efficiently the Federal Government to maintain its integrity. The act approved April 13, 1861, is entirely inefficient. It provides for an expenditure and outlay of money, and provides nowhere for drawing money until after it has been expended. Before anything can be done under that act, it requires a material amendment. It is a time when party politics sink into insignificance, and when the patriotism of legislators and the people must be manifested by works. An amendment of the law at this time will save the expense of a special session of the legislature, which I shall be compelled to call unless the necessary legislation is passed before an adjournment. A. W. RANDALL.

On motion of Mr. Spooner, in the Assembly, and Senator Foot, in the Senate, the resolution to adjourn *sine die*, at 8 o'clock, was rescinded.

On the evening of the 15th, there was an informal meeting of republican members of the Legislature and others in the Executive Rooms. The object was to discuss the subject of providing for a response to the President's call. Judge Cole, of the Supreme Court, was called to the chair, addressing the meeting in a sterling speech, full of patriotism and the noblest sentiments.

The democratic members had assembled elsewhere to discuss the mode of action which they should adopt under the circumstances. About 9 o'clock, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the meeting in the Executive Rooms and inform that body that they cordially endorsed every reasonable effort which could be suggested, in order to render aid to the General Government, and desired the opportunity to unite with the balance of their fellow members in the great work.

The announcement of this decision, on the part of the democratic members, was received with heartfelt enthusiasm, and a committee of three appointed to accompany the committee, and invite the gentlemen composing the democratic side of the Legislature to seats in the Convention, and to a coöperation in the objects of the meeting. Their entrance was greeted with applause, and they were received in a brief and eloquent welcome by Judge Cole. Their chairman, Hon. W. H. Ramsay, remarked that, on behalf of the democratic members of the Legislature, he wished to express their hearty desire to promote the welfare of our common country, by lending their aid and counsel in any deliberation which had for its object the defense of the country and the restoration of the principles of our National Constitution.

In response to calls, several speeches were made, brief and to the point, all uniting in the declaration that they were ready to sustain the appropriation of whatever sum might be necessary to enforce the laws and quell the revolt. Various sums were proposed. $500,000 or $1,000,000, if adopted, it was contended, would show to the South that Northern men were not parsimonious of money or courage when called upon to sustain the Government.

It will be well to state here that the rebels afterwards expressed themselves as astonished at the manner in which the Northern people met their hostile demonstrations. They had counted on a quiet submission, on the part of the North, to their demands,

and that a few weeks or months would serve to place the Southern Confederacy among the recognized Nations of the earth. The uprising of the North, with its armed millions of men, and thousands of millions of wealth to bear the expense of a long war, startled the Southern conspirators to a realization that they had awakened a mighty power, which must eventually crush their treasonable designs.

The law passed on the 13th of April was so amended as to authorize the issue of $200,000 of bonds.

Before adjourning, the Legislature passed a law exempting from civil process all persons enlisting and mustering into the United States service from this State.

The closing scenes in the Legislature are worthy of note, as showing the state of feeling which pervaded all classes at this period. In the forenoon, while waiting for business from the Assembly, the Senate took an informal recess, during which some patriotic senator struck up the song of "The Star Spangled Banner." No sooner had the first line been sung, than the whole crowd joined in singing both song and chorus, and never has that glorious old song inspired a more enthusiastic crowd than was then assembled. Hardly had the echoes died away, ere the strain was taken up in the Assembly Chamber, which was added to by the rushing crowd from the Senate, and from outside the Capitol, who joined in the chorus, and the volume of sound from hundreds of patriotic throats permeated through the whole building, and the old Capitol shook from basement to dome with the echoes. Every one, whether possessed of "music in his soul" or not, did his utmost to do justice to the song. The "Star Spangled Banner" hung over the Speaker's chair, and never did it look more lovely, or its stars brighter, than when thus saluted by the hundreds of patriotic hearts there assembled.

The Legislature finally adjourned, giving nine cheers for the Star Spangled Banner and three cheers for the Governor's Guard, who had just then tendered their services.

During Monday April 15th, the following despatch was received from the Secretary of War:

To His Excellency,
A. W. RANDALL, *Governor of Wisconsin.*
Call made on you by to-night's mail for one (1) regiment of militia for immediate service. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

The letter spoken of in the despatch was duly received and read as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15th, 1861.

Under the Act of Congress "for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, etc., approved February 28th, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below to serve as Infantry or Riflemen for the period of three months unless sooner discharged.

Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at or about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man.

The mustering officer will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor.

[Here follows the table of quotas of each State.]

The rendezvous of your State will be at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

I have the honor, etc.,

SIMON CAMERON.

To His Excellency,

ALEX. W. RANDALL, *Governor of Wisconsin.*

In obedience to the call of the President and order of the Secretary of War, and under the provisions of the law of the State, the Governor on the 16th of April, issued his proclamation, as follows:

TO THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN:

For the first time in the history of this Federal Government, organized treason has manifested itself within several States of the Union, and armed rebels are making war against it. The Proclamation of the President of the United States tells of unlawful combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary manner, and calls for military forces to suppress such combinations, and to sustain him in executing the laws. The treasures of the country must no longer be plundered; the public property must be protected from aggressive violence; that already seized, must be retaken, and the laws must be executed in every State of the Union alike.

A demand made upon Wisconsin by the President of the United States, for aid to sustain the Federal Arm, must meet with a prompt response. One Regiment of the Militia of this State, will be required for immediate service, and further services will be required as the exigencies of the Government may demand. It is a time when, against the civil and religious liberties of the people, and against the integrity of the Government of the United States, parties and politicians and platforms must be as dust in the balance. All good citizens, everywhere, must join in making common cause against a common enemy.

Opportunities will be immediately offered to all existing military companies, under the direction of the proper authorities of the State, for enlistment to fill the demand of the Federal Government, and I hereby invite the patriotic citizens of the State to enroll themselves into companies of seventy-eight men each, and to advise the Executive of their readiness to be mustered into service immediately. Detailed instructions will be furnished on the acceptance of companies, and the commissioned officers of each regiment will nominate their own field officers.

In times of public danger bad men grow bold and reckless. The property of the citizen becomes unsafe, and both public and private rights liable to be jeopardized. I enjoin upon all administrative and peace officers within the State renewed vigilance in the maintenance and execution of the laws, and in guarding against excesses leading to disorder among the people.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin, this 16th

[L. S.] day of April A. D. 1861.

By the Governor,

ALEX. W. RANDALL

L. P. HARVEY, *Secretary of State.*

Thus did Wisconsin wheel into line, and take her place with other loyal States, and gird on her armor to battle for the Union and its perpetuity. Gloriously has she fought the great fight, and all honor is due to the brave boys who have gone forth to represent her in the battle field, too many, alas, never to return.

Before entering upon the task of detailing the particulars of the organization of our military forces, we desire to show the reader the material which Governor Randall found at hand, out of which to meet the requisition of the President and Secretary of War.

Up to the opening of the rebellion, Wisconsin enjoyed the benefits of a militia law, to a sufficient degree to permit the Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin to draw his annual salary, his stationery, and to enable him to make a report of the number of men subject to military duty, and the condition and whereabouts of a few hundred rusty guns, which were in the hands of a score of independent companies, whose duty was to ornament the occasion of a 4th of July, or some other gala day.

According to the Report of the Adjutant General, for 1860, there were 130,000 persons in the State liable to military duty, of these, 1,993 were doing duty as follows:

Infantry,	23	companies,	rank	and	file,	922	men.
Artillery,	6	"	"	"	"	198	"
Cavalry,	2	"	"	"	"	104	"
Riflemen,	19	"	"	"	"	769	"
Total,	50	"	"	"	"	1993	"

According to the same Report, there were then in the hands of the above companies, and in the armory, 56 tents, 6 brass cannon, with carriages and limbers, without caissons, 135 flint muskets, 796 percussion muskets, 811 rifles, 35 flint pistols, 66 percussion pistols, 80 musketoons, 40 cavalry sabres, 118 artillery sabres, 44 swords, 1118 cartridge boxes and plates, 1340 cartridge box belts, 1360 cap pouches, 88 pistol holsters, 407 powder flasks, 371 gun-slings. This included condemned arms and accoutrements of all kinds.

Notwithstanding the inadequate operation of our militia law, several independent companies had been organized in various parts of the State, who took a soldierly pride in their knowledge of drill. To these Governor Randall naturally looked for men

to fill the requisition of the Secretary of War, and it is the promptitude with which several of these independent companies responded to his call that enabled him, in so short a time, to organize the First (three months) Regiment. Eight of the ten companies composing the First Regiment were organized partially under this defective militia law, and had attained considerable proficiency in drill.

Governor Randall determined to avail himself of the services of these companies, or, on their declining to volunteer, to disarm them, and use the State arms for the drilling of companies raised for active service. He accordingly sent out trusty agents, with orders to the commanding officers of such organized companies, to muster their commands within twenty-four hours of the reception of the order, and have them determine whether they would volunteer and prepare for immediate service. By this course, he gave such companies the first opportunity of mustering into the service of the country. In case they declined to volunteer, the agent was authorized to demand the arms and accoutrements belonging to the State, and forward them at once to the State armory. Many of the companies refusing to volunteer for active service, their arms were delivered over to the Governor's agent, and sent to the State armory.

To show that our old military system was not entirely devoid of good fruits, we append a list of such companies as responded favorably to the call of the Governor, with the positions they severally occupied in the regiments subsequently organized, as the Wisconsin Active Militia:

First Regiment (three months.)—Company A, Milwaukee Light Guard; Company C, Horicon Guards; Company D, Black Yagers, Milwaukee; Company E, Madison Guards, Color Company; Company F, Beloit City Guards; Company G, Park City Greys, Kenosha; Company H, Milwaukee Riflemen; Company K, Governor's Guard, Madison.

Second Regiment.—Company A, Citizens' Guard, Fox Lake; Company B, La Crosse Light Guard; Company E, Portage Light Guard; Company I, Miner's Guards, Mineral Point.

Third Regiment.—Company A, Watertown Riflemen; Company D, Waupun Light Guard; Company E, Williamstown Union Rifles, (late Mayville Rifles); Company G, Neenah Guards; Company F, Geneva Independents; Company G, Hudson City Guards.

Sixth Regiment.—Company B, Prescott Guards; Company D, Montgomery Guards, Milwaukee.

Such was the material on hand, to which Governor Randall was obliged to resort, in order to fill the requisition for one regiment of the militia. It will be seen that the First Regiment

was nearly completed from the old militia companies, recruited to the required strength.

The question having arisen as to which was the first company that tendered service, we have been to the trouble of securing evidence, from papers in the Executive Department, which seems to establish the fact without doubt.

In view of the threatening aspect of public affairs, at the beginning of the year 1861, and the evident tendency to a war-like collision, the Madison Guards, on the 9th day of January, 1861, held a meeting at their Armory, the proceedings of which were embodied in a letter to the Executive, as follows:

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9th, 1861.

To Your Excellency ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, *Governor of Wisconsin:*

SIR:—I have the honor to report to the Commander-in-Chief of the Military of Wisconsin the following resolution introduced by Lieutenant Plunkett, and this day approved by my command:

"*Resolved*, That Captain George E. Bryant be instructed to tender to Governor Randall the services of the 'Madison Guards,' in case their services may be required for the preservation of the American Union."

And I pledge you the services of my company at any and all times when you may require them for the preservation of our State and of our American Union.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. BRYANT, *Captain Madison Guards.*

This tender of service was duly acknowledged by Governor Randall, the Company highly complimented, and the assurance given that if the exigencies of the country demanded an exercise of military authority, the Madison Guards would be among the first to be called to duty in the field. Accordingly, on the 16th of April, 1861, the following letter of acceptance was forwarded to Captain Bryant:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
MADISON, April 16th, 1861.

CAPTAIN GEORGE E. BRYANT, *Commanding Madison Guards:*

SIR:—The offer of the services of yourself and Company, made some time since, to be enrolled in the service of the Federal Government, is hereby accepted, and you are authorized to fill your Company to eighty men.

Your obedient servant,

A. W. RANDALL, *Governor of Wisconsin.*

At the outbreak of the rebellion, little did the mass of people of the loyal States know the perilous condition in which the Government was placed. The infamous conspirators had taken care that the National Executive should be made as powerless as

possible. The contents of the National arsenals had been transferred to the armories of the seceding States, and placed in the hands of those who, it was designed, should use them in the overthrow of the Government. Military organizations were perfected, and thousands of men drilled to the use of arms, so that when the first cloud of smoke rolled away from Sumter, the National authorities discovered that the conspirators had a well drilled army, ready to go to the field, and that the hundreds of thousands of glistening bayonets, stolen from Northern armories, were ready to march to the destruction of the Republic. With its regular army scattered to distant sections, and the naval force sent to the farthest corners of the earth, and for the moment left almost powerless, the Government officials chose to keep their own councils until they were able to place the National Capitol in comparative safety. Such was at that time the condition of the Government, that it was compelled to call for volunteers from the loyal States, and request the several State Executives to clothe and equip them, relying upon the future ability of the National Government to reimburse the expenditure.

Under these circumstances, Governor Randall was instructed to organize, clothe and equip the force required from Wisconsin. Without experience in military affairs, and entirely ignorant of what was necessary to put a force of a thousand men into the field, Governor Randall went at the work with characteristic energy, and in four days a sufficient number of men were enrolled to enable him to report to the Secretary of War, on the 22d of April, that the First Regiment was ready to go into rendezvous.

No sooner was it known that Governor Randall had received a requisition for troops to sustain the Government than tenders of personal service, and of companies of men, were made to the Governor, and in all sections of the State public meetings were held to raise volunteers and money to aid the families of such as could go to the war was freely subscribed. At Milwaukee, Madison, and all the principal cities and towns, large sums were subscribed, and appropriated to the use above specified. In all these gatherings, the democrat and republican met on the same platform, advocated the same principles for carrying on the war, even to the annihilation of slavery itself, if necessary to preserve the Union, many of the democracy being more radical on that

point, as their published remarks will show, than their radical republican friends.

Justified by the overwhelming patriotism of the people everywhere exhibited throughout the State, and the large accumulation of requests for active service, the Governor telegraphed to Secretary Cameron, stating the facts, and requesting the assignment of more regiments from Wisconsin, urging that injustice had been done in calling for six regiments from Illinois, and only one from Wisconsin, when Illinois had not quite double the population of Wisconsin.

To this request, the Secretary replied thus: "one regiment for the present will suffice." It was interesting to see the outbreak of feeling exhibited when this reply was received, and to view the scenes enacted at the recruiting stations, when men were rejected for some imperfection, or declined on account of the company being full. Many a poor fellow was seen weeping, almost broken hearted, on being told that the company was full, or that he was physically disqualified for a soldier.

Repeatedly did Governor Randall plead for permission to raise more men, but without avail. The War Department seemed determined not to comprehend the magnitude of the rebellion, while the people themselves could see that a long war was in prospect, and were ready, with their blood and treasure, to sustain the Government, if they could be permitted to do so.

Notwithstanding this refusal of the War Department, the people still kept up their enthusiasm, and company after company was organized, filled up, and tendered to the Governor, until a dozen regiments were on the roll of the Military Secretary.

With Jackson-like disposition to assume responsibility, when necessary, so characteristic of Governor Randall, he determined to organize two or three regiments, which might be held in reserve for any further calls of the President. The Governor had been an attentive observer of the events which preceded the final action of South Carolina, in December, 1860. By a careful study of Southern character and institutions, and a thorough understanding of the principles on which the Southerners based their theory of secession and the establishment of a separate Government, Governor Randall had formed conclusions in regard to the magnitude of the contest, which led him to advise the strongest

measures, on the part of the Government, for its suppression. It was, therefore, with no little chagrin that he received the reply of Secretary Cameron. Persistent in his views of the necessity of the case, he immediately threw all his energies into the work of organizing additional forces. Therefore, no sooner had the several companies of the First Regiment been assigned, filled up and ordered into camp, than he ordered his Military Secretary to assign the next ten companies on the roll to the Second Regiment, with orders to hold themselves in readiness to come into camp at twenty-four hours' notice.

The several companies composing the First Regiment were ordered to rendezvous at Milwaukee by Saturday, the 27th of April, at which time they were assembled. Captain J. C. Starkweather, of Milwaukee, had been commissioned as Colonel; Charles L. Harris, of Madison, as Lieutenant Colonel; David H. Lane, of Kenosha, as Major; and Alfred R. Chapin, of Milwaukee, as Adjutant.

The departure of the several companies for Milwaukee was characterized by public proceedings at their several localities, and these pioneer soldiers of our State were greeted by the enthusiastic cheers of thousands of their neighbors and friends as they departed from their homes and firesides to put on the habiliments and accept the duties and dangers incident to a soldier's life.

Colonel Starkweather, assisted by James Holton, Esq., of Milwaukee, who had been appointed the agent of the State by Governor Randall, provided temporary quarters for the companies, as they arrived, in several of the public buildings and halls, where they remained, being boarded at the several hotels, until the Camp on the Fair Grounds, on Spring Street, could be made ready for their reception.

The State being required to clothe the soldiers sent to the field, the Governor ordered the purchase of the necessary quantity of grey cloth, and authorized contracts to be made for its manufacture into uniforms. He also ordered the purchase of shoes, caps and other articles necessary to the full equipment of the Regiment.

Awakened suddenly from a long period of peace, to assume, without delay, the attitude of a nation at war, the country was

found to be unprepared for the organization and full equipment of large bodies of troops. Particularly was this the case in the Northwest, being a great distance from the large manufactories and depots of goods. The Military Secretary of the Governor encountered much difficulty in procuring such supplies of cloth as would enable the Regiment to appear in uniform. It was, however, accomplished, although the several Companies showed a diversity of shades of grey, in their coats and pants, which gave a somewhat unique appearance when the Regiment was on parade.

A mess-house and other buildings were erected in the Fair Grounds, and the Regiment was in a few days encamped under canvass. Colonel Starkweather gave to the encampment the name of "Camp Scott."

Captain Henry Little, of the Seventh United States Infantry, had been ordered to this State as a mustering officer for the troops in Wisconsin. It seems, however, that the gentleman preferred to take up on the rebel side, and accordingly forwarded to Governor Randall the orders and books which he had received, with the information that he had tendered his resignation as an officer of the United States army. On being informed of the defection of Little, the Secretary of War ordered Lieutenant J. B. McIntyre, of the First United States Cavalry, to Wisconsin, to muster in our regiments.

The subsequent history of Captain Little shows that he joined the rebel army, under General Sterling Price, of Missouri, was present at the battle of Boonville, in that State, and when Marmaduke refused longer to lead his men in a hopeless charge upon the National forces, the rebel Governor of Missouri, Claib Jackson, placed Captain Little in command of Marmaduke's Brigade. He followed the fortunes of General Price into Arkansas, and across the Mississippi into Tennessee, and took part in the Battle of Iuka, on the 19th of September, 1862, where, in command of a Division in a charge against the gallant heroes under General Charles S. Hamilton, of our State, who commanded the Union forces, Little was shot from his horse by the side of General Price, being instantly killed.

The organization of the First was completed, and the regiment mustered into the United States service on the 17th of May, and

the War Department informed that it awaited orders to march. The danger to the National Capital, which was the cause of the urgent call for 75,000 men, had passed away, and the Regiment was allowed to remain in camp until the 9th of June, when, in obedience to orders of the War Department, it left the State for Harrisburg, Pa.

Called for, as the First Regiment was, in haste, and with the popular impression that the City of Washington was in danger, Governor Randall is entitled to much credit for the energy displayed in calling in a regiment of men, and, in ten days, placing them at the disposal of the Government, uniformed and ready to march. It is well to consider that our people were unused to war, that we lacked experience, supplies and everything requisite for the full equipment of so large a body of men as a regiment, and what, to-day, may appear trivial and unimportant, in 1861, was of a character to put the most energetic of men to a test of their best abilities. Secretary Cameron returned a high compliment to Governor Randall for the energy he displayed in responding to this first call of the Department for troops.

Finding it impossible to get early replies to communications sent to the War Department, at Washington, in regard to uniforms, arms and equipments for our volunteers, Governor Randall despatched a special messenger, with authority to lay before the Department the urgent necessity for supplying such information and instructions as would enable the State authorities to organize the several bodies of men which might be required from the State, and place them in camps of instruction, where they would be drilled and otherwise prepared to render effective aid to the Government, and also to procure arms, for use in these camps of instruction, and further, to ascertain whether uniforms and clothing would be supplied by the General Government.

The messenger reported that, at the War Department, he had been informed that our regiments would be furnished with arms after they were mustered into the United States service, that further than that they could not go, as the regiments arriving at Washington must be first served; that the Springfield Armory was the only source of supply at that time; that the large amount of arms which had fallen into the hands of the rebels had made it necessary to economize, in order that troops ordered forward

might be supplied; that all our troops would be armed by the Government as fast as called for. Further, that the Government could not get uniforms and clothing in sufficient quantity to supply the State troops, but that the State was depended on to fit its soldiers for the field, and look to the National Government for reimbursement.

The Governor endeavored to procure arms at New York city. A requisition from General Wool, on the Governor of Illinois, was secured, for three thousand stand of arms. This requisition, in the hands of a special agent, was sent to Governor Yates, of Illinois, who declined to fill it, as he doubted the authority of General Wool to make the order. The arms, under the control of Governor Yates, were examined by the agent of Governor Randall, and found to be of inferior quality, and pronounced unfit for the uses contemplated by Governor Randall. A scheme to get possession of the arms in St. Louis Arsenal had been set on foot by influential men at St. Louis, and the Governors of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin were requested to coöperate. It was feared that the secessionists would obtain possession of the arms, and use them against the Government. Agents were sent to St. Louis, but the seizure had been accomplished by Captain Stokes, and the arms stored at Springfield, Illinois.

Much complaint was made that our regiments were sent out of the State without being armed. It will be seen that Governor Randall used every means to procure them, and that Government, at the time, was actually unable, by reason of Floyd's treacherous conduct, to supply them.

In order to carry out his design of a reserve force in advance of the calls of the President, Governor Randall ordered the formation of the Second and Third Regiments, and eventually the Fourth.

Camps were formed for the reception of these Regiments, on the State Fair Grounds, at Madison, at Fond du Lac, and at Racine, at each of which places suitable buildings were erected for the accommodation of the soldiers.

On the 22d of April, the Governor sent out the following proclamation to the ladies of the State:

TO THE PATRIOTIC WOMEN OF WISCONSIN:

I know that you will respond cheerfully to my request that you contribute your aid in the present crisis, in the way of preparing lint and bandages for the use of the army. A much larger amount of such necessaries for an army may be prepared than may be required by the sons of Wisconsin, but in the long war likely to follow, there may be thousands who will require such kindness. Whatever is prepared can be forwarded to James Holton, Esq., Milwaukee, who will attend to its proper distribution

Your husbands and brothers and sons are called upon to aid in subduing rebellion, in punishing treason, in the maintenance of the Government, and in the execution of the laws. It is your country and your government, as well as theirs, that is now in danger, and you can give strength and courage and warm sympathies and cheering words to those who go to do battle for all that is dear to us here. Bitter as the parting may be to many, I am assured that you will bid them go bravely forward for God and Liberty, to "return with their shields, or on them."

I commend the soldiers to your kindness and encouragement and prayers, with full confidence, that when occasion calls, many, very many, Florence Nightingales will be found in our goodly land. Most respectfully,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

On the same day, the following proclamation appeared, informing the people of the progress making in the organization of companies, &c.:

TO THE PATRIOTIC PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN:

In six days from the issue of my Proclamation of the 16th instant, the First Regiment called for by the President of the United States, for the defense of the Union, is enrolled already for service. Five companies from Milwaukee, one from Kenosha, two from Madison, one from Horicon, and one from Beloit are assigned to the First Regiment, while nineteen more companies have tendered their services. It is to be regretted that Wisconsin is not permitted to increase largely her quota, but her loyal citizens must exercise patience till called for. I urge the formation of companies of able-bodied men to the number of seventy-seven each, in every locality where it can be done without expense for subsistence; men, who will pledge themselves to be minute men, standing ready, at short notice, to answer to other calls of the Government. When such companies are full, if infantry or riflemen, let them elect a Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign, and report to the Adjutant General for commissions and for orders. It is not necessary that men be taken from their peaceful avocations to be drilled for active service, though, where companies are located in large towns, it is desirable that they be drilled as far as possible in the use of arms. Whenever they are called into service, all their expenses will be paid. Where companies have been enrolled, and have reported, offering their services, they will be first called upon whenever a new demand is made upon the State by the President, which is likely to be very soon. I thank the good people of the State for their ready response to my Proclamation, and for their patriotic devotion to the country.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

In seven days after the Governor's proclamation, thirty-six companies had tendered service, although but one regiment had been called for by the Government. We give the locality of these companies, and name of the Captain, in the order of acceptance, to show the manner in which all parts of the State responded to the call of the Governor;—Madison Company, Captain Bryant; Kenosha Company, Captain McVean; Horicon Company, Captain Twogood; Milwaukee Company, Captain Bingham; Madison Company, Captain Fairchild; Milwaukee Company, Captain Mitchell; Milwaukee Company, Captain George;

Milwaukee Company, Captain Draher; Beloit Company, Captain Clarke; Fond du Lac Company, Captain McCall. These companies composed the First Regiment, and entered the service for three months. Milwaukee Company, Captain O'Rourke; La Crosse Company, Captain Colwell; Milwaukee Artillery Company, Captain Herzberg; Fox Lake Company, Captain Stevens; Portage City Company, Captain Mansfield; Milwaukee Dragoon Company, Captain Von Deutsch; Neenah Company, Captain Hubbard; Mineral Point Company, Captain Allen; Prescott Company, Captain Dill; Beloit Company, Captain Slaymaker; Oshkosh Company, Captain Bouck; Racine Company, Captain Strong; Janesville Company, Captain Ely; Shullsburg Company, Captain Vandergrift; Grant County Company, Captain McKee; Madison Company, Captain Randolf; Watertown Company, Captain Gibbs; Sheboygan Company, Captain Grey; Williamstown Company, Captain Hammer; Geneva Company, Captain Roundy; Oshkosh Company, Captain Scott; Janesville Company, Captain Wheeler; Green County Company, Captain Flood; Darlington Company, Captain Whitman; Grant County Company, Captain Limbocker; Berlin Company, Captain Bugh; Waupun Company, Captain Clark; Beaver Dam Company, Captain Catlin; Hudson City Company, Captain White. Of these thirty-six companies, it is worthy of remark, that although when originally organized, the President's call contemplated three months service only, they, with one exception, enlisted for three years. When it was known that Government required enlistments for that length of time, they, with alacrity, accepted the proposition, and were embodied in the first six regiments raised by Wisconsin, and all of them were engaged in the severest actions of the war, and covered themselves with honor. The exception was the Beloit City Rifles, many of whom were students in the College at Beloit, and had made no preparation for longer than a three months service. This induced some of the company to hesitate in mustering for three years, which, together with a misunderstanding with some of the officers, prompted the Adjutant General of the State to order them aside, and another company took their place in the Second Regiment. The company was afterwards disbanded, and many of its members entered other companies for three years. The people of Beloit were much

disappointed, as this company was composed of some of its best young men, and the city had taken much pride in its organization.

In order to distinguish the volunteer service from the organizations under the Militia Law, the Governor ordered that the new regiments and companies should be designated as the Wisconsin Active Militia. It was made the duty of the company officers to muster their men into the State service prior to muster into the United States service.

Dr. E. B. Wolcott, of Milwaukee, was appointed Surgeon General of the State on the 17th of April, and entered immediately upon his duties. The well known professional reputation of Dr. Wolcott, and the fact that he formerly occupied the position of Surgeon in the United States Army, induced Governor Randall to avail himself of his services in the organization of the Medical Department of our regiments. To this foresight of Governor Randall, and the eminent ability of Dr. Wolcott, our Wisconsin regiments, organized during the year 1861, are indebted for the outfits of stores and implements with which their Surgeons have been furnished, and which have conduced so much to the welfare of the soldiers in the field, and also to Dr. Wolcott's personal labors, after the battles in which our Wisconsin troops were engaged.

Seeking further for the services of men of experience, Governor Randall called Lieutenant T. H. Ruger, of Janesville, to his aid, and appointed him as Engineer-in-Chief on his staff. He also subsequently appointed Captain C. S. Hamilton, of Fond du Lac, as one of his aids. Both these gentlemen were graduates at West Point, and had served in the Mexican war—Lieutenant Ruger in the Engineer Department, and Captain Hamilton in the Infantry service. These gentlemen acted as military advisers, and contributed their military experience towards the organization of our earliest regiments. They were subsequently commissioned, and served during the war with distinction, both being made Major Generals of volunteers.

On the 25th of April, General James A. Swain, Adjutant General of the State, resigned, and the Governor appointed Colonel William L. Utley, of Racine, as his successor. The military department continued under the general supervision of

Governor Randall, until the organization of new regiments so increased the business of the office as to require the formation of Quartermaster, Commissary and Paymaster's Departments. The Quartermaster Department was placed in charge of Major W. W. Tredway on the 11th day of May, who acted also as Commissary General until the 28th of May, when E. R. Wadsworth was appointed Commissary General.

Sixteen hundred army blankets were purchased in New York by Governor Randall, for the use of the First and Second Regiments, and contracts for several thousand yards of grey cloth were made with Stewart & Co., Beaver Dam, and the Burlington Woolen Factory.

The Governor having determined to organize more regiments, as a reserve for future calls, accepted the proposition of the State Agricultural Society, tendering the use of their Fair Grounds, at Madison, as one of the Camps. These grounds were already enclosed with a high board fence, with several buildings which might be fitted for use until more substantial ones could be built. About the 27th of April, carpenters and laborers were set to work to clear up the grounds, enlarge one of the buildings for a mess house, and otherwise prepare for the reception of the Second Regiment. Halbert E. Paine, Esq., of Milwaukee, had been commissioned as Quartermaster of the Second Regiment, and superintended the preparation of Camp Randall, until Horace A. Tenney, Esq., was appointed Superintendent by Governor Randall, to oversee the erection of buildings, the preparation of suitable quarters, and to attend generally to matters pertaining to the fitting of the grounds for the reception of troops. Mr. Tenney acted as such Superintendent until 1862, when Camp Randall ceased to be a State institution, and passed entirely under the control of the United States authorities.

The following companies had been assigned to the Second Regiment, and were ordered to commence moving into Camp, at Madison, on the 1st of May:—Fox Lake Company, Captain Stevens; Beloit Company, Captain Slaymaker; Oshkosh Company, Captain Bouck; Racine Company, Captain Strong; Janesville Company, Captain Ely; La Crosse Company, Captain Colwell; Mineral Point Company, Captain Allen; Grant County Company, Captain McKee; Madison Company, Captain Randolf;

Portage City Company, Captain Mansfield. The Fond du Lac Badgers, Captain McCall, was originally assigned to the Second Regiment, but the Montgomery Guards, of Milwaukee, not being full in time for the First Regiment, they were set aside, and Captain McCall's company took their place in the First Regiment. The Second Regiment were all in camp by the 6th of May. The weather being cold and wet, and the barracks leaky, the soldiers suffered severely. They also suffered from the want of blankets, which the State was unable to purchase. The Governor appealed to the ladies of the State to furnish blankets and comfortables for the use of the soldiers until blankets purchased in New York city should be received. Some of the companies of the Second Regiment had procured uniforms at the several localities where they were recruited. The others were uniformed by the Quartermaster General. The patriotic ladies in Madison, Watertown, and other places volunteered to make up the flannel shirts and drawers needed by the volunteers of the earlier regiments.

On the 7th of May, the Secretary of War telegraphed to Governor Randall that no more three months volunteers were wanted; that those companies recruited must enlist for three years or the war, or be disbanded. This question was submitted to the companies of the Second, and about 500 of those enlisted consented to go in for three years. The Beloit Rifles, Captain Slaymaker, did not appear on the ground, and it being understood that they declined going for three years, they were set aside by the Adjutant General, and the Milwaukee Rifles, Captain Langworthy, took their place. The companies short of men, by the order to enlist for three years, were given time to fill up, which they did in a few days.

For some time before the downfall of Fort Sumter, the attention of the Government authorities had been given to preparation for the defense of the Capital. Orders were given for the assembling of the Militia of the District of Columbia, and their muster into the United States service. Many of them refused to do so, alleging one pretense or another for this course, but in many cases it was evidently owing to the sympathy with the rebel cause. Volunteer companies were also formed. It was said that President Lincoln had reliable information that the rebels designed an immediate attack on Washington, with 30,000 men,

and that the Governors of the nearest loyal States were desired to call troops together, to be used for the defense of the City in case of a rebel attack. These preparations were going on when President Lincoln issued his Proclamation for 75,000 militia. To still further add to the public defense, the employees of the several Departments were organized into military companies. Many strangers, temporarily in the City, with a patriotic desire to aid in the defense of the Capital, enrolled themselves under the command of Colonels Cassius M. Clay and Jim Lane, of Kansas, and took their turns in guarding the several avenues leading into the City, a heavy force being stationed at the end of Long Bridge, over which, it was supposed, the rebels would march to the attack. Many of our Wisconsin people thus evinced their patriotic impulses, and shouldered arms in defense of Washington City. The basement of the Capitol was turned into quarters for the troops, and the lower stories of the Patent Office and other public buildings were barricaded, or fitted up for defense, or for military quarters.

The excitement at the North, over the attack on Fort Sumter, was redoubled at the reports circulated in regard to the rebel designs on Washington. In thirty-six hours after the call for 75,000 militia, old Massachusetts, God bless her, had more than five regiments ready to march. The Sixth was sent to Washington April 17th, and on the 19th encountered the mob, in going through Baltimore, losing several killed and wounded, but dealing a fearful lesson to their assailants, and arrived in Washington, being the first regiment of volunteers, fully equipped, which entered the city for its defense. Four or five hundred unarmed troops, from Pennsylvania, had arrived the day before.

The attack on the Massachusetts troops, by the mob at Baltimore, closed for a time the communications with Washington, and the excitement became intense throughout the North, lest the rebels should attack the Capital in its defenseless condition. The Governor of Maryland declared that no more troops should pass through Baltimore. This only tended to increase the indignation of the people of the North, and a determination was made to go through Baltimore, even if it was necessary to raze it to the ground. In the meantime, the railroad bridges between

Havre de Grace and Baltimore had been destroyed, and communication, by rail, with Washington was impossible. At this time, General Ben. Butler reached Philadelphia with the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, where he learned that the railroad was impassable beyond Havre de Grace. He accordingly run the trains to that point, seized the ferry boat, and took the responsibility of ordering the Captain to steam down to Annapolis, below Baltimore; arriving there, he was soon followed by the Seventh New York Regiment. Repairing the locomotives and relaying the track, which had been torn up by the secessionists, the Seventh Regiment reached Washington on the 25th of April, where they were received with the intensest enthusiasm. The next day, several thousand troops landed at Annapolis, from steamers sent round by Chesapeake Bay. These were despatched as fast as the railroad from Annapolis would permit, and on their arrival at Washington were greeted with heartfelt satisfaction, and the Government authorities began to feel that the Capital was safe. Troops continued to arrive, the route through Baltimore having been opened by General Butler, with his Massachusetts troops, and the public heart of the North beat more freely.

The dimensions of the conspiracy had been increased by the formal secession of Virginia. Reports were rife of the assembling of rebel troops at Richmond, for the purpose of moving on Washington. The uncertain position of Maryland also gave cause for the apprehension that she, too, would finally go over to the rebels. Under these circumstances, President Lincoln, finding the 75,000 men called for on the 15th of April insufficient to suppress the rebellion, issued another Proclamation for 83,748 men—42,034 volunteers, 22,714 recruits for the regular army, and 18,000 seamen for the navy, all for three years service. The tone of the Proclamation seemed to indicate that the President did not consider his authority to call out troops for the defense of the Government sufficient unless sanctioned by Congress. He could not mistake the opinions and desires of the people of the Northern States, for, at the very moment he issued that Proclamation, at least 500,000 men had been enrolled, and anxiously waiting for him to accept their services.

A convention of the Governors of the several loyal States was called at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 3d of May, at which were present the Governors of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. The Governors of New York and Illinois were represented by proxies. The several members of the convention were serenaded at the Angier House, which was responded to by their appearing on the balcony, and acknowledging the compliment. Being severally introduced to the audience by the Mayor of the City, addresses were delivered. Governor Randall, on being introduced, spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF OHIO:

I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and upon the State which I represent, by thus calling me out. We have been in the habit of saying that the strength of the Government was in the ten thousand chords which bind together the people of our land, but now this is all changed, and without fault of ours. Rebellion and treason are abroad in our land. We know where this commenced, and we know, too, where it must end. There is but one course for us to pursue, and that should be followed. We should transport an army down the Mississippi, and blaze a broad track through the whole South, from Montgomery to Charleston. Charleston should be razed, till not one stone is left upon another, till there is no place left for the owl to hoot nor the bittern to mourn. Had I the power, were I possessed of the thunderbolts of Jove, I would wipe out not only traitors but the seed of traitors. We are no longer republicans or democrats, but all parties are blended into one. We are brothers and patriots in a common cause. Have we interfered with Southern institutions? Have we not given them what our Constitution and the Constitution of our fathers requires? We will pay the price which our fathers paid, and no more. Wisconsin is a younger sister, but she, like Ohio, was born of Virginia, when liberty was the theme of her orators, and her children have not forgotten the lessons taught.

The objects of the convention are well set forth in the letter of Governor Randall to President Lincoln, and we, therefore, lay it before our readers, with the information that the letter was sent to President Lincoln by the hands of our esteemed fellow citizen, Judge Hood, who bore also a letter of introduction informing the President that Judge Hood was a true, reliable and intelligent man, entitled to confidence in all things, and who was authorized to consult upon the difficulties as affecting the Northern border and Northwestern States, and to receipt for such arms as might be furnished by the Government to the State:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MADISON, Wis., May 6, 1861.

His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

A meeting of the Governors of several of the Western and Border States, on the evening of Friday last, at Cleveland, Ohio, resulted in a determination to make to you some suggestions in regard to the supposed condition of portions of the country, and to ask advice from the President. Messengers were selected to confer with you. The extreme anxiety we feel, and the anxiety felt by the people of the Border and North-western

States, must be our sufficient warrant for urging some more definite course of policy in regard to the relations between the Government and these States. We are prepared, and the people of the States we represent are prepared, to sustain you and your Administration in every measure, however extreme, for the suppression of this untoward rebellion, and for the punishment of the treason. We appreciate, also, most fully, the difficulties under which you labored in taking the reins of Government at a time when its treasury was empty and its credit exhausted; when its army was scattered, its ships dismantled or disabled, or in foreign ports, and its arms secured by *deposit in the hands* of traitors. We appreciate, also, the anxieties incident to the known or suspected treachery of a multitude of civil, military and naval officers. We can understand the immense labor that must have been performed to bring back the Government to the point it has now reached. We approve most fully of what has been done by the Government, and are prepared to expect still further exhibitions of energy, such as the public exigencies demand. But now we wish to submit to you the absolute necessity, since Washington is safe, of giving more attention to the country immediately contiguous to the line between the free and slave States. The fierceness of this wicked rebellion is to exhibit itself through the last named extent of country more than anywhere else, and on the law and Government side of that line, there is less preparation than almost anywhere else. From Pittsburg and Cincinnati to the mouth of the Ohio, on the northern side of the river, the country is almost entirely defenseless against an armed enemy. Cincinnati, and numerous smaller towns on the river, could be utterly destroyed, and the country about them laid waste, without the means of resistance. It would require no very heavy battery and no very large army to take Cairo, and for a long time to hold it. The commanding positions, for defense or attack, are on the south side of the Ohio. It is matter of absolute necessity, not only for the Northern Border States, but for all the North-western States, to be able to control the business and commerce of the Ohio River, and the Upper Mississippi, in order to reach a vital part of this rebellion. We must be able to cut off all supplies of breadstuffs, and also to stop the transit or transportation of arms or munitions of war. An enemy to our common Government cannot be permitted to hold an important point like Cairo. The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers must be kept, at all times, open to the legitimate commerce and business of the North-west. The vast lumber and mineral interests of Wisconsin, independent of her commanding produce and stock trade, bind her fast to the North Border States, and demand, like them, the free navigation of the Mississippi, and all its tributaries, from their highest navigable waters to their mouths.

It requires but slight knowledge of the country and of the character of the States to see all this. The necessities I have named being granted, we must look to the means necessary to do what ought to be done in the least possible time. It needs men, will, arms and munitions of war. One hundred and sixty thousand men can be rallied, in four weeks, for this purpose, and among the swarming millions of the North Border and North-western States, there is but one pulse beating to-day, and but one purpose: to hold up your hands, sustain the integrity of the Government, and aid in executing the laws in every State alike. The North-west needs a better military organization, and a military head to which it can immediately look for orders, and to which it can communicate its necessities without tedious and mischievous delays. I know full well that the Government will do for the West and Border States just as fast as *it seems* to see a necessity. *We see* a necessity now, not only for the safety of the Government, but for the safety of the free Border States, for immediate action. There is no occasion for the Government to delay, because the States themselves are willing to act vigorously and efficiently. I must *be permitted to say it, because it is a fact*, there is a spirit evoked by this rebellion, among the liberty-loving people of the country, that is driving them to action and if the Government *will not permit them to act for it, they will act for themselves.* It is better for the Government to direct this current than to let it run wild. So far as possible we have attempted to allay this excess of spirit, but there is a moral element and a reasoning element in this uprising, that cannot be met in the ordinary way. There is a conviction of great wrongs to be redressed, and that the Government is to be preserved by them. The Government must provide an outlet for this feeling, or it will find one for itself. If the Government does not at once shoulder this difficulty, and direct this current, there will come something more than a war to put down rebellion; it will be a war between Border States, which will lose sight, for a time, of the Government. If it was absolutely certain that the seventy-five thousand troops first called would wipe out this

rebellion in three weeks from to-day, it would still be the policy of your Administration, and for the best interests of the Government, in view of what ought to be the great future of this Nation, to call into the field, at once, three hundred thousand men. The majesty and power of the Government, if it has either, should be manifested *now, so that the world may see it.* When *the people* see that their uprising has put down the rebellion, they will be satisfied, and not before, because they understand the Government to be theirs, and that they are a part of it.

The Border and Northwestern States cannot wait to see their towns and cities, upon navigable streams, sacked and burned, and the contiguous country wasted, and then content themselves with retaliation. They should have the *means of preventing* disasters of the kind.

These States cannot be satisfied with small call after small call of *raw troops*, to be put into the field as soon as mustered, without discipline or drilling. They would not be soldiers, but marks for an enemy to shoot at. We want to understand the use of arms, to be efficient soldiers, either in defending ourselves or in aiding the Government. We cannot learn the use of them until we get them.

We want an authority to put more men into the field, and we want arms for the men. The soldiers must go into camp and learn the use of weapons and the duties of soldiers. If the Government cannot at once furnish arms, the States are ready to do it, and wait upon and aid the Government. Unless something of this kind is done, I much fear that what we count our greatest strength will prove our most dangerous weakness.

It should be determined *now* to what extent the Government expects aid from the States, so that the States can be preparing that aid, both in furnishing men and providing arms, and so that, when mustered into service, the army may be efficient. If the Government *authorizes* the States to act efficiently, in organizing military forces, and in arming them, it can then both hold the control of those forces, and by distributing arms to the States, or authorizing their purchase by the States, for the use of the Government, it would have the right, as well as power, of ultimate direction and control, without the confusion that otherwise might arise between the States and the Government.

In Wisconsin, we need arms now. Illinois has but a trifle over double the population of Wisconsin, and the call for six regiments from Illinois, and but one from Wisconsin, was so disproportionate as to excite extreme dissatisfaction. Companies for five regiments, instead of one, are drilling now, without arms, and two regiments, but partially armed, are in camp. I have endeavored, time after time, to ascertain, both by messengers and letters, to what extent service would be required, or proffered service received; and to what extent it was expected the States would arm, equip and uniform the men. I have failed to obtain any satisfactory information. The Government, in order to retain the confidence of the people, must show *some confidence* in the people. The people are anxious to know what, and how much, is expected of them, and they are ready to respond. While the details of the policy of the Government should not be made public, information of the general purposes of the Government should be lodged somewhere in each loyal State, so that there can be an authoritative assurance of what the Government expects and intends. I received a request to send to St. Louis for arms, but before my messengers reached there, the arms had been moved to Illinois. I received, then, an order from General Wool upon the Governor of Illinois, for three thousand stand of arms—enough, with what Wisconsin already had, to arm five regiments of men. While my messenger was on his way to Springfield, a despatch from General Wool stated that his powers had been suspended, and that the Governor of Illinois, of course, could not answer the order. I have to request that arms be furnished to arm such troops as are likely to be called into service from this State, so that our soldiers may become accustomed to the use of them, or that a license be given to purchase arms to be used for the same purpose, and ultimately turned over to the Government, after its troubles are quieted, upon its order.

You will excuse the frankness and freedom of this communication. The great interests involved, and the anxiety of the whole people, have induced me to thus address you, and I feel assured that you will receive it with the good will with which it is intended.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

In response to this letter, the Governor received the following from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861.

GOVERNOR A. W. RANDALL, *Madison, Wis.:*

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, addressed to the President of the United States, and by him referred to this Department, giving an account of the proceedings of the Governors of a number of the States, held at Cleveland, on the 6th instant, and containing suggestions in regard to the condition of public affairs.

The assurances of those who composed that meeting, that the people of the States whom they represented are prepared to sustain the President and his Administration in every effort which may be made to suppress the present rebellion is gratifying to the President and those connected with him in the administration of the Government, and honorable to the people of the States those high functionaries represented at that meeting.

Concurring fully with you and your associates, as to the necessity of giving attention to the country immediately contiguous to the line between the free and slave States, I beg leave to assure you that all the steps deemed necessary to be taken have already, or are now being taken. Before this letter reaches you, you will have received a dispatch from this Department, informing you of the number of regiments desired from your State, to serve during the war, which will be mustered into service as soon as practicable, and ordered to be marched into the field when they may be most needed.

I learn from your communication that in Wisconsin there is a need for arms now. These, I beg to assure you, will be furnished immediately to all your regiments on being mustered into service. Difficulties like those you mention to have occurred under the first call of the President, in regard to the arms of Wisconsin, are naturally incident to an occasion like that then existing, and I trust it will not happen again. I regret that the people of your State should for a moment doubt the disposition of the Government to do full justice to them and to give them as large a quota of troops to be furnished for the war as can consistently be given to her, and I trust the requisition now made will be entirely satisfactory to them. I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

The requisition spoken of was for three regiments—one for three months, and two for three years or the war. At this time, companies sufficient for over ten regiments were reported as tendering service, and anxious to go to the war. The War Department, for some reason, was disposed to throw a wet blanket on the efforts of the Governor, and the patriotism of the people, at this stage of the rebellion.

On the 7th of May, orders were issued by the Governor appointing General Rufus King as Brigadier General, and assigning the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments, as the First Wisconsin Brigade, to his command. This brigade organization was never recognized by the General Government, but General King was appointed by President Lincoln Brigadier General, and organized the famous "Iron Brigade," consisting of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, and Nineteenth Indiana, which command he retained until placed in command of a division.

General King was on his way to Europe, as Minister to Rome, when the rebellion broke out. He immediately resigned his position, and accepted a Brigadier Generalship.

Our fellow citizen, Carl Schurz, was about this time appointed Minister to Spain, but his steps were arrested by the approaching contest, and procuring leave of absence from his European post, entered the military service of the United States, being commissioned as Major General, which position he held during the war.

Early in May, companies had been assigned to the Third and Fourth Regiments, and their officers instructed to board and lodge their men at recruiting rendezvous, to be ready to be called into camp at short notice. This work was done before it was known that Government would require any more men.

On the 6th of May, Governor Randall received a telegram from Secretary Cameron, stating that it was desirable that regiments sent from Wisconsin should enlist for three years, or during the war, and ordering the mustering out of such persons as declined to enlist for that time. In a subsequent telegram, the Secretary of War stated that the quota of Wisconsin, under the new call, was two regiments.

The Governor still wishing to gratify the enthusiastic desires of the companies who had tendered their services, again wrote to the Secretary, urging the Department to call for five more regiments from Wisconsin. The Secretary replied "that as anxious as are the people of your State to furnish the volunteers, they are no more so than I am to gratify their wishes, but this I cannot do, but I have done the best I could, by giving you three regiments—one for three months, and two for three years." In reply to another letter of Governor Randall, the Secretary made answer, "Two regiments are assigned to your State in addition to the regiment of three months militia already called for, making three regiments. *It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number*, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than three regiments, *and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge.*"

Nothing daunted by these discouraging refusals, Governor Randall proceeded to organize the Second, Third and Fourth Regiments. The Second Regiment was in camp, and the companies of the Third and Fourth were at rendezvous.

One of the great features of this war of the rebellion has been the position occupied by the women of the loyal States, and the great work which they have been able to accomplish, stands out in bold relief, and challenges the admiration, not only of our own people, but of the civilized world. For the spirit manifested by the daughters of America, history finds no parallel in the records of any nation, and the patriotic women of the loyal States deserve a monument higher than that on Bunker Hill, for their achievements in aiding our suffering soldiers in the hospitals and on the bloody field.

At the Assembly Hall, the ladies performed a large amount of labor, done at a time when great suffering would have occurred, if their timely assistance had not been rendered. Ladies in Watertown and other places were supplied with material, and assisted in making up the shirts and drawers so much needed by our volunteers.

Much credit is due Mrs. B. F. Hopkins, and her staff of assistants, in carrying out the benevolent designs of the ladies, and the Governor in a letter, on the occasion of a collation in the Assembly Hall, on the conclusion of their labors, gratefully acknowledged the services performed by the ladies in aid of the Quartermaster's Department of the State. The Governor's letter is worth preserving:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MADISON, May 11, 1861.

TO THE PATRIOTIC LADIES OF MADISON:

I am necessarily compelled to be absent from Madison this morning, or I would, in person, pay my respects to you.

I thank you for the devotion you have manifested, and the sacrifices you have made, in aiding to prepare comforts and necessaries for the gallant sons of our beloved State, who go so bravely to defend and maintain our common Government. Next to the devotion they must feel to the good cause in which they are engaged, will be the homage their noble hearts will pay you for the kindness and consideration and care you have bestowed for them and upon them. It is not the business of your sex to mingle in the severer strifes of the thronging heaving world, but we know that where smiles are sweetest and eyes are brightest, there hearts are warmest, and that thence comes encouragement and moral strength to the stalwart-hearted men of the land. In another age, wives and mothers and daughters sent husbands and sons and brothers to the fierce battle fields, to gain for themselves and for us and for all who are to come after

us, all that is great and useful and good in our institutions. To-day, you, following the patriotic example of the noble women of the Revolution, send freely out all who are near and dear to you, to preserve and maintain, for all coming time, what was so fearfully acquired. Remember now, and always, that your kindness will never be forgotten.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

It is proper here to remark that the effort of the ladies at Madison and other places laid the foundation for the permanent organization of the "Soldier's Aid Society," and kindred benevolent institutions throughout the State, having for their object the gathering and forwarding of sanitary supplies to the soldiers in the hospitals and in the field—a labor that has contributed much to the comfort and welfare of the soldier, and smoothed the death-bed of many of our brave boys, who have in the field and hospital laid down their precious lives for the cause of their country.

CHAPTER II.

ACTION OF STATE AUTHORITIES IN 1861—CONTINUED.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—LAWS PASSED—STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS—THIRD AND FOURTH REGIMENTS—SIX REGIMENTS ACCEPTED—FIFTH AND SIXTH REGIMENTS—LETTER TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN—SEVENTH AND EIGHTH REGIMENTS—CAVALRY AUTHORIZED—SHARP-SHOOTERS—STATE AGENTS—CIRCULAR TO LOYAL GOVERNORS—STATE BONDS—LETTER TO SECRETARY OF WAR—MORE INFANTRY ACCEPTED—ARTILLERY WANTED—FIRST, NINTH, TENTH AND ELEVENTH REGIMENTS—LETTER TO SECRETARY OF WAR—TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENTS—$205,000 REIMBURSED—CORRESPONDENCE—FIRST CAVALRY—SECOND CAVALRY—MORE ARTILLERY ACCEPTED—THIRD CAVALRY—CONSOLIDATION OF COMPANIES—SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH REGIMENTS—RECRUITING DISCONTINUED—LETTER OF CAPTAIN EDDY—REPORT OF GOVERNOR RANDALL—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GOVERNOR RANDALL—CLOSE OF 1861.

ON being notified of the second call of the President for troops, Governor Randall immediately issued a Proclamation convening a special session of the Legislature on Wednesday, the 15th of May. On that day the Legislature met in extra session, and the Governor delivered a message, from which we extract such portions as have a military bearing:

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES:

At the close of the last annual session of the Legislature, to meet a sudden emergency an act was passed authorizing me to respond to the call of the President of the United States, for "aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws, or to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States," and I was authorized, and it was made my duty, to take such measures as, in my judgment, should provide in the speediest and most efficient manner, for responding to such call: and to this end I was authorized to accept the services of volunteers for active service, to be enrolled in companies of not less than seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each. I was also authorized to provide for uniforming and equipping such companies as were not provided with uniforms and equipments.

The first call of the President, for immediate active service, was for one regiment of men.

My proclamation, issued immediately after the passage of the act of the Legislature, was answered within less than ten days, by companies enough, each containing the requisite number of men to make up at least five regiments, instead of one. I then issued another proclamation, announcing the offers that had been made, and advising that thereafter companies might be enrolled to stand as minute men, ready to answer further calls, as they might be made, but without expense to the State, except as they are mustered into service. In less than one month from the date of my first proclamation, at least five thousand men, either as individuals or in enrolled companies, have offered their services for the war, and all appear anxious for active service in the field.

In providing for the First Regiment, embarrassments have resulted from the fact that there has never been an efficient military organization in this State—no system or discipline. The men who had seen active field service were very few, or were almost entirely unknown; and the order and manner of equipping and uniforming and arming soldiers and officers for rugged war were mysteries, the solution of which could only be found by actual experiment.

So the expenses incurred in preparing the First Regiment have been greater, to some extent, than they otherwise would have been, or than they hereafter will be.

The spirit evoked by the rebellion against the Government of the United States is such as has never before been manifested since its organization. The people understand that it is their government that is assailed, and everywhere throughout the North they are rising up to rebuke the treason so rife in some portions of the land.

The deepening and widening dangers that threaten our institutions, and the pressure of public opinion from all parts of the State, with the growing certainty that further calls would be made upon this State, forced me to form another camp, and to bring together another regiment of men, and to authorize a number of isolated companies which had volunteered, to remain together, and to learn so far as was possible without suitable arms, the discipline and drilling necessary for men going into actual war.

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Illinois has but a trifle over double the population of Wisconsin, and the call for six regiments from Illinois, and only one from Wisconsin, is so disproportionate, as to excite extreme dissatisfaction. Companies enough for five regiments, almost, are enrolled and drilling without arms, and two regiments, partially armed with indifferent weapons, are in camp. We need, for the protection, and use, and benefit of our own citizen soldiery, arms *now*, war or no war. It is as yet impossible to ascertain to what extent the States, particularly this State, will be called upon to furnish forces, or to what extent the forces called for must be armed, equipped and uniformed for service. The people of the State, and of all the States, are anxious to know what and how much is expected of them, and are ready to respond. While the details of the policy of the Administration should not be made public, information of the general purposes of the Government should be lodged somewhere in each loyal State, so that there can be an authoritative assurance of what is intended and expected. In the absence of such information, the judgment of this Legislature must determine for Wisconsin what aid she can afford to extend to the Federal Government in the way of regiments of men, and in the way of arming, equipping and uniforming its own citizens, for military purposes, and how far it will make its military forces useful and efficient, by putting them, in the shape of regiments, into camp to be drilled, inured to the hardships of the soldier's life, and made skillful in the use of arms, before being called upon to face experienced armies in battle.

In my judgment, at least six regiments of soldiers ought to be put into camp to learn soldiers' duties, in addition to the one first called for. They should be armed and uniformed and equipped by the State now, and when mustered into the service of the United States, their arms and uniforms and equipments accounted for to the State by the National Government. The men sent to war should be soldiers when they go, or there will be few of them living soldiers when it is time for them to return.

An appropriation of at least one million of dollars will, in my judgment, be necessary for the purpose of putting into the field a reserved force, and for providing to meet the demands of the Government as they are made. An authority ought to be given to purchase, for the use of the State, in addition to such arms as are required for the use of regiments going into the field, six rifled cannon.

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The people will never consent to any cessation of the war, forced so wickedly upon us, until the traitors are hung or driven into ignominious exile. This war began where Charleston *is;* it should end where Charleston *was.* The Supreme Ruler can but smile upon the efforts of the law-loving, government-loving, liberty-loving people of this land, in resisting the disruption of this Union. These gathering armies are the instruments of His vengeance, to execute His just judgments; they are His flails wherewith, on God's great Southern threshing floor He will pound rebellion for its sins.

The Legislature, by joint resolution, determined to transact no business except that for which it was expressly called.

The limits of a single volume forbid our publishing in full the laws of this or subsequent sessions, and we are compelled to content ourselves with naming such acts as are passed, bearing upon military matters, referring the reader to the published volume for the laws in full.

The law hurriedly passed at the close of the regular session, and under which Governor Randall had organized the First Regiment, was found inadequate to meet the second call of the President. A bill was introduced, and became a law, which authorized the Governor to raise six regiments of infantry, inclusive of those he had organized or placed at quarters. When the six regiments were mustered into the United States service, he was authorized to raise two additional regiments, and thus to keep two regiments continually in reserve to meet any future call of the Government. He was authorized to quarter and subsist volunteers at rendezvous, to transport, to clothe, subsist and quarter them in camp at the expense of the State. Arms and munitions were to be furnished by the United States. Recruits were to be mustered into State service, and into United States service for three years. Two assistant surgeons to each regiment were to be appointed and paid by the State. The regiments, as they came into camp, were to be instructed in drill and various camp duties to secure efficiency in the field. The troops, so called in, were to be paid monthly by the State, the same pay and emoluments as the soldiers in the United States army, from the date of enlistment. The Paymaster General was authorized to draw funds from the State Treasury for the payment of the State troops, and the expenses incurred in subsisting, transporting and clothing them. The Governor was authorized to purchase military stores, subsistence, clothing, medicine, field and camp equipage; and the sum of one million dollars was appropriated to enable the Governor to carry out the law.

Under another law, he was authorized to purchase 2,000 stand of arms, and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated.

Another law was passed, authorising counties, towns, cities and incorporated villages to levy taxes for the purpose of providing for the support of families of volunteers residing in their respective limits.

The law exempting volunteers from civil process was amended, so as so include all who might thereafter enlist.

A law granting five dollars per month, as extra pay, to enlisted volunteers having families dependent upon them for support, payable to the volunteer's family, was passed.

The Governor was authorized to employ such aids, clerks and messengers as he deemed necessary for the public interest.

A law was also passed, authorizing the payment of those who had enlisted for three months, but declined to go in for three years.

The expenses of the extra session were ordered to be paid out of the War Fund.

One million dollars, in bonds, were authorized to be issued for war purposes, to be known as the "War Fund." The Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer were authorized to negotiate the sale of these bonds, &c. A section of the law required all claims against the "War Fund" to be presented in three months from the time they accrued.

The Governor was authorized to be absent from the State during the war, if thought advisable, in connection with military matters of the State.

A resolution was passed, recommending the appointment of General King to a Brigadier Generalship.

Governor Randall having, by the Legislature, been invested with full powers to act in the matter of raising troops, proceeded to organize the Military Departments of the State, as follows:

His Excellency, ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*
Brigadier General WILLIAM L. UTLEY, *Adjutant General.*
Brigadier General W. W. TREDWAY, *Quartermaster General.*
Colonel EDWIN R. WADSWORTH, *Commissary General.*
Brigadier General SIMEON MILLS, *Paymaster General.*
Brigadier General E. B. WOLCOTT, *Surgeon General.*
Major E. L. BUTTRICK, *Judge Advocate.*
Colonel WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Military Secretary.*

The several offices were organized, as follows:

Adjutant General's Office.—WILLIAM L. UTLEY, *Adjutant General;* H. K. WHITE, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Quartermaster General's Office.—W. W. TREDWAY, *Quartermaster General;* N. B. VANSLYKE, JAMES HOLTON and WILLIAM R. MEARS, *Assistant Quartermaster Generals.*

Commissary General's Office.—EDWIN R. WADSWORTH, *Commissary General;* F. L. HICKS, JOHN G. CLARK and S. D. CLOUGH, *Assistant Commissary Generals.*

Paymaster General's Office.—SIMEON MILLS, *Paymaster General;* JAMES R. MEARS, *Assistant Paymaster General.*

The assistants in these several departments were appointed, as the business of the respective offices required additional assistance.

The volunteers raised in Wisconsin, in the year 1861, were all recruited, subsisted, clothed and equipped, (except arms,) and paid by the State authorities; the General Government not assuming control of the recruiting service until the 1st of January, 1862.

Quartermaster General Tredway was authorized to contract for all the supplies necessary to equip the several regiments and batteries called for in 1861.

Commissary General Wadsworth had under his supervision the subsistence of recruits at rendezvous and in camp, until the regiments were mustered into the United States service, after which time, the Government paid their subsistence bills. All accounts for subsistence of recruits in rendezvous were examined and adjusted by this department.

The expenses incurred by the State, in 1861, became a rightful claim against the General Government, by whom the State was eventually reimbursed, with the exception of some of the accounts which were returned for irregularity, but which will eventually be adjusted.

Governor Randall determined to make another effort for the acceptance of more regiments. By the hands of General King, he sent the following letter to the Secretary of War:

You will excuse me for urging, respectfully, that the disposition of the State in furnishing men and means in aid of the Government may warrant a recognition from the Government, by accepting, as has been done with other States to some extent, the additional force of three regiments ordered into camp by the Legislature of the State, to be turned into efficient soldiers, in anticipation of further calls of the President. General King is the bearer of this letter, and is authorized to communicate fully with you upon the subject herein suggested, and upon such questions as may suggest themselves of interest between the Government and this State.

Bringing to his aid the influence of the President and Secretary Seward, General King succeeded at length in obtaining from Secretary Cameron an agreement to accept the six regiments from Wisconsin, provided they could be got ready in three weeks.

The First and Second Regiments were ordered to move forward to Harrisburg. The First Regiment left the State on the 9th of June, and the Second on the 20th.

The six regiments being thus accepted, the Governor proceeded to call into camp the Fifth and Sixth Regiments.

The Third Regiment was composed of the Watertown Company, Captain Gibbs; Williamstown Company, Captain Hammer; Oshkosh Company, Captain Scott; Neenah Company, Captain Hubbard; Lafayette County Company, Captain Whitman; Grant County Company, Captain Limbocker; Waupun Company, Captain Clark; Green County Company, Captain Flood; Dane County Company, Captain Hawley; Shullsburg Company, Captain Vandergrift. These companies were ordered into camp, at Fond du Lac, about the 15th of June. Here the regimental organization was completed, under the supervision of Captain C. S. Hamilton, who had been commissioned as Colonel, and the Regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 29th of June, and left the State, for Harrisburg, Pa., on the 12th of July. On their arrival at Harrisburg, the regiment received arms, and were sent forward to Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry.

The Fourth Regiment was composed of the Calumet County Company, Captain Hobart; Sheboygan Company, Captain Grey; Geneva Company, Captain Roundy; Jefferson County Company, Captain Moore; Columbia County Company, Captain Bailey; Monroe County Company, Captain Lynn; Hudson City Company, Captain White; Ripon Company, Captain La Grange; Whitewater Company, Captain Curtice; Oconto County Company, Captain Loy,* and was ordered into camp, at Racine, on the 6th of June. Halbert E. Paine, Esq., was promoted from Quartermaster of the Second to Colonel of this Regiment, under whose supervision the organization was completed, and the Regiment left the State on the 15th of July, to report at Baltimore, Md.

* The Black Hawk Rifles, of Fort Atkinson, were originally assigned to the Fourth Regiment, but, not being full, was displaced, and the Oconto County Company substituted.

The companies composing the Fifth Regiment were recruited, two in Milwaukee, one each in Janesville, Waukesha, Richland, Taychedah, Beaver Dam, Manitowoc, Berlin, and Menomonee, in Dunn County, and were all assembled in Camp Randall by the 28th of June, where their organization was perfected under the supervision of Amasa Cobb, of Mineral Point, as Colonel, and were mustered into the United States service.

The Sixth Regiment was composed of companies recruited at Prairie du Chien, Baraboo, Prescott, Beloit, Fond du Lac, Buffalo County, two from Milwaukee, and two from Mauston, and were all in Camp Randall by the 1st of July. Lysander Cutler, of Milwaukee, was appointed Colonel. The organization was completed, and the Regiment mustered into the United States service.

The disastrous news of the defeat of our army at Bull Run, on the 21st of July, was received at Camp Randall, while these regiments were yet in camp. On that day, orders were received from the Secretary of War for the immediate forwarding of all the troops in the State, to Washington. Colonels Cobb and Cutler were notified to have their commands in readiness, and as soon as transportation could be procured they left the State, the Fifth on the 24th of July, and the Sixth on the 28th.

The necessary number of Companies to form the Seventh and Eighth Regiments were severally assigned, but the Governor declined calling them in until after harvest, unless specially required to do so.

A letter from President Lincoln under date of June 24th, requesting a full report from the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of the State, concerning the troops sent from Wisconsin, was replied to, by the Governor forwarding the required reports and by the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MADISON, Wis., July 1st, 1861.

To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th of June, desiring certain information in regard to the military preparations of the State of Wisconsin, and in reply, forward to you the enclosed reports relating to the six regiments accepted from this State.

In addition to the six regiments thus accounted for, we have organized and in readiness to be called into service at short notice, two more regiments of three years' volunteers. The companies composing them have for the most part been drilling at their several localities in the State for some time past, and could be called together in a brief time. At the outbreak of hostilities, we had in this State, a very few good uniformed

companies, and a very insufficient militia law, so that we have been obliged to form our regiments entirely of new material. I think however, that the troops which we have sent forward will bear comparison as to drill and efficiency with most of those sent from other States, and that our succeeding regiments will be satisfactory in those respects. We have endeavored to furnish them with everything necessary except arms. As to the latter we have been unable to furnish them except at such exorbitant prices that understanding that the government was in a condition to furnish them, we have not attempted to do so.

We have had volunteer companies tendered in this State to the number of about one hundred and twenty. So long a time elapsed before we were assured of the acceptance of more than *two* that their organization and withdrawal from their usual avocations was discouraged, until the acceptance of six regiments by telegraph reaching me June 10th, enabled me to say to those who wished to enter the service that there was some prospect for them to do so. We shall, in a few days have forwarded the six regiments to their appointed rendezvous, at the East, fully equipped except arms.

Owing to the necessity for men to take care of the abundant harvest, it was not my intention to call the Seventh and Eighth Regiments into camp before the 20th of August, unless the emergency should make it necessary, and the companies have been so advised. If they are needed sooner, a call will be immediately responded to, and we shall have their uniforms and equipments ready for them. By the authority of our Legislature I shall, after the middle of August, keep two regiments equipped and in camp ready for a call to service and will have them ready at an earlier day if needed. Our people are ready and anxious to take part in this war to sustain the Constitution and the Union, and only wait to know that they are wanted, to respond immediately to any call that the Government may make upon them.

I beg leave to urge upon your attention the fact that we have not in this State arms of all kinds sufficient to supply two regiments, and that as it is necessary to leave a sufficient supply in the hands of companies in various parts of the State, to guard against outbreaks in our large towns, such as has recently occurred in Milwaukee, and for the protection of our Northwestern frontier, there is a pressing need of a supply of 1,500 or 2,000 stand, with swords, for non-commissioned officers, if they can possibly be spared from the exigencies of the war. I trust that they may be forwarded to us.

I am very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. W. RANDALL.

General Scott at the beginning of the war had assumed that infantry would compose the chief force called for, ignoring artillery almost entirely, and throwing cavalry aside as unnecessary. Repeated offers of artillery and cavalry had been made by several of the loyal Governors, which were uniformly declined, until about this period a change appeared to have taken place in General Scott's plans.

In the latter part of June, Edward Daniels, Esq., of Ripon, made personal application at Washington, and received a special permit to raise a squadron of cavalry, and was commissioned by Governor Randall, as Lieutenant Colonel, in order to enable him to recruit for that arm of the service. We will state here that all of the cavalry regiments which were subsequently sent from Wisconsin, were "independent organizations," authorized to be raised by the General Government, independent of the State

authorities, although the commissions were issued by the State Government. Colonel Daniels proceeded at once to recruit and organize a battalion at Ripon.

About the latter part of June, the General Government authorized the raising of a regiment of sharpshooters, and placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Berdan, for the recruiting and organization of such a corps, to consist of the best marksmen in the loyal States. Knowing the character of our population as pioneers and woodsmen, Colonel Berdan authorized Captain Rowland to act as his agent. The matter was laid before Governor Randall, and an order was issued by Adjutant General Utley, detailing the manner in which these recruits were to be examined, enumerating the qualifications necessary to secure a position in this company, of which only one was to be raised. Captain W. P. Alexander of Beloit, a good marksman himself, was commissioned as Captain, with authority to raise a company. The Captain at once engaged in the work, taking only those who could show, practically, that they could put ten consecutive shots in a target not to exceed the average of five inches from the centre of the bull's eye. Each applicant was required to exhibit his skill, and only those who could meet the requisition were enlisted. The company was filled to one hundred and three privates and three officers, and left the State about the middle of September, under Captain Alexander, and was mustered into the United States service at Weehawken, on the 23d of September. This Regiment went to the Army of the Potomac and performed gallant service, Company G, from Wisconsin, holding a position among the best in the regiment. The history of this company will be found in subsequent pages of this work.

One feature has characterized this war, differing entirely from any other war on record. We mean that portion of it represented by the several Sanitary Commissions and Soldiers' Aid Societies. It may have had a prototype in the benevolent noble hearted efforts of Miss Nightingale in the Crimean war, but hers were the unaided labors of a single individual, isolated and alone, dependant on her own resources, to carry out her benevolent intentions. Ours assumed the character of a National enterprise, and became so gigantic in its several channels of benevolence,

that its aggregate labors have become as much matter of astonishment to ourselves, and to other civilized nations, as the organizing and maintaining of our vast armies in the field. It is a pleasant reflection, that through this bloody struggle, there has been so much noble-heartedness and genuine benevolent feeling displayed in the endeavor to contribute to the wants of our sick and wounded, and so much consolation afforded those who have closed their eyes in death upon the battle-field or in the hospitals. It is not out of place to turn back to the early portion of the rebellion, and trace the incipient efforts of those who began this system of benevolence. The idea of affording relief to the sick and wounded, was first developed in the appointment of agents by the Governors of the loyal States, whose duty it was to accompany the regiments to the field and furnish to the sick and wounded such articles as would contribute to their restoration to health as were not permitted by the army regulations. True, these appointees may have failed to perform the duties they were ordered to, but that did not vitiate the principle. Faulty it may have been in its first organization, but the principle being established it ripened into a system that accomplished, in a more extended field, the object sought in the original design. The history of all wars shows that the disasters of the battle-field are less fatal than the diseases which are incident upon the exposures to heat and cold, the exhaustion of long marches, the disarrangements arising from insufficient or indifferently cooked food, the use of impure water, and other health destroying elements, which enter largely into the experiences of a military campaign. The Government furnishes Surgeons to take care of the sick and wounded, but it does not furnish them all with the requisite skill, with patience and endurance, and that kindness of heart which often proves so efficacious in the welfare of the patient. Constant attention to a Surgeon's duties often sears his sensibility, and he becomes indifferent to the distress around him, and careless of his patients, and they suffer and die sometimes, through his neglect. Under these circumstances, the Sanitary agent is a fit person to step in and bestow those attentions which the Surgeon has not time or disposition to give. To show that Governor Randall appreciated the sufferings incident to the military service, which

it was not in the power of the Government wholly to relieve, we insert here the circular sent by him to the Executives of other loyal States:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MADISON, Wisconsin, July 4th, 1861.

To His Excellency, THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,

Dear Sir: It seems to be assumed that the moment one of our citizens enlists as a soldier in the service of the United States, he loses to a certain extent his citizenship, and that he is entitled to but little further consideration. This has been at all times an inhuman error, but at this time it is doubly so. The men who have enlisted as soldiers in the present war have not done so for the pay of the soldier, nor because they were out of employment. The men who fill the armies of the United States, to-day, enlisted with the patriotic purpose of putting down a wicked rebellion, and maintaining the integrity of the Federal Government. They are our neighbors and fellow-citizens, who, braver than we are, go to endure the privations of the camp, and to brave the dangers of the battle-field, not only for themselves, but for us. From Wisconsin—and I doubt not the same may be said of all the loyal States—all classes and conditions of men, men of all the professions and avocations and employments of life, swell the ranks of our regiments. There is scarcely a soldier but leaves behind him a family or social circle broken by his absence. In every conceivable way they make great sacrifices. They carry the honor of their respective States with them, and are pledged to uphold that honor as well as to punish rebellion. They are entitled to our greatest consideration and care. Whoever defrauds a patriotic, liberty-loving, government-loving soldier is a thief. So far as possible, the several States should do, and are doing, all in their power to send their regiments forward well uniformed and provided for the service in which they are to engage. I feel impelled to submit that the duties of the authorities of the several States toward the stalwart-hearted men who go to do our battles for us, do not and cannot end here. The history of all wars tells us that both during their continuance and after their close, thousands of soldiers, sick and diseased and maimed, go wandering homeward, suffering with privation and want, begging their weary way, and meeting that curious public gaze, which has no sympathy or kindness in it. Each State has a rich reversionary interest in the citizen soldiers who represent it, and each State owes to itself and to every soldier, an obligation to take care of that interest.

I have determined, in behalf of Wisconsin, to send with each regiment, men whose sole business it shall be to stay with the regiment, look after its welfare, and to see that every man who, from sickness or the casualties of war, becomes so far disabled that he can no longer endure the fatigues or perform the duties of the camp or field, shall be safely and comfortably returned to this State, and to his family or friends. In health or sickness, in triumph or defeat, these men are ours and our country's, and our obligations and hopes equally go with them. May I invite you to co-operate in this movement? The agents appointed by and for the several States, for these purposes, can, to a very large extent, act in concert, and aid each other. I cannot doubt but that by a proper effort, all Railroad and Steamboat Companies, touched by the humanity of the object, can be induced to pass all disabled persons free, upon a certificate from the proper responsible authority, that as such they were honorably discharged from service. The expense will be comparatively light, and the good to result, incalculable.

Very respectfully,
ALEX. W. RANDALL.

In compliance with the circular, Governor Randall appointed agents to accompany our earlier regiments to the field. In some cases these agents acted for the Quartermaster's Department of the State, in attending to the shipment and distribution of such supplies as could not be furnished the regiments before they left the State. The fact is undeniable, that the Medical Department

of the United States Army, at the outbreak of the war, was very inefficient, and many of the soldiers in the earlier battles suffered severely, and many lost their lives by the inadequate provision made by the Medical Department in the several hospitals. To our own knowledge several of our brave boys were permitted to die for want of proper medical attention, especially at the battle of Shiloh.

To the humane intentions of Governor Randall, and the untiring industry and eminent ability of Surgeon General Wolcott, our several regiments are indebted for the perfection of their medical outfit. Ordered by Governor Randall to see that nothing was lacking in medical supplies for each regiment, Surgeon General Wolcott, gave the matter his personal attention, and it became notorious that Wisconsin regiments were superior in their medical stores and instruments, to those of other States.

The organization of the several Sanitary Commissions, rendered unnecessary a continuance of the system of regimental agents, and they were finally recalled.

In explanation of the manner in which the bonds authorized to be issued by the regular session of 1861, and also the extra session, amounting to $1,200,000, were disposed of, we insert here an extract from the report of the Secretary of State, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1861:

Chapter 13 of the General Laws, passed by the Legislature of 1861, at the extra session, constituted a Board of Loan Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, who were charged with the duty of negotiating, in such manner as they should deem proper, and "on the most favorable terms which in their judgment could be obtained," a loan or loans for war purposes, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of one million of dollars.

Through an alleged defect in the law, and owing to other causes not necessary to recite, it was found to be impracticable to effect a negotiation of the bonds authorized by said chapter 13, in the money marts of the East. But an arrangement was, after some delay, perfected with the bankers of our own State, by which it was agreed that the Loan Commissioners should sell to them, and the said bankers should purchase, eight hundred thousand dollars of the one million authorized to be issued, at seventy per cent. of their face, cash in hand, (*sixty* per cent. thereof in specie or New York exchange, and *forty* per cent. in current bank bills, as directed by section 8 of the Loan Act,) and the remaining *thirty* per cent. in installments of one per cent. every six months; the corporate bond of each bank purchasing bonds to be taken for this thirty per centum.

An understanding was had by the Loan Commissioners with the leading bankers of the State, that all bonds so purchased should be placed with the Bank Comptroller, as security for Wisconsin currency then in circulation; that the notes of all banks current at the time the arrangement was made, (June 25th,) were to be made par by the deposit of additional securities with the Bank Comptroller, and, finally, that bonds then in the Department as security, chiefly of Southern States, whose rapid depreciation was staggering all confidence in our currency, should be sold in New York by the Bank Comptroller, sufficient to provide the means of effecting the purchase of the Wisconsin Bonds by which they were to be replaced.

It is believed that the seventy per cent. thus realized on the bonds sold, is nearly, if not quite, as high a rate as could have been realized from their sale in Wall street, after the expense and delay of another extra session of the Legislature, and all objection to the legality of their issue had been removed. On the other hand, the diversion of the entire discount of the State must have suffered upon a sale at the East, to strengthen the currency then perishing in the hands of the people, has proved an incalculable relief and protection to all the business interests of the State, while at the same time the plan of sale promises the return to the Treasury of the State, in greater part, at least, the discount thus abated.

But whether the obligations taken of the banks for the thirty per cent. remaining unpaid at the time of purchase, are all of them paid or not, it is submitted that the substantial interests of the State have already been benefitted through this negotiation, in the manner before indicated, far more than to equal in value the entire amount for which credit was given in the sale of the bonds.

The exact number and amount of bonds sold and delivered (of the one million issue) up to October 1st, are as follows:

794 bonds for $1000 each, for cash in hand	$555,800 00
90 bonds for $500 each, for cash in hand	31,920 00
5 bonds for $100 each, at par	500 00
	$588,220 00
Leaving now on hand—	
6 bonds of $1000 each	6,000 00
110 bonds of 500 each	55,000 00
995 bonds of $100 each	99,500 00
	$160,500 00

An issue of two hundred thousand of State bonds for war purposes, was authorized by an act of the regular session of the Legislature, the negotiation of which was left to the Governor alone. Owing to a restriction in the law, those bonds cannot be negotiated below par, and consequently all but twelve remain unsold.

When the news of the disaster at Bull Run was received, Governor Randall was in New York. He took the first train and was in Washington at the earliest possible moment. Immediately upon his arrival, he entered upon the work of hunting up our sick and wounded of the Second Regiment, visiting the camp and cheering up the drooping hearts of our brave soldiers, by his electrifying speeches, assuring them that the State had not forgotten them; that their welfare should be attended to, and the evils they had labored under remedied. Several persons were employed to assist in this labor of looking after the sick and ailing, in furnishing new clothing, shoes or other articles which had been lost in the fight, and relieving those who were suffering from hunger and from the hardships incident to the heat of the day. In this work of humanity the Governor took the responsibility of authorizing the purchase of supplies and comforts for the sick, and paid it from funds he was permitted to use for purposes contingent upon the organization of our Wisconsin troops. In this he was governed by the impulses of a noble patriotism and

generosity, which could not see the faithful defenders of our country's liberty suffer and die when he had the power to relieve them. However much the Governor's action in assisting our exhausted soldiers, after Bull Run, may have been censured by those desirous of criticising his administration, it is certain that the mass of the people of the State upheld the Governor in his efforts for the relief of our soldiers at that time.

The disaster at Bull Run was destined to be one of the important points in the rebellion, and to awaken the administration to the magnitude of the task which they had before them, and Congress next day passed an act authorizing President Lincoln to call for a million of men, if necessary, to suppress the rebellion. After this no trouble was had by Governor Randall in the acceptance of troops from Wisconsin.

The news of the defeat of our army at Bull Run, on the 21st of July, was received with dismay, at first, but a reaction soon took place, which had a tendency to augment recruiting, and to rouse the public enthusiasm to an ardent desire to wipe out the stigma of defeat.

On the 26th of July a commission was issued to G. Von Deutsch, of Milwaukee, to raise a company of cavalry. He succeeded in filling this company to eighty-four men. It left the State in September, joining the forces under General Fremont, and was afterwards attached to the Fifth Missouri Regiment of cavalry.

A despatch from the Secretary of War, under date of August 13th, requested Governor Randall to send all the available force in the State to General Fremont without delay, and to furnish a full supply of field artillery and small arms.

The defeats of Bull Run and Wilson's Creek—the death of the brave General Lyon—the peril of the National Capital, showing the inadequate force opposed to the rebel armies in different parts of the country, opened the eyes of the officials at Washington, to the fact that the rebellion was something more than a riotous demonstration, and that the people were ahead of the War Department, when their Governors were urging Cameron to accept more troops to crush out the rebellion.

Governor Randall was not in the State at the time when the dispatch was received, but answered it on the 16th of August as follows:

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Some days since, I received from your Department a telegraphic dispatch, calling upon me to forward immediately to General Fremont, all the organized and available force in this State, and to send a full supply of field artillery and small arms. I replied immediately, stating in the brevity of a telegraphic dispatch, the facts in the case, but desire that your Department should be more fully informed of our condition. We have two regiments organized, so far as the companies to form them are concerned. One of these is now coming into camp, many of the men sacrificing their harvests in their patriotic feeling. We did not intend to call the other to camp until after harvest. After the first of September we can proceed rapidly with the organization of regiments, the men being ready and anxious for service, if we can avail ourselves of the arrangements which we observe are extended to other States, for reimbursing our expenditures thus far made. It is very desirable that we should thus be provided with means in order that our work of organization may proceed without delay. If the Government is prepared to furnish any portion of the outfit of succeeding regiments, we should be relieved to that extent.

In relation to artillery and small arms, we have in this State, six old six pounder cannon, which have for a number of years, been in the possession of independent companies, some of them more than ten years—all without caissons—and neither in harness nor implements fit for use. We have no arsenal nor accumulation of ammunition. When the war broke out we had some sixteen hundred stand of arms of all kinds and patterns, in the hands of independent companies. These were called in for use in drilling our troops, and by reason of hard usage among six regiments, are mostly unfit for service. This is our condition and explains why we are unable to respond to your call upon this State.

The Governor also wrote to General Fremont explaining the reason why he could not respond to the order of the Secretary of War. In conclusion he says:

If your authority extends far enough to enable you to equip and arm a German regiment, we think we can send you in ten days after your acceptance, a regiment, more than half of which has seen service, and who are anxious to join your force.

This proposition was made to General Fremont in deference to the Germans of the State, many of whom desired the opportunity to serve under the "Pathfinder." Out of this grew the organization of the Ninth or German Regiment, though it was too late to serve under Fremont.

On the 19th of August Secretary Cameron telegraphed to know if a part of our uniformed militia, or "Home Guards," could be spared for temporary service. The Governor replied as follows:

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

In reply to your dispatch of the 19th, I would say that our uniformed militia have gone into service. We have no Home Guards to call upon. We have been embarrassed from the first with a large number of companies seeking service, but we could not get them accepted. If Government will call on us for four or six, or more regiments, agree to muster them into service at once, and to refund our expenses on presentation of vouchers, we can have all the men we want speedily. On the same understanding we can raise a regiment of cavalry, and we have large numbers of European artillery men but no cannon.

Answer by telegraph, and send detailed instructions by letter.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

In response to the above, the Governor received the following:

To GOVERNOR RANDALL, *of Wisconsin:*

You may organize and equip as rapidly as possible, five regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery, and procure for them necessary clothing and equipments according to United States Regulations and prices, subject to the inspection of United States officers. Expenses incurred will be refunded by the Government. If you need the cannon at once, send us an order and they shall be forwarded, and such other arms as may be necessary. Please answer if this is understood and satisfactory.

SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

The companies for the Seventh Regiment were ordered into Camp Randall during the last week in August. They were recruited at Lodi, Fall River, Platteville, Stoughton, Montello, Lancaster, Grand Rapids, Fennimore, Beloit and Dodge County. These companies were mustered in by the United States officers soon after they arrived in camp, by companies. Captain McIntyre and Major Brooks were the mustering officers at Madison, and Captain J. M. Trowbridge at Milwaukee.

Immediately on the receipt of the order of the Secretary of War, Governor Randall issued a Proclamation calling for volunteers for the five regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery. One regiment of infantry was to be German. The plan for organization was recited in the Proclamation.

From the beginning of the war a great desire was manifested for the organization of artillery companies, and when this requisition was received, but a few hours elapsed before commissions to raise artillery companies were issued. Captain Hertzberg's tender of service of the Washington Artillery of Milwaukee, was accepted, and he was ordered to fill up to one hundred and fifty men; the same order was sent to Captain Foster of La Crosse Artillery Company. Captain Pinney, Captain Drury and others, were authorized to recruit for the artillery.

As instructed in the dispatch of Secretary Cameron, the Governor made a formal requisition for the guns and the necessary stores and ammunition for the five batteries of artillery, and also for the arms and equipments for the five regiments, ordered to be raised in addition to the Seventh and Eighth.

In reply to the above requisition the Secretary wrote, that orders would be issued to send arms for three full regiments of infantry, and guns for two batteries of six guns each. The remaining regiments and batteries were ordered to be sent forward to

Washington without arms, to report to General McClellan for orders, and arms and equipments would then be provided. The Secretary concluded his letter thus — "If you desire to add more regiments to those already offered, I should be glad to hear from you. Before closing this communication, permit me to extend the acknowledgements of this Department for your prompt and liberal response to all calls that have been made upon you for forces."

It appears that an order of the War Department required that Adjutants and Quartermasters should be Lieutenants in the regiments attached to companies. Governor Randall found it necessary sometimes to disregard this order and appoint such regimental officers from civil life. He addressed a paragraph to the Secretary of War, enquiring if the order could not be modified and suspended as it was in Illinois, to enable him to appoint such officers as were fully competent for the positions without depriving the companies of their officers. To this the Secretary subsequently replied, authorizing the appointment of officers on the recommendation of the Colonel of each regiment with the rank of Lieutenant, who can then be appointed Quartermaster or Adjutant by the Colonel.

On the 22d of August the term of service of the First Regiment having expired, that organization was mustered out. To a telegram from Governor Randall, inquiring if the First Regiment reörganized for three years, would be accepted in addition to those in service and the five regiments recently authorized, the Secretary replied in the affirmative, thus making six infantry regiments, in addition to the Seventh and Eighth.

In order to meet the desires of the German portion of the population of Wisconsin, the Governor authorized the formation of a German regiment, to be known as the Ninth. Orders were issued on the 24th of August appointing Frederick Salomon of Manitowoc, as Colonel, and William Finkler was appointed Quartermaster, with authority to recruit and organize the regiment, under special instruction until the Colonel took command. They were ordered to encamp in Milwaukee. The men were recruited in squads and sent into camp, where they were formed into companies.

On the 28th of August, orders were issued for the reörganization of the First Regiment for three years, under the command of John C. Starkweather, as Colonel, David H. Lane, Lieutenant Colonel, and George B. Bingham, Major.

On the same day orders were issued assigning companies to the Eighth Regiment, as follows: one company from Waupaca, Greenbush, Eau Claire, Fox Lake, Fitchburg, Janesville, Belleville, La Crosse, the other two companies originally assigned, failing to fill up, companies from Prairie du Chien and Racine, were substituted. They were ordered to move to Camp Randall, the first week in September, where they all arrived and were mustered into the United States service by the 13th of September.

Daniels' battalion of four companies of cavalry being reported ready for muster, Captain J. M. Trowbridge was ordered to muster them. The muster was completed on the 10th of September.

At this time Government had organized general camps of rendezvous, at different points in the loyal States, under the orders of the Government. The mustering officer, Major Brooks, insisted on sending recruits to these general rendezvous, which compelled Governor Randall to telegraph to Washington as follows, on the 3d of September:

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Your mustering officers in this State do not understand that they are to provide for mustering, subsisting and transporting to the State camps, where we are gathering our new regiments. They expect to forward recruits to the general camps of rendezvous which have been provided elsewhere. This is all wrong—men will not enlist to be sent away. Please instruct your officers, at once, by telegraph and mail.

A. W. RANDALL.

This dispatch brought about the desired reform in the action of Major Brooks.

The Secretary of War, on the 7th of September, desired "information as to what number of regiments could be ready to march on a few hours notice, if required, to meet an emergency, urging that organization and equipment should progress as rapidly as possible, and in such manner as will enable the Government to use the force actually mustered?" to which the Governor replied—"We can send our Seventh Regiment by Wednesday or Thursday of this week. Another will be ready in ten days thereafter, and we hope to be able to give you four

more regiments at intervals of ten days. We send three companies to camp this week for drill. We are so far from the scene of action that we do not wish to send incomplete regiments unless absolutely necessary."

Leave of absence was obtained by the Governor, for Captain Maurice Maloney, of the Fourth Regular Infantry, to enable him to take command of one of our volunteer regiments. Captain Maloney was a resident of Green Bay, and had been promoted from the ranks, for distinguished services. He was appointed to the command of the Thirteenth Regiment which was authorized to be raised in Rock and Green counties.

Orders were issued September 18th, assigning to the Tenth Regiment, companies from Delavan, Kekoskee, Horicon, Juneau, Black River Falls, New Lisbon, and Waupun, to which were subsequently added companies from Menasha, Lancaster, and Platteville. This Regiment was ordered into camp at Milwaukee and was fully organized about the 1st of October.

The same order assigned to the Eleventh Regiment, companies from Madison, (three companies,) Waterloo, Richland Centre, Mineral Point, Mazomanie, to which was subsequently added, companies from Portage City, Markesan, and Neenah. These were all ordered to be in Camp Randall by the 1st of October.

We have stated that the First Regiment had been mustered out from its three months service on the 22d of August. Availing himself of the experience acquired by the officers and soldiers in their short service in the field, the Governor appointed several of them to official positions in the new regiments.

An attempt was made by Major Brooks, the United States mustering officer, to put the soldiers of the Eighth Regiment in Camp Randall on raw rations, compelling them to do their own cooking. It produced a small rebellion immediately, and was only pacified by an order from the Secretary of War, instructing Major Brooks to rescind the obnoxious order.

The batteries authorized to be raised were reported full. These companies numbered one hundred and fifty men each, and were raised as follows: No. 1, at La Crosse, by Captain Foster; No. 2, at Milwaukee, Captain Hertzburg; No. 3, at Madison and Berlin, by Captain Drury; No. 4, at Beloit, by Captain Vallee; No. 5, at Monroe, by Captain Pinney. It was ascertained that

seven companies had been raised, and the Secretary of War was telegraphed to and the extra companies were accepted, making No. 6, Captain Dillon, at Lone Rock, and No. 7, Captain Griffith, at Milwaukee.

Daniels' cavalry battalion, although mustered into United States service as an "independent acceptance," was suffering for the want of blankets, tents, etc. It was entirely under the control of the United States authorities. On the Department being informed, acting Governor Harvey was requested to furnish the articles needed, and the General Government would reïmburse the State.

The 3,000 stand of arms for the infantry arrived, but were without accoutrements. The Governor urged the necessity of an immediate supply, and informed the Department that seven hundred artillerymen were in camp waiting for the guns and stores.

On the 21st of September, the Seventh Regiment left the State, being ordered to report at Washington, under the command of Colonel Vandor.

Up to, and including the Eighth, our Wisconsin regiments had been clothed in grey uniforms. This being the color worn by the enemy had produced much confusion, when the contending parties became mixed up in the battle-field. The War Department promulgated an order, dated September 23d, recommending that no more troops should be sent to the field in grey uniforms, substituting the army blue. Before the order was received, the outfit for the Eighth had been furnished, except overcoats. These were made, in pursuance of the order, of sky blue cloth. Subsequent regiments were clothed in blue.

This change of color was the occasion of great loss to the soldiers of our regiments, as on their arrival in the field they were compelled to throw aside their grey clothes, and receive blue uniforms, being obliged to pay for both suits. This was a hardship, and occasioned much complaint, as the grey clothing, which the soldier was compelled to pay for and throw aside, was an utter loss in most cases. Repeated efforts were made to secure a refunding of the amounts paid for these grey suits, but no satisfaction was ever received from the Quartermaster's Department.

The raising of a regiment from the Scandinavian portion of our population, was determined on by the Governor, and Kiler K. Jones, was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel, and authorized to raise a regiment to be composed of Norwegians and Swedes. It was understood that the regiment was to be commanded by Hans Heg, then acting as State Prison Commissioner. Mr. Heg had been unanimously rënominated for a second term as Commissioner but he declined it; desiring to enter the military service of his adopted country. He was commissioned as Colonel, but was necessarily occupied with his official duties at the prison, until the 1st of January, after which time his personal attention was given to the recruiting and organizing of his regiment. The subsequent history of the Fifteenth will show that the Scandinavians proved equal to our best soldiers.

The Eighth Regiment was mustered into the United States service by companies from September 5th to September 13th, 1861, and left the State on the 12th of October, being ordered to report to General Fremont, at St. Louis.

In the month of August, certified accounts of the disbursement made by the State for supplies furnished and subsistence and pay for the first six regiments of infantry, amounting to $512,000, were made and presented to the Treasury Department at Washington, by State Treasurer Hastings, upon which the Secretary of the Treasury paid forty per cent., being about $205,000. This amount was received during the month of September and passed to the credit of the "War Fund."

A German gentleman named Fritz Anneke was strongly recommended to the Governor as an artillerist and experienced soldier. He was appointed Colonel of the First Wisconsin Regiment of Artillery, with a view to the regimental organization of the batteries authorized to be raised in this State. The Governor sent him to Washington to confer with the authorities upon the subject, bearing a letter from which we extract. After stating the business on which Colonel Anneke was sent, the Governor says:

There are now seven companies reported full, and more can be filled, with excellent men. You made requisition for five batteries, and made an order, or said you would, that the guns would be forwarded to this State. I have heard nothing from any officer

of the war department on the subject. The artillery companies are at quarters awaiting action and orders. The manner in which this business is done—or rather in which it is not done—makes costs and trouble both to the State and Government. If this State can be met with the promptness with which it is ready to respond to all demands of the Government, I submit it will be better for all parties, and keep alive the spirit of our people. I can fill up to sixteen or seventeen regiments, if business can be so dispatched by your subordinates as to give us confidence that what is said is intended by the Government authorities.

Finding himself still unable to secure attention to matters pertaining to the artillery and infantry ordered by the War Department, Governor Randall, on the 1st of October, again says in a letter to the Secretary:

I am failing constantly in securing attention to our necessities here as they deserve, and have been on the point of giving up the attempt to do anything further in the way of furnishing forces, although I could furnish two regiments a week, until our forces amount to seventeen or eighteen thousand men, if the authorities of the State can be aided at all, and if we can be furnished with information and assistance when we need it. I don't know who to write to any longer, to get any attention. The Government has not been cheated here yet, but will be exposed to large expense unless somebody is authorized to act for it, We want arms and horses and equipments if you expect cavalry, batteries or soldiers. You will excuse my plainness, but it is due to you that you should know, in general terms, that your subordinate officers stop playing "captain."

The War Department telegraphed that the two extra companies of artillery were accepted, with the understanding that the commissions of officers would be revoked if found incompetent to perform the duties. Information was also sent that 3,000 sets of infantry accoutrements had been sent from the New York arsenal by Express, and also that it was impossible to send the guns and supplies for the batteries, as all the available field artillery was required at Washington.

On the 3d of October a proclamation was issued forbidding the recruiting of soldiers in Wisconsin to serve in other States.

Military Secretary Watson was sent to Washington to confer with the Department, on the business which the Governor had so diligently sought to accomplish. He writes on the 7th of October:

Daniels'cavalry is left you to organize and provide for throughout, and may be increased to six companies. In regard to artillery, the Government accepts three more companies, making ten in all. * * * As to regimental organization of artillery, Mr. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, declared decisively that Government wished only detached batteries. Quartermaster General Meigs promised to send us horses if we could get cannon. * * * Quartermaster General Meigs assured me that authority should be given, by some arrangement soon to be devised, by which Government will assume the payment of all our bills for the enrolment, subsistence and outfit of all the troops

authorized by Government to be raised in our State. From the Quartermaster General's office, I went to the Ordnance Office. General Ripley showed me that the failure to send accoutrements with the 3,000 muskets was caused by an omission in the order of the War Department.

On the 8th, he says:

I telegraphed you to-day relative to Herzberg's artillery company. Secretary Cameron has left the city, and the business is in Mr. Scott's hands. In conferring with him as to our artillery, he enquired the character of the several companies, and on being informed that one was composed of Germans, many of whom had seen service, he requested me to forward the order for them to come to Washington. They are to go to Fortress Monroe. * * * I enclose an official order from Mr. Scott, directing that the cavalry and artillery be sent to St. Louis, as soon as uniformed, to report to General Fremont. * * * The project of placing Colonel Anneke in command of the cavalry regiment is broken up, by reason of there being no regimental organization authorized. On inquiring whether the German regiment would be authorized to fill up to 1,500 men, Mr. Scott refused to sanction it, as such organizations are productive of much trouble. I have, therefore telegraphed to Milwaukee, so that the matter may not proceed further. I secured, and took personally to the Ordnance Office, an order for 5,000 stand of arms and accoutrements. In reply to a question of mine, the Acting Secretary of War stated that no man will be discharged from the service to raise a volunteer company, though he might be detailed for that purpose, to return to duty if he failed to get his company by a certain date.

He again writes, on the 9th:

Enclosed you will find the order in relation to artillery, cavalry and infantry.

This order reads as follows:

His Excellency, GOVERNOR RANDALL:

Sir:—Please consider yourself authorized to raise and organize three additional batteries of artillery, and five regiments of infantry, also six companies of cavalry to be added to the six already authorized under Mr. Daniels, thus forming a full regiment of cavalry for Wisconsin. These organizations to be perfected as rapidly as possible, and in accordance with general orders, as issued from time to time, from the Adjutant General's Department.

THOS. R. SCOTT, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Under this order it will be seen that Governor Randall was authorized to organize artillery companies, to the number of ten in all — to also organize five regiments of infantry in addition to the five authorized in September, making eighteen in all, and to complete Daniels' cavalry up to a full regiment.

On the 15th of October, Governor Randall telegraphed to the Secretary of War as follows:

Unless steps are taken immediately to reimburse the State to some extent, we must stop and disband our regiments and companies.

To this a reply was received on the 17th, as follows:

Disbursing officer will soon have funds to pay just accounts.

(Signed) J. W. RUGGLES, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

On the 16th of October, orders were received to send the First and Tenth regiments to General Sherman at Louisville, and also two artillery companies, without delay, whether armed or not. Governor Randall replied:

Cannot send regiments out of the State until properly fitted out. Can send two or three regiments per week if the Government will begin to reimburse.

The Honorable C. C. Washburn had made application to the War Department for authority to raise a second cavalry regiment in Wisconsin. An order, authorizing him to do so, was received from acting Secretary of War, Mr. Scott, on the 15th of October, the Department reserving the power to revoke commissions of officers found incompetent.

On the 25th of October, Commissary General Wadsworth reported Camp Randall as ready to receive the Twelfth Regiment—whereupon the several companies composing it were called into camp, viz: one company each, from Prescott, Reedsburg, Dodgeville, West Bend, Newport, Oconto, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Richland County, Boscobel. The Twelfth was mustered into the United States service by companies between October 28th, and November 5th.

The several companies composing the Thirteenth Regiment, were recruited in the counties of Rock, Walworth, and Green, and were ordered into camp at Camp Tredway, Janesville, whenever they reported full. The companies were recruited in three towns of Rock County, Janesville, three companies, Evansville, Milton; in three towns in Walworth County, Whitewater, Sugar Creek, and Sharon, and in Green County, town of Albany. The regiment was mustered into United States service by companies, between October 17th, and November 13th.

Under the authority to raise three additional companies of artillery, C. H. Johnson, of Milwaukee, Stephen J. Carpenter and Yates Beebe were authorized to recruit for the formation of these additional companies, to be known as the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Batteries. These batteries were all filled, and went into camp, at Racine, by the latter part of the year.

On the 22d of October, orders were received directing the First and Tenth Regiments to be sent to Louisville, and the Eleventh to St. Louis. The First Regiment left on the 28th of

October, the Tenth on the 9th of November, and the Eleventh on the 11th of November, being the last regiments sent from the State in 1861.

In response to a request as to the number of regiments organized up to this date, Governor Randall replied:

Wisconsin sent one regiment for three months, officers and men 810. The other regiments for the war, up to the 13th, (including the First, reorganized,) will average 1,000 men each; one company of sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment, 103 men; and seven companies of artillery. By the first of December, if we get any money from Government, we can furnish seventeen regiments of infantry, a full regiment of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry.

In view of the approach of winter, and the consequent need of more comfortable quarters for our regiments in process of organization, Governor Randall wrote to the Secretary of War, as follows, under date of November 4th:

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Sir:—I beg leave to lay before you, for immediate consideration, the following facts in relation to our military operations in this State, and request that a reply be given at the earliest day possible. The reasons for haste will readily occur to you.

Besides the regiments and squadrons now in camp at different points in this State, and almost ready for departure to such points as they are ordered, we have four more regiments of infantry and two of cavalry in process of formation at the present time. One of these is composed of full companies now at quarters in their several localities, ready to be called into camp, while the companies for the others are likewise mostly at quarters at the points where raised, in various stages of progress. Enlistments have been, and are progressing very rapidly, and will do so to an aggregate beyond our quota, if we can make our men reasonably comfortable in camp. The season has advanced so far that in this latitude we cannot insure that reasonable comfort in tents.

We propose, and desire to erect here, at Madison, barracks for quarters, in which our regiments of infantry may succeed each other. How rapidly they will be sent out depends upon the rapidity with which we may obtain their outfit. As this again is dependent upon the arrangements of Government, in providing for reimbursing our past expenses and meeting our current bills, I shall make the matter subject of a separate communication. After inquiries into the probable expense of the proposed barracks, I am of the opinion that we can make the necessary provisions here for three regiments (by erecting barracks for two regiments, and repairing the existing board barracks for another regiment) for $8,000 or $9,000. We can obtain the use of Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, gratis, from its present private owners, for a cavalry regiment, and it can be placed in comfortable condition for less than $1,000. I wish to be advised immediately whether our contracts for such expenses will be met by Government when due, *and this question I desire to have answered by telegraph*, that we may proceed without delay with the work. I *know* that money to a large amount will be saved by Government by the plan suggested, since, unless we can provide such winter quarters in which to place the troops, the companies must remain at their local quarters throughout the State, and their expenses of pay or subsistence meanwhile are going on, whereas, if we can bring them immediately to camp, they can be subsisted at a much cheaper rate, after being sworn into the United States service, and we can the sooner prepare them for being sent into service. I desire, therefore, to be understood as urging in the strongest terms the policy of the immediate provision of the barracks alluded to, under the best contracts that we can make, such contracts to be met by Government when due.

If this cannot be done, it will be better to direct the disbanding of the companies now ready to come into camp, amounting to three or four thousand men, for it will be impossible, and inhuman if it were possible, to keep them together in their local quarters, in a climate in which we sometimes have the mercury at 20° below zero in December.

Yours very respectfully,

A. W. RANDALL.

Early in November, the War Department issued an order discontinuing enlistments for the cavalry service, and circulars were sent to the different State Executives to consolidate all incomplete regiments. Ex-Governor Barstow, by authority of General Fremont, which authority was confirmed by the General Government, had commenced the organization of a third cavalry regiment in Wisconsin, and made considerable progress, when Governor Randall received information that the authority of Ex-Governor Barstow had been revoked. Colonel Barstow immediately repaired to Washington, and upon representation as to the advanced condition of his regiment, his authority was restored, on condition that his regiment should be full by the 5th of December.

Several loyal States having agents in the market for the purchase of arms, Government found such competition increased the price put upon arms by the holders and speculators, and issued a circular to the States to withdraw their agents, and permit the Government to purchase all arms necessary, which would be equitably divided among the several States. With this circular, Governor Randall received notice that Major Hagner, of the New York Arsenal, would forward to his address 5,000 muskets and accoutrements.

Companies from Fond du Lac, Waupaca, Omro, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Depere, Chilton, Greenbush, Black River Falls and Mazomanie were assigned to the Fourteenth Regiment, and ordered to proceed to Camp Hamilton, at Fond du Lac. Hon. D. E. Wood had been appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth.

The Fifteenth Regiment (Scandinavian) was recruited in different parts of the State, among the Norwegian population mostly. Some of the first companies were ordered into camp in November, where they were filled to a minimum from recruits brought in in squads. The regiment was several weeks in filling up, and was eventually fully organized by Colonel Heg.

In reply to a communication from the Cavalry Bureau at Washington, Governor Randall reported the condition of the cavalry regiments. The First was reported as having 1,000 men in camp at Kenosha; the Second, in camp at Milwaukee, reported six companies in camp, and four more ready to report, making 964 men; the Third at Janesville, reported with 700 men in camp. The Milwaukee cavalry company was reported to be in service with General Fremont. The Governor stated that these regiments were not under the control of the State, their several commanders having been authorized by the War Department to raise cavalry regiments.

On the 26th of November, acting Governor Noble received instructions from the War Department, that the Eighteenth Regiment would complete the quota of infantry from the State of Wisconsin for the present. A proclamation was therefore issued directing the consolidation of such fractional companies as had been raised for the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments, in order that the companies might be filled to a minimum number, and the organization of these four regiments completed.

There being a conflict in the several orders relative to sending forward the artillery companies, Adjutant General Thomas, on the 27th November, countermanded all previous orders, and instructed the Governor to send two companies to Baltimore without guns.

Companies from Oconomowoc, Ozaukee, Mauston, Friendship, Wautoma, Chippewa Falls, Beaver Dam, Hanchetville, Darlington and Waushara County were assigned to the Sixteenth Regiment, and ordered into Camp Randall, Madison. Benjamin Allen, of Pepin, had been commissioned as Colonel.

The Seventeenth, or Irish Regiment, was authorized to be raised under J. L. Doran, of Milwaukee, as Colonel. The regiment was recruited in different parts of the State, among the Irish population, and was ordered into Camp Randall, where the organization was completed in the month of January, 1862.

The Eighteenth Regiment, completing the quota of infantry called for by the General Government, was authorized to be

raised under Colonel Alban, of Portage County, to rendezvous at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee. The regimental organization was not completed till about the 1st of February, 1862.

Colonel Sanders, of Racine, had secured the acceptance of a regiment from the War Department, and had made but little progress before the year expired. The regiment was ordered into Camp Utley, Racine, where it completed its organization the latter part of March, 1862.

The Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments were ordered to be sent to Fort Leavenworth, to report to General Hunter. Governor Randall sent a despatch stating that these regiments and the artillery companies were all ready, and would be sent as soon as paid.

On the 3d of December, the Government became alarmed at the prospect of too large an army, and promulgated an order changing the manner of recruiting, as follows:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 3, 1861.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105.]

The following orders have been received from the Secretary of War:

I. No more regiments, batteries or independent companies will be raised by the Governors of States except upon the special requisition of the War Department. Those now forming will be completed under direction of the respective Governors thereof unless it be deemed more advantageous to the service to assign men, already raised, to regiments, batteries or independent companies, now in the field, in order to fill up their organizations to the maximum standard prescribed by law.

II. The recruiting service in the various States, for the volunteer forces in service, and for those who may hereafter be received, is placed under charge of general superintendents for those States respectively, with general depots for the collection and instruction of recruits.

By this order, the system of recruiting was entirely changed, being taken out of the hands of the State Executives, and assumed by the General Government.

The suspension of the recruiting service at this time must be considered as one of the many unfortunate mistakes made by the War Department while under the management of Secretary Cameron. The delusion that fixed itself upon the minds of the powers at Washington at the outbreak of the rebellion, that the insurrection was a temporary affair to be easily put down, seemed still to govern the President and his advisers. Up to this time, the officers of the Government, including the President, were very far behind the people in their estimate of the magnitude of

the contest. In the eyes of the Government officials, the stupendous array of troops congregated in the vicinity of Washington, under McClellan, seemed sufficient to crush every particle of vitality out of the insurgents. Almost as ignorant of the strength of the rebels at the end of the year as when the rebellion began, the sanguine hope was cherished that the immense army which McClellan had collected on the Potomac would be able to bring the rebel government to terms and end the war, without any further call for troops. It had been ascertained that over 500,000 men had been mustered into service since the war opened. Of these, nearly 200,000 were congregated under the command of General McClellan, and constituted the Army of the Potomac. With this force, it was deemed possible to march upon the rebel Capital, and conquer the rebellion. The result proved the short sightedness of the officials at Washington, and the suspension of the recruiting service, at the close of 1861, proved to be one of the gravest of errors.

The order changing the system of recruiting defined the duties of the several Superintendents, and appointed Major R. S. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, as Superintendent for Wisconsin, with headquarters at Madison. Major Smith reported himself at Madison, on the 3d of January, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office.

In reply to despatches from General Halleck, at St. Louis, and Adjutant General Thomas, at Washington, dated December 10th, asking as to regiments, or parts of regiments, organized in the State, Governor Randall telegraphed:

We have three regiments of infantry full to maximum, and equipped. These are ordered by Adjutant General Thomas to Fort Leavenworth, and arms sent there for them. They only wait their pay to be sent immediately. Besides these, our Fourteenth Infantry is full and in camp, and can be ready, if paid, in ten days. Fifteenth has five companies in camp, and filling up. Sixteenth has eight companies in camp, and will be full by the 25th of December. Seventeenth has some 400 men enlisted. Eighteenth will be in camp, full, by January 1st. Seven maximum companies of artillery in camp, all ready and waiting pay—two of them ordered to Baltimore without cannon. Three regiments of cavalry—two full above the maximum; the third, about 800 men in camp.

The State authorities were greatly embarrassed by the neglect of the General Government to promptly respond to the Governor's urgent appeals for the payment of regiments before they left the State, and also the expenses incurred by the State in their outfit.

On the 19th of December, Governor Randall telegraphed to the Secretary of War:

We are distracted beyond endurance. Must the State give up getting any money? Send some instructions to your Quartermaster here to pay us the money we have expended for the Government.

Quartermaster General Meigs was also appealed to, who replied:

Requisitions for two hundred thousand dollars, for expenses of Wisconsin, were made on the Treasury, in favor of Captain Eddy, November 29th.

Soon after this, Captain Eddy reported that he had five hundred thousand dollars for account of Wisconsin, but he could use it only in paying bills due and current.

Company K, of the Second Regiment, as originally organized, was detached and ordered to fill up as a heavy artillery company, and was ordered to garrison duty at Washington. Captain Stahel's company was ordered to take the place of Company K, in the Second Regiment, and left Madison to join the regiment late in December.

As a suitable termination to our recital of what was done by the State authorities in 1861, towards furnishing troops for the defense of the Union, we append here a letter from Captain Eddy to Governor Randall on the latter's retiring from his position as Governor. At the close of Governor R.'s administration, a bitter partisan feeling was manifested, and the acts of himself and subordinates were unjustly censured by some who chose to let personal malignity overcome their sense of patriotism and courtesy:

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
MADISON, January 6, 1862.

To His Excellency, A. W. RANDALL, *Governor of Wisconsin:*

Dear Sir:—The uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated, as the representative of the United States Quartermaster's Department, by the State authorities, and your evident desire to assist the United States, as far as in your power, in assuming the direction of all war expenditures wherever practicable, makes it no less a duty than a pleasure to give you, upon your retirement from the Chair you have so long and so honorably filled, the assurance that the strictest investigation into the State war expenditures, belonging to my department, will show that honesty, faithfulness and integrity have characterized the officials whom you appointed to control them. I cannot speak in too complimentary terms of Quartermaster General Tredway and his gentlemanly assistants. They have rendered me every aid in their power to complete the perplexing duty incident to the settlement of State war accounts; and I can wish the State of Wisconsin no better fortune than to be hereafter as faithfully served as she has been since the commencement of our domestic troubles.

Respectfully your friend and servant,

A. R. EDDY, *United States Quartermaster.*

Governor Randall, in a report made to the Legislature of 1862, accounting for the expenditure of the "War Fund," under his administration, after explaining the manner in which the two hundred thousand dollars, appropriated at the regular session of 1861, and made subject to his warrants, was used—stating the disposition made of the $1,000,000 worth of bonds, and the manner in which the money realized from their sale was expended through the office of the Secretary of State—he thus speaks of the manner in which the $10,000, extra expenditure fund, placed at his disposal by the Act of May 25th, 1861, was expended:

When this war broke out, and the State was called upon by the President for aid, there were no military forces in the State, organized and liable to be called upon for actual service. The few arms which had been distributed to the State by the Federal Government were scattered over the State. We had no military organization, and so far as was known to the authorities, no experienced military men in the State. For three successive years I had asked the Legislature to provide some kind of an organization, to the end that although not a military people, there might be some military education in the State. The Legislature judged this to be unnecessary, and it was not done. The State authorities were suddenly called upon to organize, and uniform and equip large military forces for active service. The General Government had issued no specific instructions as to the manner in which this work was to be done. We had no system, and labored constantly under difficulties and embarrassments at a great distance from the seat of Government. While supporting large bodies of men, to save time was to save money. My experience was like the experience of the Executives of other States, and like them I was compelled to send messengers frequently to Washington. It was the surest, the quickest and only effectual mode of transacting any important business with the Departments. The experience of Treasurer Hastings and others will bear this witness. I judged this the best course to take, and adopted it. What was effected by these messengers proved that I acted wisely. A part of the ten thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose, and so used.

The insufficient accommodations for transporting large bodies of men, and large military stores, except upon the direct lines of railroads, and the want of experience in the care of soldiers, both well and sick, induced me to adopt the plan of sending with our regiments agents, whose business it should be to see that our neighbors who had volunteered to fight for us, should not suffer for want of care, in case of accident or sickness. The precaution was a wise one, if it is wise or right to take care of sick and suffering men. While some of our regiments reached the seat of war without accident, and without serious sickness, and so requiring no essential attention or expense, some of the soldiers in many of them were left on the way, and, but for the care and attendance of these agents, would have died. The sick soldiers left at Elmira and Harrisburg, and Baltimore, who were cooked for, and washed for, and attended upon, day after day, and night after night, by Sanders and Hurlbut and Hill and others, and the sick men brought home to their families and friends by Fairchild, received relief worth the whole amount expended, and more. While all the agents may not have been well chosen, I conceived the course a wise one. It was for such purposes that other portions of the ten thousand dollars were used. This course has been adopted by many of the other States, and has received not only the commendation of the authorities of those States, but the commendation of the Secretary of War, who complimented Wisconsin for inaugurating the system, and for the interest manifested for the welfare of her soldiers. My only regret is, that I had so little means at my command to devote to such uses. In the movements of our regiments, large amounts of clothing and other State and Government property have been taken care of by these agents, which otherwise would have been lost or destroyed, in value far greater than the whole amount expended.

The Legislature, when the first call was made upon the States for aid, did not anticipate what has since followed. It was supposed that not more than six or eight regiments would be required from the State, and made provision only for that, while nearly, if not quite,* twenty thousand men have been mustered into the United States service. It is the universal testimony wherever the Wisconsin regiments have gone, and along the routes over which they have passed, that no better troops can be found, and that none have been better uniformed or equipped, or provided for, than those from this State, and I believe that the closest examination will show that in the Paymaster's, and Quartermaster's, and Commissary's Departments, every effort has been made to save the State expense and loss.

Many expenses have been incurred not authorized by army regulations, because for a long time we did not know what the army regulations were. Some expenses have been incurred and money paid by the Paymaster, Quartermaster and Commissary that I knew were not according to army regulations, under my direction, because I did not wish to see our soldiers, unused to the hardships of camp life, and going from comfortable and pleasant homes, suffer or die according to strict military rule.

These soldiers help pay the expense as well as fight the battles, and I have directed a few newspapers to be sent to each company. To provide against necessity or accident, a few extra blankets, and a few extra pairs of shoes, and a few extra uniforms have been sent forward with each regiment. I have audited and ordered paid some small bills of officers, made under misunderstanding of army rules, and have paid some small bills for injuries done to the property of citizens by bands of soldiers, rather than have regiments delayed at the expense of hundreds of dollars, growing out of threatened controversies. Knowing that soldiers who drill eight hours in the day cannot well perform much other labor, and to enable them to perfect themselves as fast as possible in the discipline and duties of soldiers, I have relieved them as far as possible from other labors in camp, and endeavored to make them forget their privations by supplying their wants. If more means had been at my disposal, I should have expended more upon them.

As required by law, I fixed the compensation of the Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Inspector General, Adjutant General, Commissary General, their assistants and clerks. After seeing the great amount of labor they performed, and the pay adopted in other States, and upon consultation with the United States Assistant Quartermaster, I increased their compensation, keeping within the rule prescribed by the act, adopting the rule of paying men for well doing what their services were worth. These officers all desire that the Legislature should investigate their acts.

The policy of experimenting with soldiers, to ascertain how little they can live upon, or how hard fare, and how extreme privations they can endure, and escape sickness or death, is the policy of all time, and its result has been with all armies and in all nations, that more men die in camp than are slain in battle. I believe this rebellion is to be atoned for in blood, and that the business of an army is to fight, and that, therefore, that course which will most husband the strength and preserve the health of the soldier until the day of battle, is the wisest and best.

Respectfully,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

The action of the State authorities of 1861, closed on the 6th of January, 1862, when Governor Randall transferred the duties of his office to his successor.

The latter portion of Governor Randall's term of office, being about eight months and a half, was destined to be the most important of his Gubernatorial career, involving much labor, care and responsibility, to the execution of which he brought all his energies, and by his indomitable will, industry and

* Since ascertained to be nearly 25,000 men.

unbounded patriotism, performed a work which has placed his name among the ablest and noblest of the Executives in the loyal States.

The long residence of Governor Randall in Wisconsin, has made the most of the citizens of the State familiar with his career as a public man. It is therefore unnecessary for me to indite a formal biography. He was born in one of the interior counties of New York, where he studied law, and removed to Waukesha in this State, about twenty years ago, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of law, up to the time of his election as Governor, in 1857. He served one term as a member of the Legislative assembly. His first term as Governor, gave such satisfaction to the people of the State, that he was reëlected for a second term by a very large majority.

The stormy proceedings at the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, early in 1860, attracted the public attention by the manner and threats of certain well known leaders of the Southern States, who openly declared that if the demands of the South were not acceded to, the delegates from their respective States would retire in a body from the Convention. So violent and seditious became these malcontents, that discerning men were led to anxiously watch the whole proceedings until it became evident that the disaffection of Southern members was part of the grand plot for the secession of the Southern States. By increasing the chances of the defeat of the Democratic candidate, they intended to secure the election of a "Black Republican" as President, for the purpose of "firing the Southern heart," and thus induce a general uprising of the South against the Government. That such was the design of the Southern members of that Convention, subsequent events has fully proven, and the election of Mr. Lincoln was ardently desired by Southern politicians as affording them a pretext for raising the flag of rebellion. The Charleston *Mercury*, and other leading Southern papers, rejoiced heartily at the nomination and election of Mr. Lincoln, congratulating their readers and the people of the South, on the auspicious event as fraught with great blessings to the Southern people, enabling them to throw off the hated yoke that had so long bound them to the National Union.

It no longer admitted of doubt as to the designs of the rebel leaders, and the formal secession of South Carolina, in December, was looked upon as a foregone conclusion. The National Administration of Buchanan, permitted these rebellious acts, his own Secretary of War aiding the traitors by supplying them clandestinely with arms, and his Secretary of the Interior, Thompson, attending a Convention in North Carolina, and advocating the doctrine of secession. With these matters transpiring in full view of the country, the loyal men of the nation began to awake to a consciousness of the volcano upon which the welfare of the Republic was resting. The Executives of the loyal States vigilantly watched the threatening cloud which was lowering upon the peace of the nation, and took early occasion to call upon their several legislative bodies to prepare to meet the crisis. We have shown elsewhere that Governor Randall fully understood the perils of the country, and recommended immediate preparation. In the foregoing pages we have endeavored to give a clear and concise history of the action of the Governor and the Legislature, in performing the duties required of them by the National Government.

The passage of the act placing the State on a "war footing," imposed great and heavy responsibility upon the Executive of the State, and it is due to Governor Randall to say, that in the execution of the important duties imposed upon him by the Legislature in April and May, requiring him to respond to the call of the President, in the raising and equipping of the troops of this State, he threw into the work all the energy and will which so eminently characterized him as a public man. Suddenly called to act in a new and untried capacity, without a practical knowledge of the organization of military forces, without means, or instructions from the General Government, he boldly took the responsibility of acting on his own judgment in the performance of the duties thus imposed on him. He heard the call of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation for troops to protect the National Capitol. His efforts never ceased till he had secured the men necessary under that call, and in the shortest possible time the First Regiment was reported as being at the service of the Government. That duty being performed, his

forethought and wisdom taught him that still further calls would be made, and he resolved to organize other regiments as reserves. Justly indignant at the wrong done to the patriotic desires of our people, in fixing upon a single regiment as the extent of our quota, while other States were allowed an undue proportion, he protested to the War Department and succeeded in securing the acceptance of two more regiments under the second call. These were soon organized from the companies held in reserve, but he still pushed his importunities upon the War Department until three more regiments were permitted to be raised. After that the folly and disaster of Bull Run opened a way for all the regiments which could be raised in the State. In the equipping and furnishing of the troops sent to the field under his administration, he spared no pains in making their outfit in every way complete, and his often repeated instructions to the Quartermaster General and Surgeon General, were to have everything furnished that would insure the full efficiency of our regiments when they arrived on the field. He refused to allow the soldiers in camp to cook their own rations or perform camp labor, stating that it was more important that the soldier should have his time to perfect himself in drill, and to make himself as efficient as possible in the field. To this desire of Governor Randall to secure the utmost efficiency, not only in the several duties which make the thorough soldier, but also in the perfection of the regimental outfit of equipage, stores and medical supplies, may be ascribed much of the credit which the troops of Wisconsin have everywhere received, for efficiency in drill and soldierly conduct, to say nothing of the honors they have secured for themselves by their own deeds of heroism in the field.

Wisconsin and her soldiers owe much to Governor Randall for the manner in which he commenced the work of putting the State on a "War footing," and it is no disparagement to his successors to say that by his thorough energetic action, he laid the foundation for the reputation which our State enjoys of having sent the most efficient and thoroughly equipped troops into the field.

His intercourse with the authorities at Washington, relating to military affairs, shows that Governor Randall, was constantly

and actively watching the interests of the State, at the same time that he was ready to lend every aid in his power to sustain the National Government in its great struggle. Hampered, as he was sometimes, by the red tape inefficiency of some of the subordinate officers of the Government, he hesitated not to take the responsibility of ordering such expenditures as he was satisfied the exigencies of the cause demanded, thereby saving the Government much expense and materially expediting the movement of troops from the State.

Through the whole of his administration after the fall of Sumter, Governor Randall exhibited the most exalted patriotism, and the greatest energy in his efforts to meet the requirements of the National Government. As evidence of this, we have his speeches made on several public occasions, also the correspondence with the authorities at Washington, as shown in the preceding pages, in which he frankly assures the Secretary of War that his efforts and success is only limited by the necessary means at his command. When Governor Randall retired from the Gubernatorial Chair, he left his own best eulogy in the record of his actions in the last nine months of his administration, and the people of the State accord to him their cordial approbation for the manner in which he executed the difficult labors imposed upon him.

Before the expiration of his term of office, Governor Randall had been appointed Minister to Rome. He left for Europe in the spring of 1862, and remained there several months, but his ardent patriotism could not endure the inactivity of his position when the cloud which rested over his beloved country seemed to increase in intensity, he therefore asked to be recalled in order that he might be nearer the scene of hostilities. He accordingly returned, and was appointed by President Lincoln to the post of First Assistant Postmaster General, which office he has held ever since.

Although Governor Randall has not occupied a military position, he has been so situated that the Government has been able to make use of his abilities and talents in furtherance of the great cause, and we are happy to say that he has established a national reputation as a public speaker, not only for the brilliancy of his language, but also for the able and statesmanlike

manner in which he handles the great questions which have agitated the country for the past four years.

It is due to the gentlemen composing the military staff of Governor Randall to say, that each and all of them, devoted their best efforts in assisting the Executive in the very arduous duties of organizing and equipping the several bodies of troops sent to the field in 1861. General W. L. Utley was indefatigable in the performance of the multifarious duties required of him as Adjutant General. Early and late the General and his assistants were at their desks, regardless of business hours, occupied in preparing records, answering correspondence, and performing all the various duties which continued to accumulate as the forces called for increased.

Quartermaster General Tredway's office exhibited a hive of industry. The General, with characteristic business tact, was soon immersed in transactions which eventually reached the expenditure of over a million dollars. The entire business of purchasing supplies and their issue to the different regiments was in his hands. His subordinates were equally active and attentive to their duties.

Commissary General Wadsworth's sphere of duty did not involve quite as great responsibility, but the business of his Department was promptly and expeditiously attended to, and the interest of the State scrupulously guarded, while at the same time the soldier was protected from imposition, and not allowed to suffer by the mercenary disposition of contractors.

The labors in the office of Paymaster General Mills were performed with ability and satisfaction to those having business with the department.

During the latter portion of Governor Randall's administration, the office of Private and Military Secretary was no sinecure. From early morning till far into the night, Colonel W. H. Watson was engaged at his desk in performance of the extra duties which military affairs imposed upon him. The usual business hours were ignored, and the Governor and his subordinates were employed till midnight, oftentimes, in disposing of the large amount of business on hand.

Surgeon General Wolcott, was equally attentive to the duties of his department. Under his supervision was the examination

and appointment of the medical officers of the regiments. Another of his duties was to superintend personally the purchase of medical supplies and instruments for the care of sick and wounded soldiers in the field. To this duty Dr. Wolcott faithfully devoted his attention, and the soldiers of Wisconsin owe much to his kind care and attention.

The labors of the offices of Secretary of State and State Treasurer were more than doubled, and those two officers were indefatigable in the performance of the new duties imposed upon them, while their several subordinates were equally attentive and industrious; every attention being paid to applicants for the aid to soldiers families and other claims.

CHAPTER III.

ACTION OF STATE AUTHORITIES IN 1862.

NEW STATE OFFICERS — LEGISLATURE MEETS — GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE — LAWS PASSED — ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH BATTERIES — RECRUITING SERVICE DISCONTINUED — BATTLE OF SHILOH — FOURTEENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENTS ENGAGED — EXPEDITION TO PITTSBURG LANDING — DEATH OF GOVERNOR HARVEY — BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH — TWENTIETH REGIMENT — LEGISLATURE RE-ASSEMBLES — GOVERNOR SALOMON'S MESSAGE — LAWS PASSED — STATE SANITARY AGENTS — CALL FOR 300,000 MORE — MONSTER MEETING IN MILWAUKEE — TWENTY-FIRST TO THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENTS AUTHORIZED — EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE — GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE — LAWS PASSED — 300,000 MILITIA TO BE DRAFTED — DRAFT ORDERED — DRAFT RIOTS — THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT — CLOSE OF 1862.

THE administration of Governor Randall, and the other State officers, terminated at 12 o'clock, noon, of January 6, 1862. The officers elect for the succeeding two years were:

Hon. LOUIS P. HARVEY, *Governor;* Hon. EDWARD SALOMON, *Lieutenant Governor;* Hon. JAMES T. LEWIS, *Secretary of State;* Hon. S. D. HASTINGS, *State Treasurer*, (third term;) Hon. JAMES H. HOWE, *Attorney General*, (second term;) Hon. J. L. PICKARD, *State Superintendent*, (second term;) Hon. WILLIAM H. RAMSEY, *Bank Comptroller.*

The military officers of the State, at the commencement of 1862, were:

His Excellency, LOUIS P. HARVEY, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*
Brigadier General AUGUSTUS GAYLORD, *Adjutant General.*
Brigadier General W. W. TREDWAY, *Quartermaster General.*
Colonel EDWIN R. WADSWORTH, *Commissary General.*
Brigadier General SIMEON MILLS, *Paymaster General.*
Brigadier General E. B. WOLCOTT, *Surgeon General.*
Major M. H. CARPENTER, *Judge Advocate.*
Colonel WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Military Secretary.*

On the death of Governor Harvey, on the 19th of April, Lieutenant Governor Salomon assumed the duties of Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

On the last of August, 1862, General Tredway resigned the position of Quartermaster General, and Nathaniel F. Lund was appointed to his place.

The office of Commissary General was closed about the 1st of June, and the duties of the office transferred to the Quartermaster General.

Paymaster General Mills resigned his position, and James R. Mears was appointed his successor. The office finally closed on the 10th of July.

On the 6th of January, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, the Hon. Louis P. Harvey took the oath of office, and assumed the duties of Governor of Wisconsin, as the successor of Governor Randall. His inauguration was characterized by the unusual feature of an armed escort of three regiments — the Twelfth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth, acting as a guard of honor, accompanying the Governor elect and his predecessor in a procession, and forming in front of the east portico of the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered to the State officers elect.

The several military departments of the State remained the same as under the preceding administration, except that the Hon. Augustus Gaylord was appointed to the office of Adjutant General.

We have before stated that the General Government had taken the recruiting service out of the hands of the Executives of the States, and appointed superintendents of recruiting service in each State. The active services of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Paymaster Generals were no longer necessary, and their time, after January 1st, was employed in settling up the business of their respective offices.

Major R. S. Smith, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, entered upon the duties of Superintendent of the Recruiting Service in Wisconsin, on the 3d day of January, with his headquarters at Madison.

On the 8th of January, 1862, the Legislature convened at Madison. We extract from Governor Harvey's message that

portion relating to military matters, as it is a full statement of what was done by the State, under the administration of his predecessor.

Speaking of the transactions in the War Fund, created by chapters 239 and 307 of the acts passed by the last Legislature, at the regular session, and chapter 13 of the acts passed at the special session, the Governor states the receipts into the War Fund to be as follows:

From sale of bonds of the $200,000 issue	$13,007 50
From sale of bonds of the $1,000,000 issue	646,590 00
From United States, 40 per cent. of State's claim for expenses on first six regiments	205,000 00
From United States, for subsistence of First Regiment	3,531 00
From United States, Quartermaster's bills, audited and paid Dec. 31, '61..	88,320 23
From Monroe County Bank, one per cent. on $42,000 bonds	420 00
	$957,368 79

DISBURSEMENTS.

To A. W. Randall, Governor, on appropriations by chapter 307, regular session, and chapter 3, special session	$200,668 39
To Simeon Mills, Paymaster	650,748 51
To expenses of special session	8,256 79
To extra pay to volunteers and their families	34,480 17
To discharged volunteers	1,169 97
To printing and advertising	10,357 76
To postage, clerk hire, and gas bills	1,460 11
To balance on hand January 1, 1862	50,227 09
Total disbursements and balance	$957,368 79

Vouchers have been filed in the Secretary of State's office, by the Paymaster General of the State, for the expenditure of $820,526 43; the accounts audited directly by the Secretary of State amount to $55,721 80—the remaining $30,890 47 includes, Military Contingent Fund, $2,500; appropriation of $10,000 for Extraordinary Expenses, and certain expenditures directly by the Governor, for which vouchers will be presented to the Legislature with the report shortly to be made by my predecessor.

Wisconsin furnished to the service of the General Government, under the call for volunteers for three months, one regiment, First Wisconsin, Colonel J. C. Starkweather. This regiment—numbering 810 men—left Milwaukee the 9th day of June last, and returned, and was mustered from the service, August 17th. A portion of this Regiment played a distinguished part in the engagement at Falling Waters, Virginia.

Under the call for volunteers, for three years, or the war, Wisconsin has now in the field ten regiments, as follows:

No.	*Colonel Commanding.*	*Left the State.*	*Destination.*	*No. of Officers, Musicians and Privates.*
2d	S. Park Coon	June 20	Washington	1062
3d	C. S. Hamilton	July 12	Harper's Ferry, Va	979
4th	Halbert E. Paine	July 15	Washington	1053
5th	Amasa Cobb	July 24	Washington	1057
6th	Lysander Cutler	July 28	Washington	1083
7th	Joseph Van Dor	September 21	Washington	1016
8th	R. C. Murphy	October 12	St. Louis, Mo.	966
10th	A. R. Chapin	November 9	Louisville, Ky	908
*1st	J. C. Starkweather	October 28	Louisville, Ky	947
11th	C. L. Harris	November 20	St. Louis, Mo.	1046
Total				10,117

*Reorganized.

There are now organized in camp, and awaiting orders, the following regiments:

9th, Frederick Salomon, Camp Sigel, Milwaukee	940
12th, George E. Bryant, Camp Randall, Madison	1039
13th, M. Malony, Camp Tredway, Janesville	919
14th, D. E. Wood, Camp Wood, Fond du Lac	859
Total	3,757

The Fifteenth, or Scandinavian Regiment, Colonel H. C. Heg, 700 men, and the Sixteenth, Colonel Benjamin Allen, 900 men, are also at Camp Randall, in near readiness for marching orders. The Seventeenth (Irish) Regiment, Colonel J. L. Doran, and the Eighteenth, Colonel James S. Alban, have their full number of companies in readiness, lacking one, and are notified to go into camp—the former at Madison, and the latter at Milwaukee. These companies are not all full, but will muster 1,400 men. Seven companies of artillery, numbering together 1,050 men, have long remained in Camp Utley, Racine, impatient of the delays of Government in calling them to move forward. Three additional companies of artillery are about going into camp, numbering 334 men. Besides these, the State has furnished an independent company of cavalry, now in Missouri, raised by Captain Von Deutsch, 81 men; a company of 104 men for Berdan's Sharpshooters; and an additional company for the Second Regiment, of about 80 men. Three regiments of cavalry—the First, Colonel E. Daniels; the Second, Colonel C. C. Washburn; and the Third, Colonel W. A. Barstow, are being organized, and number, together, 2,450 men. A Nineteenth (independent) Regiment is being rapidly organized under the direction of the Government, by Colonel H. T. Sanders, Racine. Not calculating for this last, the State has furnished, and has organizing, 20,973, or adding for the First, in the three months service, 21,783 men.

The incomplete regiments are being rapidly filled, and when filled, as they shortly will be, to the average number with which our regiments have left the State, and adding the Nineteenth infantry, of which no estimate has been included above, the number of volunteers from Wisconsin in the United States service will be full 24,800.

No State has furnished better material for soldiers than Wisconsin. Her regiments have been filled by men who worthily represent the intelligence and loyalty of her people. Universal testimony agrees that no troops have taken the field better provided in all respects; and it is believed that by no other State in the Union has a like service been performed at a less expense.

The expenses of recruiting, organizing, uniforming, paying and forwarding these regiments, thus far, have been:

In Quartermaster General's Department		$1,189,120 20
In Commissary General's Department		167,107 40
In Paymaster General's Department, on pay roll of the regiments		213,827 02
		$1,570,054 62
Add for war expenses, audited by Secretary of State		55,724 80
Expended by the Governor		30,890 47
Total war expenses		$1,656,659 98

This includes the liabilities of the Quartermaster General's office, for uniforms, and everything furnished, or to be furnished, by that Department, for eighteen regiments of infantry, one of artillery, and one of cavalry, with all articles supplied the First and Third Cavalry.

As nearly as can now be ascertained, the liabilities of the State stand as follows:

Total expenses, as above			$1,656,659 98
Payments by State Paymaster General	$820,526 43		
" of accounts audited by Secretary of State	55,724 80		
" by the Governor	30,890 47		
" by United States Paymaster, direct on Quartermaster's contracts	387,765 78		
" on Commissary bills	18,743 73		
			1,313,651 26
Present liabilities of the State			$343,008 72

Some further allowance—not, as is believed, to exceed $30,000—should be made for salaries due to members of the Governor's military staff, the Assistant Surgeons sent by the State with her regiments, and wages due to agents and employees, in one service or another, connected with our military operations.

The General Government having assumed all further responsibility of providing for our volunteers, within as without the State, the services of many persons now in the employ of the State can be dispensed with. Provision should at once be made of means to settle their claims of wages or salaries.

Provision should also be made to continue the payment of the ald pledged by chapter 8 of the acts of the special session, to families of volunteers; and all volunteers from the State should be held in equal regard, in whatever branch of the service they may have enlisted. A special tax or temporary loan may be necessary. Action on this matter should be taken at once, or much complaint and suffering may be the result. The statute also requires amending in details, to the end that the State be better protected against abuse of its provisions. Especially should heavy penalties be enacted against justices making false certificates.

Speaking of the Government tax, Governor Harvey said: "that the proportion of the $20,000,000, annually levied, is $519,688 67 for the State of Wisconsin, being a valuation of 00.3312 upon the dollar of the present value of the real property of the State—that this is to be assessed on the landed property alone, the personal estate escaping altogether—that the State can assume the collection of the tax, and thereby secure a deduction of 15 per cent."—and recommended that the Governor be authorized to liquidate the tax by off-set of claims of the State against the United States.

He also recommended compensation to the Allotment Commissioners, appointed by the President, to receive from the volunteers their allotments of pay to their families and friends, such Commissioners receiving no pay from the United States.

On the 18th of February, Governor Harvey sent in a message to the Legislature, informing that body that the funds necessary to the payment of the State aid to families of volunteers were exhausted—that no payments had been made since the last of January—that seven or eight hundred warrants had accumulated in the State Treasury, without means to pay them. The Governor urged immediate steps to afford relief to the suffering families of the soldiers.

The laws enacted by this Legislature, relative to military matters, we epitomize:

An amendment to Chapter 13 of Extra Session, 1861, made it necessary to present all claims which were made payable out of the "War Fund" within twelve months from the time they accrued.

Chapter 89 authorized the investment of the principal of the School Fund in the Bonds of the State, issued under the Acts of Sessions of 1861.

Chapter 7 of Extra Session, 1861, granting exemption to persons enrolled in the military service was amended, so as to except persons acting as fiduciary agents, either as executors or administrators, or guardians, or trustees, or persons defrauding the State, or any School District, of any moneys belonging to the same. It also authorized the issue of a stay of proceedings in foreclosures of mortgage, by advertisement, under Chapter 154, R. S.

"The State Aid Law" was amended, so as to apply to all regiments of infantry, cavalry, artillery and sharpshooters, defining the rights of "families," fixing penalties for the issue of false papers, imposing duties on military officers in the field to make certain reports. These amendments only embraced regiments and companies organized since April 16, 1861, up to and including the Twentieth, which was in process of organization before the Session closed.

Chapter 131 suspended the sale of lands mortgaged to the State, or held by volunteers.

Chapter 190 defined the duties of the Allotment Commissioners, appointed by the President, and fixed their compensation.

Chapter 228 authorized the issue of Bonds for $200,000, for war purposes.

Chapter 229 authorized a temporary loan from the General Fund, to pay State aid to families of volunteers.

Chapter 230 authorized the appointment of a Joint Committee, to investigate the sale of War Bonds, &c.

Chapter 262 authorized the Governor to appoint surgeons to batteries, and assistant surgeons to cavalry regiments.

The Legislature took a recess until the 3d of June. The laws above mentioned were approved by Governor Harvey.

Of the regiments mentioned by Governor Harvey, as being in camp awaiting orders, the Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth left the State for Fort Leavenworth on or before the 18th of January, and the Fourteenth on the 27th of March. The First and Third Batteries left for Louisville, Ky., on the 20th of January, and the Second and Fourth Batteries on the same day for Baltimore.

The Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments of infantry, and the First, Second and Third Regiments of cavalry, with the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Batteries, all left for St. Louis in the month of March.

In the formation of the Seventeenth Regiment, it was ascertained that one company in excess had been assigned to that regiment. The Oconto company was, therefore, detached, and permitted to organize as an artillery company, under Captain O'Rourke, and was attached to Mulligan's Brigade, in Chicago, where the company was filled to a full artillery company. This is known as the Eleventh Wisconsin Battery.

On the 30th of January, Governor Harvey having consented to the recruiting of three companies in the State for the First Missouri Light Artillery, Chaplain W. A. Pile was detailed by the commanding officer of that regiment as recruiting agent, and reported to Major R. S. Smith, Superintendent of Recruiting Service, on the 20th of February. Chaplain Pile succeeded in recruiting ninety-nine men in this State, which formed the nucleus of one battery—the balance of the company were afterwards recruited later in the season by Lieutenants Harlow and Mills. Captain Pile left the State with his recruits, April 16th, for St. Louis. This company is known as the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery.

Owing to the imperative orders of General Halleck, Governor Harvey was obliged to send the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Batteries, the Seventeenth Infantry, and the First and Third Cavalry, to St. Louis, without being paid before they left the State; thus being compelled to depart from the practice of his predecessor, who always insisted on the payment of a regiment before leaving the State. He perfected arrangements for their payment on arrival at St. Louis, by sending Adjutant General Gaylord in advance, who agreed with Paymaster Cumback for their payment. Notwithstanding these efforts, some trouble occurred in the Seventeenth Regiment, which required stringent measures on the part of his Excellency. The regiment was, after a little delay, got off, and was paid at St. Louis, as agreed upon by Governor Harvey. The cavalry and artillery companies were also paid off.

On the 16th of January, Governor Harvey telegraphed to the Paymaster General informing him that the State had advanced $214,000 for the payment of troops before they left the State, and also to Adjutant General Thomas, that the State had advanced $165,000 for the subsistence of troops at rendezvous and at camp, and asked that the State might be reimbursed.

A reply was received stating that these accounts must be presented to the Treasury Department for settlement. Accordingly Paymaster General Mills and Commissary General Wadsworth proceeded to Washington to secure the settlement of these claims. Upon submitting their papers, the Department required the original vouchers upon which the claims had been paid by the State. These original vouchers were on file in the office of the Secretary of State as required by law.

Forty per cent. of the amount disbursed by the State in organizing the first six regiments, had been paid to Treasurer Hastings in September of 1861. In order to settle the balance due on the six regiments, the law of Congress required the presentation of the original vouchers.

Governor Harvey sent in a message to the Legislature on the 3d of March, giving the information, and requested the passage of a law, authorizing the Secretary of State to have certified copies of such accounts as were not in duplicate in the Quartermaster, Paymaster, or Commissary General's offices, made and retained in his office, while the originals were handed over to the Governor for transmission to Washington.

An act to this effect was finally passed, and the several accounts, amounting to over a thousand, were carefully copied, compared and delivered to the Governor, whose receipt was taken therefor, and the originals were transmitted to Washington. The claims of the State for war expenditures were thus put in a way of liquidation by the General Government. The most of them have been allowed, the last payment being secured by Governor Lewis, to the amount of over $300,000. A few claims laid aside for irregularity are yet unsettled, but they will, undoubtedly, be paid eventually.

Orders were received from the War Department, dated February 21st, 1862, stating that "independent organizations" would be no longer recognized by the department, and the

Nineteenth infantry, and the First, Second, and Third cavalry were placed under the control of the State authorities.

Under the idea that the army as then constituted was sufficient to cope with the rebellion, the War Department issued an order discontinuing the recruiting service in the several States, and directing officers detached on recruiting service to return to their regiments with their recruits—ordering the superintendents to disband their parties, close their offices and dispose of the public property belonging to their respective stations. The business of recruiting had been taken out of the hands of the State Executives and no one was authorized to recruit after the 3d of April. This order remained in force until the 6th of June, when general order No. 60, was issued reopening the recruiting service and ordering the superintendents to reëstablish depots at their several stations.

The Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Regiments on their arrival at St. Louis, were immediately sent forward up the Tennessee river, the latter regiment arriving at Pittsburg Landing on the evening of the 5th of April, marching directly to the front, was placed in the division of General Prentiss, with the Sixteenth Regiment. They had not pitched their tents before the terrible battle began, in which nearly one third of the regiment were taken prisoners or killed and wounded, and the Sixteenth Regiment was badly cut up.

Telegrams brought news of the terrible battle at Pittsburg Landing. The absolute certainty that some of our regiments were in the engagement, and that they had suffered severely, prompted Governor Harvey to organize an expedition for the relief of our wounded and suffering soldiers. In less than twenty-four hours, supplies and necessaries for the treatment of the wounded and sick, were gathered, and the party started next day, the 10th of April. On their arrival at Chicago, they found a full car load of supplies, consisting of ninety boxes, furnished on the call of the Governor, sixty-one from Milwaukee, thirteen from Madison, nine from Janesville, six from Beloit, and one from Clinton.

The party consisted of Governor Harvey, Commissary General Wadsworth, Surgeon General Wolcott, with a staff of eight medical assistants, and General E. H. Brodhead, who was

appointed by the citizens of Milwaukee, as their representative on the expedition. Arriving at Mound City, about thirty Wisconsin soldiers were found, whose wants were attended to, and those who were able to go, were sent to the State. Two of the Surgeons with part of the supplies were left at the hospital to care for those remaining. Governor Harvey visited the hospitals at Mound City and Paducah, calling upon all the Wisconsin patients, taking them by the hand and cheering them by his kindness and attention. At Savannah, the same scenes were repeated. Over two hundred of our wounded were there, suffering from the neglect of their medical attendants, and lacking the kind care to which they were entitled. The scene at the camp of the Eighteenth is described as very affecting, and also with the Fourteenth and Sixteenth regiments. The presence of the Governor and party brought with it sunshine and gladness. Everywhere did the Governor display the utmost energy in examining into the wants of our soldiers, and the rest of the party bear testimony to his indefatigable exertions and benevolence of heart. The regiments and hospitals and depots of sick and wounded, were all visited, and the wants of all, as far as possible, attended to.

The party had nearly completed its labors with our wounded troops, and was at Pittsburg Landing to take the boat for Cairo, on Saturday evening, the 19th of April. They were on board the steamer Dunleith, awaiting the arrival of the steamer Minnehaha, on which they were to go down the river. She hove in sight about ten o'clock in the evening, and the party was standing near the guards in the fore-part of the Dunleith, when the bow of the Minnehaha coming in contact with the Dunleith, the Governor stepped aside, as if to get out of the way. The night being dark and rainy, he made a mistep and fell overboard between the two steamers. Dr. Wilson of Sharon, as soon as he saw him fall, reached out his cane, but the Governor seized it with such force as to pull it out of the Doctor's hands. Dr. Clark of Racine, immediately jumped into the water, clinging to the wheel of the Minnehaha, and reached out as far as possible, but was unable to grasp the Governor by a few inches. The current being very strong, Governor Harvey was swept down the stream, passing under a flat boat

lying just below. Every effort was made to rescue him from his perilous position, but the darkness of the night rendered these attempts unavailing. Dr. Wolcott, General Brodhead, and others, were left to pursue the search for the body, and a reward of a thousand dollars was offered for its recovery by the authorities of the State.

Attorney General Howe, on the receipt of the news at Madison, took the cars for Cairo, with a view to the recovery of the body of Governor Harvey, and was empowered to offer the above reward.

Lieutenant Governor Salomon assumed the duties of Governor, and, on the 22d day of April, issued a proclamation stating the fact of the death of Governor Harvey, by drowning, on the 19th of April, while executing a noble and self-chosen mission of philanthropy, in trying to recover from the recent battle field in Tennessee, the dead, and to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded soldiers of the State—that in assuming the duties of the office, which devolved upon him by that sad event, he tendered to the bereaved widow of its late beloved Chief Magistrate the deep and sorrowful sympathy and condolence of the people of the State.

He recommended that, for thirty days from the date of the proclamation, all public offices, court houses and other public buildings be draped in mourning, and that, during that time, the people of the State wear the usual badges of sorrow.

He further appointed Thursday, the first day of May, 1862, as a day of public rest and cessation from public business, and recommended the people of the State, on that day, between the hours of ten and twelve in the morning, to assemble in their respective towns, cities and villages, then and there to commemorate the death of the late Governor, by such public demonstrations as may be appropriate to the occasion.

The national flags on the public buildings and camps, and shipping and private dwellings, in different parts of the State, were at half mast, and the people united in rendering homage to the virtues of the departed Chief Magistrate.

Funeral ceremonies were performed in most of the cities of the State. At Madison, the public offices and business houses

were all closed, and a large audience congregated in the Assembly Hall to take part in the solemn and interesting services.

On the evening of the same day, dispatches were received from Captain J. R. Cannon and Colonel D. E. Wood, of the Fourteenth Regiment, informing the friends of Governor Harvey that the body had been found, and would be sent home immediately. It had drifted about sixty miles below Savannah, and was discovered by some children, who were playing near the river, on the 27th of April. A negro man, living near by, pulled it out of the river. The pockets of his clothes were cut out by the children and negro, and the contents divided among them, the negro retaining the watch. The body was then returned to the river, but an eddy kept it close to shore. A white man, living near, hearing the facts, caused the body to be taken out and buried, in its clothing, on the bank. On examination of the papers found on the body, it was ascertained to be Governor Harvey. A Mr. Singleton, living about two miles from the river, hearing of it, immediately went to the spot, and succeeded in recovering the most of the valuables taken from the body.

On the 30th of April, the steamer Lady Pike, Captain Walker, was passing Britt's Landing, on the left bank of the Tennessee River, when she was hailed by Mr. Britt, who informed Captain Walker that the body of Governor Harvey had been found, and was buried about two miles below. Mr. Britt went on board, and piloted the boat to the spot. Mr. Singleton was sent for, and brought all the effects that had been recovered.

The body was disinterred, undressed, washed, wrapped in blankets, by Captain Fosdick, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and placed in a box, made for the purpose on the boat, and taken to Pittsburg Landing on the Lady Pike. At Savannah, a much larger box was obtained, and the smaller one, containing the body, was placed therein, with lime to fill the space between the two boxes, as the best disinfectant that could be had.

At Pittsburg Landing, the body was taken possession of by the officers of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, stationed there on provost duty. Captain Walker desired to take the remains to Paducah, but was overruled, and they were sent to Cairo, by the steamer La Crosse, with a guard of honor, consisting of

twenty soldiers of the Fourteenth Regiment, to the care of Attorney General Howe, at Cairo. General Howe had made an ineffectual search for the body, and had started on his return to Cairo the night the body was taken to Pittsburg Landing. It was received at Cairo by Perry H. Smith, Esq., and other friends, and sent forward to Chicago, where it arrived on Monday morning, and was received by the committee, consisting of Governor Salomon and the other State officers, and removed to the Tremont House, under an escort of the Eleventh Wisconsin Battery, Captain O'Rourke. As the procession passed along the streets, the bells of the city were tolled, and the flag on the City Hall was displayed at half mast.

Next day, a special train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway conveyed the body and attendant Committee of Arrangements to Madison, where it arrived about five o'clock in the afternoon. The committee, on the part of the citizens, met the train at Janesville, and accompanied it to Madison. The coffin was placed on a hearse at the depot, and conveyed to the Capitol, escorted by a procession of carriages, where it was deposited in the Assembly Chamber, which had been very appropriately decorated for the occasion.

A military guard of honor, from the Nineteenth Regiment, was stationed around the bier.

The funeral was appointed to take place at ten o'clock, next day, but a change of arrangements was made, and the funeral ceremonies were performed in the afternoon.

The body lay in state till about three o'clock, having been visited by large numbers of people. Upon the relatives of the deceased retiring, the body, enclosed in a handsome metallic coffin, with a plate inscribed "Louis P. Harvey, *aged 41*," was taken by the bearers to the hearse in waiting. The hearse, trimmed with white and black crape, and white and black plumes, was drawn by four white horses, with black plumes, each led by an attendant.

The procession was half a mile long, under marshals and assistants, preceded by a band and a military detachment from the Nineteenth Regiment, and the clergy; the hearse, with the State Officers as pall bearers, with a guard of honor, was followed by the relatives of the deceased, Committee of Arrangements,

United States Officers, Resident Physicians, Judges, Senators and Members of Assembly, Mayor and City Council, Assistant State Officers, and Clerks of State Departments, Officers of the University, and several Societies, Members of the Bar, and citizens. As the procession moved on, the several bells of the city tolled, and all business places were closed. The ceremonies at the grave were performed by Rev. Mr. Kinney, of Janesville.

Governor Harvey lies buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, about three miles from the City of Madison. The burial place is near the centre of the grounds, from which a beautiful view is obtained of the city and the lakes. The grave is walled up with brick, and is surrounded by a handsome iron fence, put up at the expense of the State.

Cut down in the flower of his manhood, the memory of Governor Harvey is tenderly cherished in the hearts of those who knew him, and his untimely decease was sincerely mourned by the people of the whole State.

Louis Powell Harvey was born in East Haddam, Conn., July 22d, 1820. In 1828, his parents removed to Ohio. Like many young men, Mr. Harvey was obliged to be the artificer of his own fortune. He entered the Freshman Class in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, in 1837. With brilliant talents, good scholarship and pleasing manners, he became a favorite among his fellow students. He possessed those elements of character which go to make up a good Christian. Ill health compelled him to leave the College previous to graduating. He was employed about two years as tutor in Woodward College, Cincinnati, and in 1841, removed to Wisconsin, and located at Southport, (now Kenosha.) Engaging in teaching, he met with moderate success, and in 1843, assumed the editorship of the Southport *American*, a whig paper. For a short time, he held the position of postmaster, under Mr. Tyler. Marrying in 1847, he removed to Rock County, where he engaged in trade and milling. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, and evinced much ability as a debater. In 1853, he was elected to the State Senate from Rock County, and served two terms. In 1859, he was elected Secretary of State, which office he filled to the satisfaction of the people. In 1861, he was elected Governor, and was inaugurated on the 6th of January,

as elsewhere related. His services as Governor were suddenly cut short by his untimely death. Of a generous nature, he engaged in the labor of alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded, and died in the midst of his philanthropic labors.

Desiring to add to the force for the protection of Washington, which city was not considered sufficiently safe after the departure of McClellan to the Peninsula, President Lincoln made an informal call for additional troops. Governor Salomon was informed that one regiment was required from Wisconsin. He at once proceeded to the organization of the Twentieth Regiment. Thirty days was the time limited, but the fact that the recruiting service had been discontinued, extended the period of organization into the month of August. The regiment was all in camp and mustered by the 23d of August, and left the State for St. Louis on the 30th of that month. The delay in the organization was the occasion of a change of destination, and the regiment was sent into Missouri.

The Legislature reassembled on the 3d of June. Lieutenant Governor Salomon had assumed the duties of Governor. In his message, he informed the Legislature of the death of Governor Harvey, and recommended that the thanks of the State be extended to those who had been actively engaged in the recovery of the remains. A resolution of condolence to the widow of Governor Harvey was passed, and a vote of thanks to Captain Cannon, Perry H. Smith, Esq., Captain Walker, of the Lady Pike, Captain Fosdick, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment, Mr. Singleton and Mr. Britt, for their disinterestedness and liberality in their efforts to recover the body of our late Governor.

Governor Salomon also stated in his message that the Commissary General had been relieved from active duty and his salary had ceased. That the salary of the Adjutant General had been fixed at $1,600 per annum, including the salary allowed by statute—and that he was allowed one clerk, and the State Armorer was also under his direction. That the salary of the Quartermaster General had been reduced to $1,200 per annum, and the clerical force consisted of two clerks, to be employed until his accounts were in proper condition for settlement with the Government. That the salary of the Military Secretary had been reduced to $400, and that of the Paymaster

General to $1,200 per annum, without any clerk or assistant. That the services of the Surgeon General could not be dispensed with for the present.

We will here state that the active duties of the Paymaster General, ceased about the 10th of July. That the business of the Quartermaster General's office was so nearly closed that General Tredway resigned the office about the last of August, and Nathaniel F. Lund, Esq., who had been employed in the office since its organization, as chief clerk, was appointed Quartermaster General in order to finally close the accounts. General Lund remained in the office, to which other duties were added, until the 1st of January, 1865, when he was succeeded by General J. M. Lynch, the present incumbent. The Governor, in his message, continues:

The office of Adjutant General and that of the Military Secretary will continue to involve considerable labor, owing to the large military force in the field from our State, and the recruiting service. The services of a Quartermaster General will also, probably, have to be retained, but those of the Paymaster General can soon be dispensed with, if proper provisions are made by law for the winding up of his Department. I would recommend that a law be passed authorizing the discontinuance, at a proper time, of the active duties of the Paymaster General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General, and that their duties, so far as they are auditing duties, be devolved upon the Secretary of State, and so far as they are disbursing duties, upon the State Treasurer. The books, papers and records of those offices should then be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

It has been a source of very great embarrassment to the Executive Department that no provisions had been made for the contingencies which have arisen since your adjournment, concerning the sick and wounded soldiers from our State. Wisconsin has sent into the field 24,000 men, and a new regiment is now being organized. As our army has advanced, a great many of our brave soldiers have become sick, and many have been wounded upon the battle field. Especially has this been the case in the Army of the Mississippi. After the battle at Pittsburg Landing, my lamented predecessor went to the battle field to aid and assist the wounded. What he had so nobly commenced, I did not hesitate to carry out, so far as having those soldiers transported to their homes who had by him been sent up the Mississippi River. Subsequently, when reliable and continued accounts reached me of the helpless condition of our sick soldiers along the Tennessee River, of the inadequate relief granted by the United States authorities, when a battle was hourly expected, and when I was actually and credibly informed that a great battle near Corinth had commenced, I sent another commission under the charge of the Commissary General, E. R. Wadsworth, and the Surgeon General, Dr. E. B. Wolcott, to Pittsburg Landing; and although no battle occurred then, the commission, consisting of gentlemen who volunteered their services, saved the lives of many brave Wisconsin soldiers who were lying sick from the effects of the climate, and who would have died had they not been removed. Since then, all State aid has been excluded by the military authorities, until after a battle. But in that event, aid ought again to be granted to those who fall wounded upon the field.

I trust that you will sanction what has been done, and will speedily make provision for future emergencies. The great and noble State of Wisconsin ought not to let her brave sons, who fight the battles of the Union, die for want of attention. The people, the poor, sick, and wounded soldiers, look to the Executive for aid in such emergencies;

but his hands are tied unless you place the necessary means at his disposal. The expenses of such expeditions are necessarily large, notwithstanding the gratuitous services of physicians and nurses.

Aside from such expeditions, in cases of emergency there are, constantly, claims made upon me in individual cases. It is but very recently that the General Government has made provision for the transportation of such sick and wounded soldiers as have money due them from the Government. Those who have no pay due them will not be furnished with transportation, but must shift for themselves. In the cities of New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places, there are constantly arriving some of our sick and wounded soldiers, anxiously expecting to find some agency from our State that will aid them to get to their homes. Something should be done to relieve these poor, suffering men; many a life may be saved, and many a heart made glad. I am confident that the proud State of Wisconsin will not remain behind her sister States in that respect. Accompanying this, I lay before you copies of a few of the many communications I have received concerning the necessity of appointing State agents to look after the sick and wounded soldiers from Wisconsin.

The laws passed at this adjourned session, bearing upon the military operations of the State, are:

Chapter 364 providing for the discontinuance of the active services of the Paymaster General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General.

Chapter 371 appropriated $20,000 to enable the Governor to care for the sick and wounded soldiers of our State.

Under this law Governor Salomon authorized the Surgeon General to visit the battle-fields, and attend to our sick and wounded soldiers, and visit them in hospitals. The duties and services of the Surgeon General will be noticed more at length in a subsequent chapter. The Governor was also enabled to appoint State agents, who were located at the principal military points East and West. Speaking of these agents in his message for 1863, Governor Salomon says:

The results obtained by these agencies have been very beneficial and satisfactory. Regular and accurate information has constantly been furnished by them to the people of the State, of the sick and wounded soldiers in the several hospitals; the agents have attended to the wants of the sick, that could not otherwise be supplied; they have seen that abuses in hospitals were brought to the attention of the proper authorities and remedied; they have endeavored to obtain and accelerate the discharge of such as were unfit for service; besides their official reports, of which I caused the substance to be published, making, as I am informed, not less than sixty columns in the *Daily Journal*, of this city, they have furnished constant information to the press and to private persons. Applications have been and are almost daily made to me by the relatives of sick soldiers concerning their condition, and soliciting interference on their behalf, which, without these agents, I should not be able to answer or properly attend to.

We give the names of the sanitary agents appointed by Governor Salomon.

The Honorable J. W. Beardsley was appointed June 18th, 1862, as sanitary agent at St. Louis. Reported from there till

July 2d, when he visited the hospitals, caring for our Wisconsin sick and wounded, at Cairo, Mound city, Paducah, Humbolt and Corinth, returning to St. Louis and closing his labors on the 23d of July.

Mrs. Cordelia P. Harvey, widow of the late Governor Harvey, was appointed September 10, 1862, as agent at St Louis. Mrs. Harvey remained in the service of the State as agent, until the close of the war. Her station was principally at Vicksburg, moving up or down the river, when necessary to examine the hospitals at Memphis, Natchez, or New Orleans. The services of Mrs. Harvey, have been of great value to the soldiers of our State, as she has been able from her influential position, to alleviate a great amount of suffering, and to be very instrumental in returning many a poor worn out soldier to family and friends.

The Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society at Washington, of which Ex-Governor Randall was President, through its Vice President, W. Y. Sellick, and Norman Eastman, as Secretary, rendered efficient aid to the sick and wounded soldiers of our State. Mr. Sellick subsequently acted as the State agent at Washington, nearly to the close of the war.

Robert R. Carson of Philadelphia, Secretary of the famous "Coopershop Refreshment Saloon Association," at which soldiers passing through Philadelphia were supplied with food and lodgings free of charge, acted as State agent in that city, from July 31st, 1862.

Colonel Frank E. Howe, General agent of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, acted as our State agent, in New York city, without charge, this State bearing its proportion of the many expenses of the Association. Colonel Howe continued to act until nearly the close of the war.

George W. Sturgis was appointed sanitary agent, June 18th, 1862, first proceeding to Kentucky and Tennessee, visiting the hospitals and convalescent barracks. Was afterwards stationed at Keokuk, and subsequently took up a permanent position at St. Louis, devoting his attention to the hospital, at Keokuk, St. Louis, Mound City, Paducah, and Cairo. Mr. Sturgis was in the service of the State up to the close of the war, and his

services have been invaluable to the sick and wounded, and to the soldiers generally.

Godfrey Stamm was appointed June 18th, 1862, at first stationed at Keokuk, but subsequently was transferred to Kentucky and Tennessee, where he remained until the last of 1863, or Spring of 1864.

George R. Stuntz was appointed June 19, 1862, as agent for Tennessee, where he remained several months, and was then transferred to Washington.

George C. Smith was also appointed State agent at Memphis, and remained several months engaged in attending to the wants of the soldiers, subsequently visiting Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans and Mobile.

Chapter 379 authorized the auditing, by the Quartermaster General, of bills for subsistence and transportation of the Wisconsin cavalry regiments.

Soon after the capture of Island No. 10, Government made arrangements for the use of Camp Randall as a depot for secesh prisoners taken at that place. About the 20th of April, a detachment of about 900 arrived on the cars, under the charge of Captain J. A. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster. Several companies of the Nineteenth Regiment were ordered to Camp Randall, to guard these prisoners. They were disembarked from the cars near the camp, and were marched between two ranks of the Nineteenth into the barracks at Camp Randall. These prisoners remained in that camp, their numbers being added to, until the latter part of May, when they were sent to Camp Douglas, in Chicago, and the Nineteenth Regiment left the State for Eastern Virginia. Many deaths occurred among these prisoners during their stay at Camp Randall. The dead were all decently buried in Forest Hill Cemetery. No other prisoners were stationed in the State during the war.

The apparent absence of a fixed policy on the part of President Lincoln and his Cabinet, in the conduct of the war, was the subject of concern to the loyal people of the North, who began to feel that the war was not carried forward with that degree of energy and skill which they had a right to expect, after having done their part by furnishing unlimited means and hundreds of thousands of men in aid of the Government.

Meetings were held in all sections of the North, calling for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and tendering to the Government, the wealth of the country, and millions of men, if necessary, to crush the rebellion. Party ties were forgotten, and men of all political creeds seemed to have adopted the sentiment of the departed Douglas, "that there can be but two parties in this war—loyal men and traitors!" Side by side with life long Whigs and Republicans, stood the representative men of the Democratic party, and with a heightened eloquence, imbibed from the flood of patriotism which everywhere surged over the country, were loudly calling for the Government to visit the rebellion and its leaders with annihilation. At this time there was a "united North" on the question of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and immediate suppression of the rebellion. So intense had public feeling become that the Governors of the loyal States met in Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, to consult upon the public welfare, and determine upon the best manner in which to render further aid to the National authorities. On the 28th of June, the following letter was sent to President Lincoln.

To the PRESIDENT:

The undersigned Governors of loyal States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent, are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent success of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which will insure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in the present state of important military movements,and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all the military organizations now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized, such additional number of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to govern and hold all the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of our Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world, our great and good Government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end, the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements you may deem needful to sustain the Government.

This memorial was signed by the Governors of all the loyal States, including Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, and the Military Governors of Virginia and Tennessee.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862.

Gentlemen:—Truly concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in your communication of the 28th of June, I have decided to call

WESTERN ENGRAVING C[illegible]HICAGO

A. Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

President of the United States

[illegible] EXPRESSLY FOR CLARKE & CO.'S PUBLISHERS

into service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. I trust they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order fixing the quotas of the several States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Proclamation was immediately made on the receipt of this new call. The President had struck a chord, in harmony with the popular feeling and the war spirit of 1861, was again aroused, and immediate measures taken to meet the emergency. War meetings were the order of the day. A monster mass meeting of the people of the State, was called at Milwaukee, where 50,000 people were in attendance. Resolutions urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, and tendering men and money to any extent, were unanimously adopted, and the Governor was requested to offer $50 as a State Bounty, for volunteers enlisting under the new call, in addition to the month's pay and bounty of $25 in advance by the General Government. Meetings were held all over the State, and the work of recruiting was revived, and the whole community, throwing aside other avocations, made the business of war, a special occupation.

Under this call of President Lincoln, Governor Salomon was informed that five regiments of infantry were required as part of the quota from this State. In order to facilitate the filling of these five regiments, the Governor ordered the division of the State into districts. Each district was required to furnish men sufficient for one regiment. Camps of rendezvous were designated and placed under control of Post Commandants, as follows:

The Twenty-first Regiment—From the counties of Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door, Brown, Outagamie, Oconto, Waupaca, Shawano, Portage, Wood, Marathon and Green Lake. Rendezvous at Oshkosh—Colonel B. J. Sweet, commandant.

The Twenty-second Regiment—From the counties of Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Walworth, Jefferson, Rock and Green. Rendezvous at Camp Utley, Racine—Colonel W. L. Utley, commandant.

The Twenty-third Regiment—From the counties of Dane, Columbia, Sauk, Marquette, Waushara, Iowa and La Fayette. Rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison—Colonel Bertine Pinckney, commandant.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment—From the counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Sheboygan and Dodge. Rendezvous at Milwaukee—Lieutenant Colonel Herman L. Page, commandant.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment—From the counties of Grant, Crawford, Richland, Vernon, Juneau, Adams, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempeleau, Buffalo, Pepin, Eau Claire, Clark, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn, Polk, Dallas, Chippewa, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe and Ashland. Rendezvous at La Crosse—Colonel L. S. McKinney, commandant.

Governor Salomon desired to promote competent officers in the field to the regimental positions of these new organizations. Finding the War Department averse to discharging officers in the field, for that purpose, the Governor was compelled to abandon the effort, although the Department consented finally to the discharge of such officers as had been appointed by him, up to that time, but would not sanction any further appointments.

Governor Salomon issued the following letter of instructions to the commandants of the old regiments, requiring them to report in accordance therewith:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MADISON, July 8, 1862.

This State being called upon for several new regiments of volunteers, it is my earnest desire to find some method by which, in their organization, I can testify my appreciation of the fidelity, gallantry and soldierly qualities of some, at least, of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the regiments from this State which have been longest in the field. It is difficult to do this, since the companies and regiments must be raised by the efforts of men who are in the State; and the commissions will properly be expected by those who raise the men; but I shall use my best efforts to bring about the desired end.

For this purpose, I earnestly request the Captain of each company to recommend, in concurrence with his Lieutenants, such of his non-commissioned officers or men as have exhibited such qualities as to fit them in remarkable degree for commission. These recommendations should be handed to the Colonels commanding the several regiments, and I request that the Colonels, in conference with the field officers select, from the number so recommended, not more than ten persons for each regiment, and forward their names immediately to me, preparing the list in the supposed order of merit. This should be done as speedily as possible.

While I cannot, of course, promise commissions to all of the persons who shall be so named to me, I shall spare no pains to testify to as many of them as possible, my appreciation of their patriotism, bravery and soldierly attainments; and I trust that through contemplated arrangements with the War Department, I may soon be able to gratify my wishes in this respect, and do justice to some, at least, of the gallant heroes who have left Wisconsin homes to peril their lives at the call of their country.

EDWARD SALOMON, *Governor of Wisconsin.*

In response to the request of Governor Salomon, the commanders of several regiments furnished the following list of non-commissioned officers and privates, as worthy of promotion. Although the Governor was unable to commission all thus recommended, we publish the names as worthy of preservation and in justice to those who were thus selected from the many brave soldiers in the ranks, for their gallantry and soldierly qualities:

First Regiment.—Company A—Sergeants, Edward Ferguson, William Wilson, George Bleyer; Company B—Henry Martin; Company C—Corporal Miles M. Trowbridge, A. J. McKisson; Company D—T. M. Caliger, S. M. Smetzer, L. T. Battle; Company E—Chauncey R. Thayer; Company F—Lewis O. Marshall; Company G—Charles A Searles; Company H—Zerah P. Clark; Company K—Charles H. Morgan.

Second Regiment.—Company A—Alured Lark; Company B—Parker C. Dunn; Company C—Thomas Barnett; Company E—Walker S. Rouse; Company F—George Bowman, Company G—E. S. Fletcher; Company H—D. C. Holdridge, Samuel M. Bond; Company I—William Noble, Samuel W. Smith, Albert S. Cole.

Third Regiment.—Quartermaster Sergeant John H. Gowan; Company C—Corporal George Gay; Company D—Sergeant Lyman D. Balcom, Charles R. Barrager; Company E—Sergeant Edmund L. Blanchard; Company F—Sergeant Anson Titus; Company G—Sergeant H. K. Edwards; Company H—Private Abdon L. Burke; Company I—Corporal Wilson S. Brick; Company K—Sergeant Jens Moe.

Fourth Regiment.—Company A—Orderly Sergeant Harrington, Marcus W. Morton; Company B—W. S. Whiting; Company C—Edward E. Sharpe; Company D—Carl Moller; Company E—John W. Blake; Company H—Henry Mellen; Company I—Myron Chase; Company K—S. Curtis Mower, John S. Sweet, Carl Witte.

Fifth Regiment.—Company A—James McComber, Frederick Borcherdt, A. W. Hale; Company B—E. K. Holton; Company C—Charley Von Baumback, —— Kempf; Company D—Samuel White; Company E—James McDaniel; Company F—B. F. Crane; Company G—George E. Hilton; Company H—William H. Bennett; Company I—William Norton, I. Balding.

Sixth Regiment.—Company A—Jacob A. Schlick; Company B—Charles P. Hyatt; Company C—Charles H. Palmer; Company D—Andrew J. Gilmore; Company E—Andrew G. Deacon; Company F—Christian Nix; Company G—Lewis A. Kent; Company H—John Beeley, John Starks; Company I—William Claywater; Company K—Erastus Smith.

Seventh Regiment.—Company A—Linus Bascom; Company B—William H. Dunham; Company C—Jefferson Newman; Company D—E. Andre Campbell; Company E—O. H. Sorenson; Company F—George W. Cowan; Company G—D. W. Mitchell; Company H—Charles Fulks; Company I—Christopher Pretzman, Henry Thorngate; Company K—Amos D. Rood.

Eighth Regiment.—Company A—John C. Stringham; Company B—William H. Conner; Company C—Benjamin Cowan; Company D—Archibald Thompson; Company F—John W. Greenman; Company G—David H. Slawson; Company H—T. B. Corbin; Company I—Joseph C. Chilson; Company K—Alfred S. Henderson, Henry L. Bull, Levi Billings.

Eleventh Regiment.—Sergeant Major Dudley Wyman; Company A—Sergeant Joseph, B. Hillier; Company B—Sergeant W. W. Day; Company C—Sergeant P. Holden Swift; Company D—Corporal Richard Caddle; Company E—Sergeant Thomas Priestly; Company F—Sergeant Caleb B. Northrup; Company G—Sergeant Andrew Winn; Company H—Sergeant L. F. Grow; Company I—Sergeant Henry C. Welcome; Company K—Sergeant B. F. Lisk.

Twelfth Regiment.—Sergeant Major Henry Vilas, Commissary Sergeant William C. Stevens; Company A—Ezra R. Strong; Company C—D. G. Jones; Company D—N. S. Gilson; Company E—S. G. Swain; Company G—Elias H. Ticknor; Company H—Paul Dakin; Company I—Sabina Rogers; Company K—Albert S. Samson.

Thirteenth Regiment.—Sergeant Major William M. Scott, Quartermaster Sergeant J. B. Dutton, Commissary Sergeant Gage Burgess; Company A—Henry Payne, Samuel C. Cobb; Company B—Jason W. Hall, V. E. Huginin; Company D—John Glading, Daniel Phillip, William Everest; Company E—James Raynor; Company F—Charles W. Starke, Alexander McGregor; Company G—— Frydenlund; Company I—Isaac W. Kingman; Company K—R. J. Whittleton.

Fourteenth Regiment.—Company A—Edward Delany; Company B—James M. Randall; Company C—William Bridge; Company D—Samuel H. Harrison; Company E—Benjamin F. Goodwin; Company F—Oscar Cooley; Company G—Joseph Lacount; Company H—Eliphalet N. Moore; Company I—Michael Higgins; Company K—Henry S. Blackett.

Fifteenth Regiment.—Company A—Sergeant Arnoldus Schlambush; Company C—Sergeant Christian Mayer; Company D—Sergeant Nelson G. Tufte.

Sixteenth Regiment.—Harry M. Robinson; Company B—Charles M. Fedderly; Company C—T. G. Boss; Company F—Abel Brownell; Company G—Henry M. Culbertson Company K—Edward Bradford.

Eighteenth Regiment.—Company A—Private William Lyon; Company C—Corporals Ransom Chase, George Holmes; Company H—Sergeant Alfred S. Tucker; Company I—Private Oscar Todd.

First Cavalry Regiment.—F. A. Blood, G. G. Seaton, A. Holcomb, P. J. Williamson, F. S. Schuyler, Charles H. Russell, Cyrus Hutchinson.

Third Cavalry Regiment.—W. H. Hewitt, Solon Johnson, Charles T. Porter, Henry Bannister.

First Battery—Milton E. Powell; *Second Battery*—Charles May; *Third Battery*—Alden Woodbury; *Fourth Battery*—Charles H. Clark; *Seventh Battery*—J. N. Langworthy, Wellington G. Sprague; *Tenth Battery*—E. W. Stetson; *Twelfth Battery*—T. H. Kennedy.

Wisconsin Heavy Artillery.—Company A—Charles Hyde.

We have before stated that the recruiting service was reopened on the 6th of June, and depots reëstablished. The system of recruiting differed from that of 1861. Recruits were now enlisted on regular "enlistment papers," and were entitled to pay from date of enlistment. Muster into State service was dispensed with. The duty of Major Smith, Superintendent of Recruiting Service, was to subsist the recruit at rendezvous, furnish transportation and clothing, and quarters in camp, at the expense of the United States, payable from a fund under his control. When forty men were enlisted, they were entitled to muster with a First Lieutenant, and the Captain and Second Lieutenant could not muster till the company was full to the minimum. These officers were designated by the Governor, and the old system of election of officers was done away with, thereby securing more efficient men for the command of companies. A system of advance pay and bounty was authorized by the War Department, giving the new recruit one month's pay, $13, and $25 of the $100 bounty, in advance.

In compliance with the general wish of leading men throughout the State, Governor Salomon issued a proclamation with a view to the raising of funds by the several counties of the State, to enable him to offer to each recruit the sum of $50 in addition to the advanced pay and bounty from the United States, as stated above. The subsequent call, in August, of President Lincoln, for 300,000 militia, rendered the project impracticable, and Governor Salomon revoked his proclamation authorizing the collection of funds, and the State bounty was abandoned.

On the 22d of July, President Lincoln announced a policy which gave assurances to the people of the North that the war was to assume a new phase—that the rebels were to be treated to hard blows, not only on the battle field, but in their social

relations—that the "mud sills" of the South, on whom the slavocracy relied to feed the armies opposed to the National Government, were to be used by our commanding generals, in aid of the Union cause, to relieve our soldiers from the severe duties in the trenches, and, as the sequel proved, to arm them against their rebel masters. It was in this manner that the poor down-trodden slave, whose right to appear as a party to the contest had been ignored by the officers of Government and their generals in the field, was ordained, under Providence, to assume position as a prominent feature in this war of ideas. "There is a Providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may!"

The "kid-glove" arrangement, whereby our soldiers were made to act as guards over the property of our "Southern brethren," while these same "brethren" were fighting our armies in the field, was to be discarded, and every means, authorized under the rules of civilized warfare, brought to bear, and vigorous measures adopted, to crush the rebellion at the earliest possible moment. The manner in which the war was conducted, had disheartened people at the North, and indignation "loud and deep" was being heard in condemnation of this "milk and water" policy of the Government. It was with no small degree of satisfaction, therefore, that the loyalists hailed the news, that the President had determined to recognize the Rebels as belligerents, to be encountered, and, if possible, conquered by the usual modes of warfare, and that the negro was to have a part in the contest, to be used as effectually for us as he had been against us. The other property of the secessionists, which had been so carefully guarded, was to be subject to the control of the conqueror.

President Lincoln ordered the military commanders, in the seceding States, "to seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, for supply or for other military purposes, and that while property might be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice. That commanders, military and naval, should employ the negroes of the seceded States, whenever necessary, in military or naval operations."

Slowly and surely President Lincoln approached the great work he was, under the will of Providence, destined to perform.

The disorganization of our several national armies, by reason of the granting of furloughs to sick men to go to their homes, had become a great evil, and the attention of the War Department was directed towards a correction of the abuse. To this end, general hospitals were established, in the vicinity of army operations, to which the sick and wounded could be sent for treatment. The battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Wilson's Creek, and other points in the West, had found the Government unprepared with hospital conveniences, and the Executives of the several States considered it a humane duty to have the sick and wounded of their respective States furloughed and sent home for treatment. Many of these soldiers were either unable or unwilling to return to duty, until the absence of large numbers began to act upon the efficiency of the armies in the field. To stop this depletion, the War Department ordered that no more furloughs should be issued, and directing the return of those out on furlough, and their arrest, by civil officers or other persons, if the order was not complied with. Finding this course not entirely effectual, on the 31st of July, an order was promulgated, revoking all leaves of absence or furloughs, by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, absolutely annulling such papers, and requiring all officers and privates to return to their regiments, or they would be rated as deserters, and subject to the penalties in such cases. Where wounds in service, or disability from sickness, rendered the party unfit for duty, they were ordered to report to the nearest military post. The order further fixed the 18th of August as a day of general muster, when absentees would be entered on the rolls as deserters. Much difficulty has arisen to soldiers in this State from the operation of this order, preventing the settlement of their claims against the Government.

General Sigel having received from the War Department authority to raise twelve regiments of infantry and six batteries of artillery, called upon the Governor of Wisconsin for one regiment of infantry. The request was responded to, and the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Jacobs, was authorized to be raised.

Recruiting for the five regiments of volunteers, called for, proceeded rapidly, the prospect of a draft giving it a renewed impulse. These regiments, including the one for General Sigel, received the earliest attention. Companies were assigned and ordered into their respective district rendezvous, where they were mustered, clothed and quartered.

The Twenty-first Regiment was composed of two companies from Oshkosh, two from Fond du Lac, and one company, each, from Menasha, Waupaca, Appleton, Chilton, Oakfield and Manitowoc, and were ordered into camp, at Oshkosh, on the 1st of September. Here the organization was perfected. B. J. Sweet was appointed Colonel, and the regiment being ready, left the State on the 11th of September, to report to General Wright, at Cincinnati.

The Twenty-second Regiment was composed of three companies from Racine, two from Monroe, two from Beloit, and one, each, from Janesville, Geneva and Delavan, and were ordered to Camp Utley, Racine, on the 25th day of August. Completing their organization, with W. L. Utley as Colonel, they left the State on the 16th of September, to report to General Wright, at Cincinnati.

The Twenty-third Regiment was composed of four companies from Dane County, three from Columbia County, two from Sauk County and one from Lafayette County, and was ordered to Camp Randall, Madison, on the 25th of August. The organization was perfected, with J. J. Guppey, as Colonel, and left the State on the 15th of September, to report to General Wright, at Cincinnati.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment was made up of companies recruited mostly in Milwaukee County, under the personal supervision of Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Page. The extensive acquaintance of the Lieutenant Colonel, from his many years of business and official intercourse with the people of Milwaukee, and the energy and perseverance for which he is distinguished, enabled him, in a very short time, to fill the regiment to its maximum number, most of its members being residents of Milwaukee City and County. A splendid flag, offered by the citizens of Madison to the first regiment which should fill up, of the five ordered to be raised, was awarded to the Twenty-

fourth. The regiment being nearly ready, through the efforts of some Milwaukee gentlemen, Major C. H. Larrabee, of Dodge County, was appointed Colonel. This appointment being distasteful to Lieutenant Colonel Page, that gentleman resigned his position before the regiment left the State, and was succeeded by E. L. Buttrick, Esq., of Milwaukee. The regiment left the State on the 5th of September, to report at Louisville, Ky.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment was made up of companies recruited in Grant, Richland, Vernon, La Crosse and Monroe Counties, and was ordered into camp, at La Crosse, on the 4th of September, where its organization was perfected, under Captain Milton Montgomery, as Colonel. Wisconsin had been placed in the newly created "Department of the Northwest," General Pope, commanding, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn. The Indians were massacreing the inhabitants, and General Pope telegraphed to Governor Salomon to send him all the organized regiments in the State. The Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth being the only regiments then organized, the Twenty-fifth was ordered to General Pope, who was informed that the Twenty-sixth was raised especially for General Sigel. The Twenty-fifth left the State on the 19th of September, to report to General Pope, at St. Paul.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment was recruited among the German population, throughout the State, and the companies were ordered into Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, on the 5th of September, where the organization was completed, with William H. Jacobs, as Colonel. They left the State on the 6th of October, to report to General Sigel, in the Army of the Potomac.

The additional call, on the 5th of August, of the President, for 300,000 men, to be drafted from the militia of the State, had given such an impetus to recruiting, that the Governor determined to organize seven other regiments. By the instructions of the War Department, the quota of volunteers was to be filled by the 15th of August, and if there was any deficiency it would then be drafted. The time for enlisting in new regiments was finally extended to August 22d, at which time, bounties and advance pay were discontinued to recruits in new regiments. Regiments were authorized, numbering from the Twenty-seventh to Thirty-third, both inclusive.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment was made up of recruits principally from Sheboygan and Manitowoc Counties. When the recruiting for new regiments was stopped, on the 22d of August, the Twenty-seventh had only seven companies fully organized. These were ordered into Camp Sigel, at Milwaukee, on the 17th of September. The remaining companies were authorized by the War Department to fill up. The partially organized regiment remained through the winter in Milwaukee, doing duty, part of the time, in guarding the Ozaukee draft rioters. In March, 1863, the remaining companies being filled, the regiment was mustered into the United States service, with Conrad Krez, as Colonel. On the 16th of March, 1863, they left the State for Columbus, Ky.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment was made up from companies recruited in Waukesha and Walworth Counties, and was ordered into Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, on the 13th of September. The regiment was sent by the Governor to Ozaukee County to assist United States Provost Marshal McIndoe in the arrest of the rioters, a work which the regiment performed in an admirable manner. It was engaged in this duty until the 20th of December, when it left the State, under command of Colonel James M. Lewis, to report at Cairo, Ill.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment was recruited in the Counties of Jefferson, Dodge, Columbia and Dane, and was ordered into Camp Randall, Madison, on the 20th of September, where its organization was perfected, with C. R. Gill, as Colonel. On the 2d of November, they left the State, being ordered to report at Cairo, Ill.

The Thirtieth Regiment was raised principally in the Northwestern counties of the State, and was ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison, about the middle of October. The organization was completed, with Captain D. J. Dill, as Colonel. This regiment did not leave the State until 1864, having been engaged in a variety of duties in the State.

The Thirty-first Regiment was incomplete when the recruiting for new regiments was discontinued, on the 22d of August. It was, however, ordered into camp, at Prairie du Chien. By special authority, recruiting for the regiment was continued. On the 14th of November, it was ordered to move to Camp Utley,

Racine, to take charge of the drafted men at that rendezvous. There it remained, and was completely organized, with J. E. Messmore, as Colonel. It left the State on the 1st of March, 1863, to report at Columbus, Ky.

The Thirty-second Regiment was composed of recruits from the Counties of Brown, Columbia, Portage, Outagamie, Winnebago, Marquette, Fond du Lac and Green Lake, and was ordered into camp, at Oshkosh, on the 13th of September, where its organization was perfected, with James H. Howe, as Colonel. It left the State on the 30th of October, to report at Memphis, Tenn.

The Thirty-third Regiment was recruited in Grant, Kenosha, Rock and Lafayette Counties, and was ordered into Camp Utley, Racine, on the 29th of September, and its organization perfected, with Jonathan B. Moore, as Colonel. The regiment left the State on the 12th of November, to report at Cairo, Ill.

In the equipment of the several regiments above described, a deficiency of blankets in the Quartermaster's Department compelled the Governor to call on volunteers to furnish their own, and on the people of the State to supply such as could be spared.

Deeming the exigencies of the public service to demand it, Governor Salomon called an Extra Session of the Legislature on the 10th of September. In his message, the Governor urged the necessity of a thorough organization of the militia of the State, making an enrolment of all able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to enable the State to respond promptly to any call which might be made by the National authorities, and, in case of draft, to make such exemptions as would cause the draft to fall lightly on those who would be distressed by its operations, recommending "that two classes subject to draft should be established, viz., those between eighteen and thirty-five years to be called first, and that class exhausted before men between thirty-five and forty-five should be compelled to go. Distinction might be made between married and unmarried men, and also where one or more in the same family are already in the service."

We cite these portions of the message for the purpose of showing that Governor Salomon was feelingly alive to the hardships

which would be imposed on the people of the State, by the enforcement of the draft then pending, under the instructions of the War Department. Had due consideration been paid by the Legislature to the suggestions of the Governor, much distress would have been avoided, and the disgraceful scenes in Milwaukee, Ozaukee and a few other counties would, possibly, have never occurred.

He also recommended the passage of a law allowing soldiers in the field to vote, and the levying of a State tax of $150,000 to enable the State officers to continue the payment of "State aid" to families. The Legislature failed to meet the recommendations of Governor Salomon, in reference to a law in regard to drafting.

An amendment was made to the law granting aid to families of volunteers, by including all regiments of cavalry, infantry or batteries of artillery heretofore raised, or that may hereafter be raised, in this State, and mustered into the United States service. It also authorized the levying of a State tax of $275,000, to be placed to the credit of the War Fund, and used in the payment of warrants for "State aid" to families of volunteers.

Chapter 7 authorized commissioned officers out of the State to administer oaths, take acknowledgments, &c.

Chapter 11 authorized the soldiers in the field to exercise the right of suffrage.

Chapter 13 authorized towns, cities, incorporated villages and counties to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers.

On the 5th of August, Governor Salomon received from the War Department, a dispatch stating that orders had been issued for a draft of 300,000 men to be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged. That if the State quota under the call of July 2d, for 300,000 volunteers, was not filled by the 15th of August, the deficiency would be made up by draft. The Secretary of War would assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft. On the 8th, the Secretary of War ordered Governor Salomon to immediately cause an enrollment of all able bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five years, by counties. If State laws did not provide officers, Governor Salomon was authorized to appoint them, and the United States

would pay all reasonable expenses. The quota under the call for 300,000 militia for nine months, was 11,904. It was under these orders that Governor Salomon undertook to make the draft in 1862, and was the first and only draft, made by the authorities of the State. Subsequent drafts were made under the direction of the Provost Marshal General at Washington.

Orders were issued under the direction of the Governor, for the enrolment of all persons liable to military duty, and the sheriffs of the several counties were directed to make such enrolment—to appoint deputies—to make lists of all able bodied men between eighteen and forty-five years of age—to exhibit such lists to public inspection—to send a correct copy of roll to Adjutant General, and to complete the lists by the 1st of September.

Orders of the War Department prohibited any one liable to draft from leaving the State or United States, and suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of arrests under this order, and the President issued a proclamation on the 24th of September, declaring that during the existing rebellion, and as a necessary measure for the suppression of the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteering and enlistments, resisting military drafts, etc., should be subject to martial law and liable to trial by court martial or military commission, and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in such cases.

The impetus given to recruiting by fear of the draft, was truly wonderful. Many of the towns were able to fill their quotas by offering extra bounties, they being assured by the Government that they should receive proper credit on the draft.

The law establishing a Bureau of Internal Revenue, and dividing the loyal States into districts, for the collection of Government tax, on the production and business of the country, was carried into effect in this State. On the 1st of September, the several offices were opened for business. Each Congressional District constituted a collection district, to each of which a Collector and Assessor was appointed, viz:—First District—Charles A. Bronson, Milwaukee, Assessor, Thomas J. Emerson, Racine, Collector. Second District—David Atwood, Madison,

Assessor, E. R. Wadsworth, Madison, Collector. Third District—B. W. Brisbois, Prairie du Chien, Assessor, J. H. Warren, Albany, Collector. Fourth District—Orrin Hatch, Oakfield, Assessor, Joseph H. Babcock, Beaver Dam, Collector. Fifth District—George Gary, Oshkosh, Assessor, Horace Meriam, Berlin, Collector. Sixth District—James B. Gray, Hudson, Assessor, William T. Price, Black River Falls, Collector.

Anxious to lighten the burden of the draft, Governor Salomon wrote to the War Department enquiring, whether, if more than the quota of three years volunteers was raised, they would be credited on the draft. He also urged that volunteering for three years might be continued in order to fill up the regiments then organizing.

To this the War Department replied:

Any surplus of three years volunteers will be credited on your draft. Volunteering for new regiments will close after August 15th, unless otherwise ordered. It may continue for old regiments until after the draft.

Governor Salomon again urged a postponement of the day for volunteering, stating that if delayed a few days, he would be able to fill the two quotas without resort to draft. That he would have the five regiments ordered under the call of July 2d, full by the 15th, and would then have to stop except for old regiments. Day after day, the Governor urged the Department to extend the time of volunteering, stating that it would be impossible to commence drafting until the rolls were made and corrected, and begged that volunteering in the new regiments should be continued until the draft began.

Under date of August 11th, Governor Salomon, writes that he is proceeding with the enrollment, but it will be the 10th of September before drafting can actually commence. That volunteering was delayed by the harvest, but he would undoubtedly fill the first call by the 15th. Great anxiety was manifested to avoid the draft, and many inquiries made as to whether towns would receive credit, if they furnished their quotas under both calls, and be exempt from further draft. He asked the Department to "name the 10th of September, or if that was impossible, the 31st of August, in which volunteers for new regiments could be received. That to cut off volunteering on the 15th of August would check the spirit among the loyal people of the

State, who are thoroughly aroused to the determination to fill all by volunteering, if they can be allowed to do so, by giving them time enough. To cut off volunteering in this State, where it takes ten days to reach the most distant portions, is unfair and unjust, and our people so feel it."

In reply to a request of the Secretary of War for information as to number of volunteers under call of July 2d, enlisted at twelve o'clock, August 13th, the Governor says:

From the best information at hand, I should think that the five regiments called for from this State, under the first call are full. By the 16th they will be full and one or two surplus regiments. If we can have till September 1st to receive volunteers, we shall fill our whole second call with three years' volunteers, and I earnestly desire such extension.

In reply to these several and repeated requests for extension of time, Governor Salomon, on the 14th of August, received the following from the Secretary of War:

To GOVERNOR SALOMON:

Order respecting volunteers and militia, ordered—

1st. That after the 15th day of this month, bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers to regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up the new regiments now organizing but not yet full.

2d. Volunteers to fill up the new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed at that time, the incomplete regiments will be consolidated and surplus officers mustered out.

3d. Volunteers to fill up the old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the first day of September.

4th. The draft for 300,000 militia called for by the President, will be made on Wednesday, the third day of September, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M., and five o'clock P. M., and continued from day to day between the same hours until completed.

5th. If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

6th. The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officers now in the field in the regular or volunteer service will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

The War Department informed Governor Salomon on the 18th of August, that the number required to fill the old regiments was 5,904. On inquiry by Governor Salomon as to whether this number was in addition to the call for 300,000 of 2d July, and the 300,000 by draft, the Department says, August 26th:

Your quota of the 300,000 drafted men is 11,904—the number of volunteers called July 2d, being the same. If your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2d to September 1st, exceeds this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. *If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it thereafter as soon as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.*

This order for postponing the draft was given, on the representation of Governor Salomon on the 13th, to wit:

In reply to yours of this date, I would say, that a special enrolment of the militia was ordered, and the instructions sent out August 10th; that some portions of the State have no railroads or telegraphs and cannot be reached in less than a fortnight by mail. The returns were ordered to be made by the 1st of September at farthest. It will take some time to collect these returns when made; we cannot possibly carry into effect the order for September 3d, but will do it as soon as possible thereafter.

On the 8th of July, the War Department requested Governor Salomon to raise five regiments of infantry, part of the quota under the call of the President for 300,000 volunteers. Under the impression that the five regiments, in addition to the surplus over former calls, for which the State was entitled to credit, would make up the quota under this call, Governor Salomon proceeded to organize eight other regiments to comply with the second call for drafted men. He was, however, informed that he was in error, by the War Department. It appears that the War Department had made up the quota of this State for calls previous to July 2d, 1862, from the aggregate number of troops called out and furnished to July 1st, 1862, viz: 548,448, of which the quota of Wisconsin was 21,753. The rolls in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, showed that Wisconsin furnished 22,263 up to July 1st, making our surplus only 510. In order to right the error of the War Department, Governor Salomon sent a dispatch, on the 29th of August, as follows:

Your dispatch received. I had calculated on the call of 500,000 men, not on what had been furnished. But the Adjutant General's records are defective. The duplicate rolls here show we had furnished nineteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, twelve batteries of artillery, one detached company of cavalry, and one of sharpshooters, making in the aggregate 24,653 men. This is a surplus of 2,900 men. You have promised to credit us this, and I have so published to the people. The neglect of any officers to file our rolls should not operate to our disadvantage.

In response to this, Governor Salomon received the following, August 30th:

No doubt is entertained of your desire to bring your State to the full measure of her duty in defending the Government, and your proceedings, therefore, in accordance with your published notices to the people, will be sanctioned by this department.

Notice was sent by the War Department, on the 31st of August, that recruits for old regiments might be received until further orders. Bounty and advance pay to be continued.

On the 11th of September, Governor Salomon reported eight regiments as about going into camp, exclusive of the five which were about leaving the State. He also requested permission to raise four companies to fill the Thirty-first Regiment, with the advance pay and bounty, which was answered favorably, and the regiment eventually filled to a minimum.

We have, in the foregoing pages, given, in a condensed form, the correspondence which passed between the Governor and War Department, to show that Governor Salomon did his utmost to procure an extension of time for the filling of our quota, and thus rendering a draft unnecessary. A singular short sightedness seemed to govern the War Department, as it was evident to any one, conversant with the subject, that the quota of the State could have been easily filled before the draft took place, but it will be seen that volunteering in the new regiments was cut off on the 22d of August.

Governor Salomon having caused the enrolment to be perfected, and otherwise made arrangements for the draft, to supply the deficiency in the quota of the State, on the 21st of October, directed that the draft should take place on the 10th day of November. Orders were, therefore, issued by the Adjutant General, directing that the draft should commence on Monday, the 10th of November, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continue, from day to day, until completed. Drafting was to be made by towns. Volunteering was allowed for four companies of the Thirty-first and two companies of the Twenty-seventh, the advance pay and bounty being continued to those enlisting in those regiments. The quotas of the towns were assigned on the 24th of October, with the exception of those in Milwaukee, Kewaunee and Washington Counties.

The camps of rendezvous for drafted men were established, as follows:—For the Counties of Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Kenosha, Racine and Kewaunee—at Camp Utley, Racine, under Lieutenant Colonel David H. Lane, commandant. For the Counties of Brown, Dodge, Door, Outagamie, Marathon, Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington—at Camp Washburn, under Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Page, commandant. For the Counties of Vernon, Buffalo, Dane, Iowa, Green, Green Lake, Marquette, Jefferson,

Lafayette, Pepin, Waukesha and Waushara—at Camp Randall, under Captain E. R. Chase, commandant.

The Hon. Walter D. McIndoe had been appointed United States Provost Marshal, to assist in carrying out the draft.

The quotas of wards and towns in Milwaukee County were assigned on the 7th of November. Indications of an intention to resist the draft were manifested in Milwaukee, and a committee waited on the Governor, to secure its postponement in that county. It was urged that the assignment was only made two days before the draft was to commence, and that a postponement, for a few days, was desirable, to enable the different wards and towns to fill their quotas as far as possible. The draft was accordingly postponed until the 19th of November. Gross errors were detected in the returns of the sheriff. The Governor ordered an investigation, and it was ascertained that the sheriff's returns repeated a large number of names of volunteers three or four times,and that he also returned some hundreds of names of volunteers who could not be found on the muster roll. By this means, the quota of Milwaukee was made out to be only 105, while returns, properly made, showed it to be over 700. Evil disposed persons, operating upon the minds of the foreign-born citizens, had incited threats of resistance, so much so as to induce the Draft Commissioner to resign his position.

The draft was commenced on the 10th of November, except in Milwaukee County.

On the morning of the 11th of November, Governor Salomon received a despatch stating that the militia rolls of Ozaukee County had been seized and destroyed by a mob, and that several citizens had been injured, and their property destroyed. The Governor immediately gave orders for the march of a military force to the scene of disturbance.

It appears the Commissioner, Mr. Pors, was just prepared to begin the draft, when he was unceremoniously crowded upon by the mob, who seized him, dragged him to the door, and flinging him down the steps of the Court House, injured him severely. Succeeding in getting into the Post Office, he concealed himself for a while in the cellar. The mob followed him to the door of the Post Office, but could not gain entrance. After they departed, Mr. Pors left his hiding place, entered a carriage with a

friend, and, taking down the lake shore, succeeded in getting out of Port Washington, and arrived at Milwaukee.

The mob, after losing their victim, determined to destroy his property. They went to his dwelling, which was a very handsome house, well finished and furnished. This they completely demolished in the interior, smashing furniture, pictures and everything they could lay their hands on.

Leaving this scene of their barbarous outrage, they proceeded to the residences of other prominent citizens, destroying them in the same way. It is needless to say that whiskey contributed to keep up the rebellious spirit. When the mob commenced, a thousand men were present, and two hundred or three hundred were actively engaged all day, led on by a saloon-keeper and other similar characters. The mob appeared to belong to a class of Germans or Belgians called Luxembergers. Not an Irishman was to be seen in the crowd.

On the afternoon of the 11th, Colonel Lewis, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, in camp, at Milwaukee, was telegraphed to by Governor Salomon, and informed that a riotous mob was resisting the operations of the Draft Commissioner at Port Washington, and ordered to send a detachment of the Twenty-eighth to quell the riot. Accordingly eight companies were detailed for that purpose, who immediately prepared to leave, and by midnight were on the steamer, bound for Port Ulao, the nearest port to Port Washington. A portion of the troops were landed south of the town, and marching to the rear of it, encompassed it on the one side, while the balance of the forces were landed at the pier, thus completely surrounding the scene of disturbance. Provost Marshal McIndoe immediately proceeded to arrest those engaged in the riot, and established his headquarters at the Court House.

Governor Salomon issued a proclamation to the people of Ozaukee County, informing them that those engaged in resisting the draft would be arrested and punished, according to the proclamation of the President of the United States, of September 25th, 1862. That every Government had an inherent right to call upon its citizens to bear arms in its defense. That Congress had authorized the President to call out militia, and a draft was

ordered for that purpose. That resistance to the orders of the Government would only end in calamity to those engaged in it. That a sufficient military force had been sent into Ozaukee County, under the command of the Provost Marshal of the United States, to arrest those who had committed the recent outrages, and to see that the draft was properly enforced, and counselled the people of the county to make no further resistance to the constituted authorities, but to submit to the laws of the country.

The Provost Court, opened by the Provost Marshal, examined into the cases of those persons arrested for complicity in the riot, and adjudged the evidence against eighty-one to be sufficient to commit them, and they were sent, under charge of Captain White, to Camp Washburn. The arrests, afterwards made, increased the number of prisoners to about one hundred and thirty. They were placed under guard at Camp Washburn, and afterwards removed to Camp Randall, where they had quarters in the "Bull Pen." They were subsequently placed in charge of General Pope, who retained them as prisoners for some months, and were subsequently released informally by the Government. The sufferers by the mob at Ozaukee presented their claims to the Legislature, at its next session. They were allowed, and the amount charged to the Government.

On Tuesday, at West Bend, in Washington County, a mob of fifteen or twenty men attacked the Draft Commissioner, and drove him out of town, and, for the time, broke up the draft. Four companies of the Thirtieth Regiment were sent to West Bend, and the draft, in that county, was completed on the 24th of November, under the Draft Commissioner, who had been driven away, superintended by Provost Marshal McIndoe and Colonel Dill, of the Thirtieth Regiment.

The draft in Ozaukee was afterwards made, and completed without further disturbance. The display of force had been sufficient to intimidate the rabble. In a few other counties, a fractious spirit was manifested, but no serious opposition occurred.

The draft in Milwaukee had been postponed until the 19th of November. A committee was appointed to wait upon Governor Salomon to get further time. The Governor gave excellent reasons why he could not extend the time. To a request for him

to accept nine months volunteers, he replied that he had no authority to enlist volunteers for nine months—that no other State had ever had authority to raise nine months volunteers, although it was so stated by the committee. The committee returned to their constituents, and advised them to raise all the substitutes they possibly could before the day of draft.

Governor Salomon determining that the scenes in Ozaukee County should not be reënacted in the City of Milwaukee, placed the military forces in the city under the charge of Colonel Starkweather, of the First Regiment. He also issued a Proclamation to the people of Milwaukee County. In it, he says:

As Chief Executive of this State it is my duty to execute this draft. A sufficient military force has been employed to protect the officers who have been entrusted with the execution of this law in your county, to enforce obedience to it, and promptly to suppress any tumultuous or riotous proceedings. I trust it will not become necessary to employ force in order to enforce the law and maintain peace in your community, but should it become necessary, I shall not shrink from the responsibilities which the laws impose upon me. Your county and its several towns and wards have been justly and fairly treated in the apportionment of the number of men required, and leniency was even shown to you by the extension of time in order that volunteers or substitutes might be provided. If bloodshed should occur, the responsibility must fall upon the heads of those who resist the laws. My duty is to see them enforced. The disgraceful scenes that recently occurred in a neighboring county shall not be re-enacted in your community.

The Governor concluded his proclamation by urging the people of Milwaukee County to quietly submit to the laws of the country and its legally constituted authority.

Every preparation was made by Colonel Starkweather on the 19th of November, when the draft commenced. All the roads leading into the city were picketed, and soldiers stationed in different wards, in squads, to assemble at a given notice. Companies were marched through the streets, and everything indicated that Governor Salomon had made ample provision for any outbreak. The draft proceeded without disturbance and was finally concluded under the management of William J. Whaling, Esq., Draft Commissioner.

From inaccuracies in the rolls of Manitowoc County, the draft in that district did not take place until the winter or spring.

The drafted men were allowed ten days after muster, in which to furnish substitutes. They were also permitted to volunteer in old regiments for three years, or in the old regiments for nine months, but without advance pay or bounty. All drafted men

who had not furnished substitutes were ordered to report at the rendezvous of the district to which they were assigned.

The rendezvous for drafted men at Racine was abolished, and those stationed there were removed to Camp Randall and placed in charge of Captain E. R. Chase.

The original design was to organize the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Regiments as drafted men, but there had been so many enlistments after draft, in old regiments, that the number to be organized for service, was insufficient for two regiments. The Governor therefore ordered the consolidation of the men under charge of Captain E. R. Chase, at Madison, with the companies of the Thirty-fourth mustered in at Milwaukee. The organization of the Thirty-fourth was completed, with Fritz Anneke as Colonel, and left the State for Columbus, Kentucky, on the 31st of January, 1863.

During the year, several expeditions to relieve the sick and wounded on the battle-field were sent out by Governor Salomon, under the supervision of Surgeon General Wolcott. The next after that where Governor Harvey lost his life, was sent up the Tennessee River, and succeeded in removing several hundred of our Wisconsin soldiers to the hospitals at St. Louis. An expedition was sent to Kentucky immediately after the battle of Perryville, in October, where much good was accomplished by Surgeon General Wolcott and his staff of assistants. Another was sent to the battle-field of Stone River, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where our regiments suffered severely.

By the report of the Adjutant General, it appears that the number drafted under orders of the War Department in 1862, was 4,537. Of these 1,739 were mustered into service, 988 were discharged, nineteen deserted, 129 were furloughed till further orders, and 1662 failed to report.

CHAPTER IV.

ACTION OF STATE AUTHORITES IN 1863.

STATE MILITARY OFFICERS—LEGISLATURE MEETS—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—LAWS PASSED—NUMBER OF REGIMENTS FURNISHED—THIRTEENTH LIGHT ARTILLERY—HEAVY ARTILLERY BATTALION—SIX MONTHS MEN WANTED—ENROLMENT ACT—PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—STATE DISTRICTED—THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT MUSTERED OUT—THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—HARVEY HOSPITAL ESTABLISHED—QUOTAS AND CREDITS—SETTLEMENT OF CREDITS—RESULTS OF DRAFT OF 1863—NEGRO SOLDIERS—CALL FOR 300,000 MORE—TOWNS, ETC., TO BE CREDITED—BIG BOUNTIES—SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GOVERNOR SALOMON—CLOSE OF 1863.

THE military officers of the State on the opening of the year 1863, were as follows:

His Excellency, EDWARD SALOMON, *Governor and Commander in Chief.*
Brigadier General AUGUSTUS GAYLORD, *Adjutant General.*
Colonel S. NYE GIBBS, *Assistant Adjutant General.*
Brigadier General NATHANIEL F. LUND, *Quartermaster General.*
Brigadier General E. B. WOLCOTT, *Surgeon General.*
Colonel W. H. WATSON, *Military Secretary.*

At the close of the year 1862, but three incomplete regiments were in the State, viz: the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first Volunteers, and Thirty-fourth Drafted Regiment. These were completed and all in the field by the 1st of March.

The Legislature convened at Madison on the 14th of January. In the Governor's Message, he gives the annexed exhibit of the expenditures of the War Fund:

The following is a summary of the transactions of the War Fund during the calendar year:

Balance on hand December 31st, 1861	$ 50,227 09
Receipts	757,700 98
Total amout	$807,928 07
Disbursements	760,929 72
Balance in Treasury December 31st, 1862	$ 46,998 35

The receipts in this fund are made up mainly of money received on sales of State bonds and advances made by the United States upon the claims of the State for war expenditure. The amount of these claims sent to the Secretary of the Treasury for examination and adjustment, is, up to the present time $125,349 57.

Of this amount there has been refunded to the State and passed to the War Fund	$ 577,800 72
Applied in payment of the direct tax due from the State	441,735 37
Total amount refunded	$1,019,546 09
Leaving due the State the sum of	105,803 48

It is a source of great gratification to me that, in addition to the settlement of the direct tax due from the State, and amounting originally to the sum of $519,688 66, but reduced fifteen per cent. on account of having our vouchers filed in proper time, I was enabled to obtain an advance sufficient from the General Government upon our unsettled claims to enable the State to discharge all its outstanding indebtedness on account of war expenses of last year. Under the great pressure of business and the vast transactions of the United States Treasury Department, the examination and settlement of these State claims progress but very slowly, and great embarrassment would have resulted to the State and its creditors, had these liberal advances not obviated the difficulties. No further advance can however, now be counted upon, as the margin left for accounts that may not be allowed is already a very small one, and as the financial embarrassments of the General Government would also prevent further advances.

The sources of income, then, to meet the expenditures of this fund during the present year will be confined to the tax of $275,000 provided at the extra session of last year, and such other provisions as may be made by you to meet the demands upon this fund. These demands will be large, and in addition to the necessary expenses of our military department, or State Surgeons for cavalry and artillery, and of taking care of our sick and wounded soldiers, will mainly consist of the extra pay of five dollars per month allowed to soldiers who have families dependent upon them. It is estimated that this will require $60,000 per month. The special tax of $275,000 will probably be exhausted in the month of March or April. The State of Wisconsin cannot permit the families of her brave soldiers to suffer for want of this additional pay — it should not be discontinued; but I know of no way in which the money necessary for this purpose can be procured except by an additional loan. This subject will undoubtedly receive your most careful consideration, and you will adopt such measures as your wisdom may dictate.

The Governor also gave a summary of what was done in 1862, in the recruiting of military forces, and the manner in which the calls of the President were responded to, stating that the enrolment made by the sheriffs of the State showed 127,894 men liable to military duty. The result of the draft was also given, which we have already stated as shown by the report of the Adjutant General. He urged the Legislature to take action in regard to an efficient militia law, to secure an enrolment of all men liable to do military duty, and be prepared to fully meet any future call of the National Government. He stated that Wisconsin had furnished 38,511 men in the organization of new regiments; that 2,155 recruits had been sent to the old regiments; that 795 drafted men were in camp; that the reports of the Adjutant General of the State showed the total loss of our troops in the field by deaths, discharges and desertions to be

7,875; that of the appropriation of $20,000, of last Session, for taking care of the sick and wounded, $10,828 94 had been expended; that several expeditions had been sent South during the past summer, under the charge of the Surgeon General, consisting of physicians and nurses, for the purpose of bringing home the sick and wounded of our regiments. The Governor further says:

These expeditions have been of the greatest usefulness to the brave wounded soldiers, adding much to their comfort and immediate help; and great credit is due to the Surgeon General and the philanthropic gentlemen who, always without compensation, accompanied him, for the manner in which they always discharged their missions. Often have I heard of the touching scenes that took place on the arrival of these parties, when the gallant unfortunate men could not repress their tears on seeing that the State followed them upon the battle-field, tendering them the aid and comfort which they so well deserved and were in need of.

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Last fall, with Governors of many other States, I presented a request to the President to change the system of placing men in General Hospitals, to some extent, by establishing hospitals in the several States and removing as much as possible the sick to the respective hospitals in their own States, where they would be nearer their friends, and where, to a limited extent at least, the system of furloughing such as could go to comfortable homes could safely be carried out. Prior to this I had repeatedly and urgently applied for the establishment of a hospital at some proper place in our State, with a view of having our sick and wounded removed thereto. The reason why these requests have not been granted is the one, I presume, which induced the Government originally to cease the system of furloughing. I am not prepared to deny that the present system is on the whole the best, and one dictated by necessity; and I will here take occasion, from my own observation, and from all the reports I have received from reliable sources, to bear witness to the really excellent manner in which the Government hospitals are generally kept.

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Immediately after the appropriation, I sent several competent gentlemen to the principal hospitals to act as agents on the part of the State in looking after and aiding our sick and wounded soldiers. But few such agents, not exceeding four at any one time, have ever been sent, and their labor has in all instances been most usefully bestowed. In the cities of New York and Philadelphia, I have made use of agencies already established by other States, and in the city of Washington the Wisconsin Aid Society has rendered most valuable and gratuitous services. A soldier lying in a hospital sick and wounded has many wants that the regular hospital attendants cannot well supply. The agents can see to these wants, procure descriptive lists, place sick men in communication with their relatives, see that those who are entitled to discharges obtain such, and see that abuses in hospitals are promptly brought to the attention of superior officers and remedied. Much complaint, and, I regret to say, just complaint, has been made upon the matter of discharges. Men wholly unfit for service have often been obliged to remain in hospitals, for want of their discharges, an unreasonable length of time; many have died who, but for the negligence of some officer in not promptly forwarding the papers, might have recovered if permitted to go home, or at least might have expired in the arms of their friends. In this matter the State agents have worked incessantly, and have often made complaint to the proper authorities, not always, however, with success.

The Governor pays a proper tribute to the several aid societies, mostly the women of our State, who have incessantly labored to supply the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers. He also

states the amount allotted by our soldiers in the field, through the allotment Commissioners up to December 15th, to be $1,783,705 92.

We give the purport of the laws of this session of a military character, as follows:

Chapter 32 established the manner of commencing and prosecuting suits against persons in the military service of the country.

Chapter 33 appropriated $3,000 to William A. Pors for damages done to his property by the mob in Ozaukee County.

Chapter 59 amended the act granting soldiers in the field the right of suffrage—authorizing them to vote for Judges of County or Circuit Court, or Justices of the Supreme Court.

Chapter 139 authorized the levy of a State tax of $200,000 for the support of families of volunteers.

Chapter 140 appropriated $5,000 to the Governor for contingent expenses of the Executive office.

Chapter 141 appropriated $3,000 to the Governor for a military contingent fund.

Chapter 154 authorized the Governor to furnish tourniquets for the use of volunteers.

Chapter 157 authorized the issue and sale of bonds for $300,000 for war purposes.

Chapter 162 amended the act granting aid to families of volunteers, defining more fully the rights of families.

Chapter 185 amended the act suspending sales of lands mortgaged to the State, or held by volunteers, extending the time for application to May 30th, 1863.

Chapter 186 gave volunteers the right to redeem lands sold for taxes, within two years from April 1st, 1863.

Chapter 196 authorized the Governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Wisconsin volunteers, and appropriated $15,000 for that purpose.

Chapter 215 authorized the Governor to purchase flags to replace flags of regiments in the field, injured or destroyed in battle.

Chapters 259 to 262, appropriated to A. M. Blair, $1,200; to J. C. Loomis, $800; to H. W. Stillman, $1,400, and to H. H. Hunt, $2,000, as compensation for destruction of property by Ozaukee County rioters.

Chapter 264 extended the volunteer aid to families for six months after the death of the soldier.

Chapter 266 amended former acts so that claims against the war fund must be presented within two years from the time the same accrued.

Chapter 295 provided for the collection of subscriptions made to pay bounties to volunteers and subscriptions to support families of volunteers.

A multitude of special acts authorizing towns to raise bounties for volunteers were passed.

A Joint resolution was adopted asking for the promotion of Colonels J. C. Starkweather and George E. Bryant to Brigadier Generals.

A joint resolution was adopted establishing the design for a State flag for the State of Wisconsin.

A Memorial to the President of the United States asking for the establishment of a military hospital within the limits of the State of Wisconsin for the sick and wounded soldiers of the State, was adopted.

Up to the 31st day of December, 1862, Wisconsin furnished to the General Government, thirty-one regiments of infantry, (not including the First, three months regiment,) three regiments and one company of cavalry, twelve batteries of light artillery, one battery of heavy artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, (company G, First Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters.) The Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, and Thirty-fourth regiments were not completely organized at that date.

No additional regiments of infantry were organized in 1863, although recruiting for old regiments continued.

On the 25th of May, the Governor was notified that a company of light artillery would be accepted from Wisconsin. Recruiting commissions were accordingly issued for the Thirteenth Light Artillery, but recruiting progressed slowly, and it was November before sufficient men were recruited to muster a first Lieutenant. Under the impulse of high bounties at that time it was soon filled to a maximum, and was ordered to Camp Washburn, where the organization was completed with Richard R. Griffin, as Captain. They left the State on the 28th of January, 1864, to report at New Orleans.

On the 1st of May, the business of recruiting in the several States was placed under the supervision of the Provost Marshal General.

On the 8th day of June, Captain Charles C. Messervey, commanding Company A, Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, was authorized to recruit three batteries of heavy artillery in Wisconsin, which, with Company A, as a base, would constitute a battalion. A Major was to be mustered in, when the companies were recruited to a maximum. With high commendation from General Barry, Inspector General of Artillery, Captain Messervey came to Wisconsin, and entered upon the recruiting service. Company B was completely organized, and left Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, in October, being ordered to Mumfordville, Tenn. Company C was mustered into the United States service October 1st, and left the State for Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 30th of October. Company D was mustered in November 7th, and left the State on the 1st of February, 1864, for New Orleans.

On the 15th of June, the Secretary of War telegraphed that General Lee was marching to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and stated that the President had called for 100,000 militia, for six months, from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Western Virginia, and desired other States to furnish militia for a short term, to be credited on the draft. The Governor replied that there was no organized militia in the State, and that he could not organize a force in time to be of service, but would proceed to organize a force of six months volunteers if desired. He further stated that there were only about three hundred men in the State available to sustain the enrolling officers.

On the 3d day of March, 1863, the Congress of the United States passed an "act for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes." This act is better known as the "Conscription Act;" declaring every able bodied citizen of the United States, between the ages of twenty and forty-five, as liable to military service. The difficulties surrounding the enforcement of the draft of 1862, induced the President to recommend the passage of an act which would give the National Government control of the militia of the country, and thereby secure a more prompt response to the calls of the National Executive, for forces to suppress the insurrection. It did not abolish

the system of volunteering, but, on the contrary, greatly contributed towards filling our armies with men of character and value as soldiers, who did not relish entering the service as conscripts.

For the carrying out of the provisions of this "Conscription Act," a Bureau was established at Washington, styled the "Provost Marshal General's Bureau," and Colonel James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, was detailed as Provost Marshal General. In each State, an Assistant Provost Marshal General was appointed to supervise the business of the Bureau. Each State was subdivided into Districts, coextensive with the Congressional Districts. In each of these Districts, a Board of Enrolment was established, consisting of a Provost Marshal, a Commissioner and an Examining Surgeon. Each of these Enrolment Districts were again divided into Sub-districts. These Sub-districts were composed of a single township or ward of a city. The duty of this Board of Enrolment was to cause a thorough and correct enrolment of all able bodied men in each of these Sub-districts, between the ages of twenty and forty-five, who were not exempted by the "Conscription Act" from military duty. Before the enforcement of a draft, on any call made for the National forces, the persons so enrolled had the privilege of claiming exemption from draft, under rules established by the Act. On proving their right to exemption, their names were stricken from the roll, and they were registered as exempts. A draft being ordered, the names of those liable to draft were written on pieces of card-board, and arranged in paper parcels, each town or sub-district by itself. These names were placed in the wheel, as each town was called, and the wheel put in motion to intermingle the bits of card-board. A person, blindfolded, or a blind person, then drew from the wheel one of these bits of card, and presented it to the Provost Marshal, by whom the name on the card was read aloud, and entered on the list of the town. In this way, the number of conscripts a town or sub-district was to furnish was drawn from the wheel, and entered on the list as drafted men. The drafted man was notified to appear, at a certain time, for examination by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment, and be examined for physical defects. If found entitled to exemption, by physical disability, he was discharged. If found to be able bodied, he was allowed

a few days to obtain a substitute, or pay the commutation of $300. If he concluded to serve, he was clothed by the Provost Marshal, and sent to the rendezvous, and assigned to a regiment.

The pay of drafted men differed from volunteers, in their not being entitled to bounty, the same as volunteers. The conscripts for nine months, of 1862, were not entitled to bounty. The conscripts of 1863 and Spring of 1864 were entitled to the bounty of $100. The conscripts, under the draft of Summer and Fall of 1864, were not entitled to any bounty.

We have analyzed the practical operation of this "Conscription Act," for a more thorough understanding of its provisions and mode of operation, by those who are not fully conversant on the subject.

The State of Wisconsin was districted and officered as follows:

First District—I. M. Bean, Provost Marshal; C. M. Baker, Commissioner, and J. B. Dousman, Examining Surgeon. Head-quarters at Milwaukee.

Second District—S. J. M. Putnam, Provost Marshal; L. B. Caswell, Commissioner, and Dr. C. R. Head, Examining Surgeon. Head-quarters at Janesville.

Third District—J. G. Clark, Provost Marshal; E. E. Bryant, Commissioner, and John H. Vivian, Examining Surgeon. Head-quarters at Prairie du Chien.

Fourth District—E. L. Phillips, Provost Marshal; Charles Burchard, Commissioner, and L. H. Cary, Examining Surgeon. Head-quarters at Fon du Lac.

FifthDistrict—C. R. Merrill, Provost Marshal; William A. Bugh, Commissioner, and H. O. Crane, Examining Surgeon. Head-quarters at Green Bay.

Sixth District—B. F. Cooper, Provost Marshal; L. S. Fisher, Commissioner, and D. D. Cameron, Examining Surgeon. Head-quarters at La Crosse.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Lovell, Sixteenth United States Infantry, was detailed as Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, and Superintendent of the Recruiting Service. This position was held by Colonel Lovell, with the exception of a short time, until the business of the office was discontinued by the close of the war.

The task of enrolling the State was commenced in the month of May, Enrolling Officers being appointed for each Sub-district. Opposition was made in some counties to the progress of the Enrolling Officers, and one of them in Dodge County was shot. Detachments from the Thirtieth Regiment were ordered to the several points of disturbance, and order was restored, the officers being allowed to proceed with their labors.

Governor Salomon was informed that Governor Curtin was about purchasing ground for a cemetery for the burial of Union soldiers at Gettysburg. He informed the agent of Governor

Curtin that the State of Wisconsin would coöperate with other States in the work, and W. Y. Selleck, Esq., State Agent at Washington, was authorized to represent the State.

The nine months term of service of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, drafted militia, expired, and the regiment was mustered out of service on the 8th of September. Special authority was given to Governor Salomon, by Provost Marshal General Fry, to organize the Thirty-fifth Regiment as veteran volunteers, under General Orders, No. 191. That order directs "that all able bodied men, between eighteen and forty-five years, who have been heretofore enlisted, and served nine months, and who can pass the examining surgeon, may be enlisted as veteran volunteers." Each veteran volunteer, so reënlisted and mustered into the United States service, was to receive a bounty from the United States of $402, in instalments.

The regimental and line officers of the Thirty-fourth were ordered to recruit veteran and other volunteers for the Thirty-fifth Regiment. Many of them, however, declining to reënter the service, the order was revoked, and the regiment was directed to reorganize as the Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, under the supervision of Colonel Henry Orff. The camp was established at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee. A considerable number of the drafted men who composed the Thirty-fourth Regiment reënlisted in the Thirty-fifth. This being a new regiment, much delay occurred in filling up. The large bounties authorized to be paid new recruits to new regiments did not go into effect until December, and the Disbursing Officer refused to pay the premium for the delivery of recruits enlisted for the Thirty-fifth, consequently the regiment filled up very slowly. It, however, perfected its organization, and left the State the latter part of April, 1864, to report to General Steele.

From the commencement of his term of office, Governor Salomon had endeavored to secure the establishment of United States General Hospitals in the State, where our sick and wounded soldiers could be cared for. His persistent efforts at last succeeded, and in October, of 1863, a General Hospital was established at Madison. It was located in a large stone building, built by Governor Farwell for a dwelling house. It was situated on the banks of the Third Lake, a beautiful sheet of water with

a pure atmospnere, free from the annoyance of dust or street travel. In honor of the late Governor Harvey, it was named the "Harvey United States Army General Hospital." This was the first United States Hospital established in the State, others were subsequently established at Prairie du Chien and Milwaukee, but on a smaller scale. Harvey Hospital was placed under the care of Surgeon H. Culbertson, United States Army, by whom it was admirably conducted, assisted by Drs. Favill, Brown and Henderson.

Quotas and credits became the chief subjects of consideration in the Military Department of the State.

The Adjutant General, in his Report, of 1863, states that, in settling the quotas and credits of 1861 and 1862, the War Department adopted the plan of bringing all terms of service less than three years to a three years basis, under the provisions of the Conscription Act. In this way, four nine months men were equal to one volunteer of three years service, numerically reducing the quota of nine months men to one-fourth.

The report of the Adjutant General shows that the number of three years men furnished under the calls of 1861 and 1862, was	40,314	
Of nine months men, 961 divided by 4	240	
Credits in 1861 and 1862		40,554
Quota of 1861	21,753	
Quota of July 2d, 1862	11,904	
Quota of August 4th, 1862, 11,904 divided by 4	2,976	
Total quotas 1861 and 1862		36,633
Leaving an excess of		3,921

In settling with the Department, in 1863, the new recruits were added up to October 12, 1863.

The Governor, in correspondence with the War Department, was repeatedly assured that each town should be credited with the number already furnished under former calls. By Adjutant General Gaylord's Report, for 1863, we will show what was done in settling with the War Department:

Upon receipt of notice from the War Department of the draft ordered under the act of Congress of 1863, measures were immediately taken to secure the proper credit due to this State.

Claim was made for all volunteers in the original organizations, and all subsequent recruits, of which this office afforded the requisite information. A difference appeared upon comparing the records, between the War Department and this office, of but 342. Further information was furnished proving the correctness of the records in this office; the claim was allowed and settlement obtained with the War Department, October 12th.

The question had already been raised as to a proper distribution of the credit, allowed by the War Department, to the several localities of the State entitled to such credit.

Your Excellency urged the expectation, under former promises from both the State and United States authorities, and the justice of crediting each locality, upon this draft, with the excess over former calls. To this consent was at first given, with the added direction that the people of each locality should make out new lists of all volunteers claimed, giving the company and regiment in which each person had served, that comparison might be made with the muster rolls in the Adjutant General's office at Washington. The experience of the department in other States, where a similar course was undertaken soon proved this to be impracticable, as was apparent from the beginning to all who had any knowledge of the amount of labor and delay involved in it, and the Government declared its inability to give credit to localities for any excess heretofore furnished, and announced that credits would be allowed only by Congressional districts.

A statement was then prepared by Congressional districts reducing the erroneous excess in each in proportion to the number heretofore claimed and bringing the total to the exact credit allowed by the War Department. This was presented to the department by your Excellency in person, with the renewed request that the Government should take this enrolment of volunteers as made in 1862, as a basis, and through the sub-district enrolling officers in the State, secure a correct revision of the same, and thereby give the proper credit to each locality entitled thereto. This was deemed entirely feasible, from the fact that the Government had already in the State the machinery necessary to secure this result, with but temporary delay. Although persistently urged with the assurance that, with our experience the past year, such a plan was proven to be practicable; all attempts to convince the department proved futile; they had concluded upon the plan announced, and declined further argument upon the subject. The following statement of credits for the several Congressional districts was then made the basis of settlement between the General Government and the State, which credit is to be distributed among the several sub-districts in proportion to the number of first class men enrolled, without regard to former excess or deficiency.

The following is the tabular statement, agreed upon, October 12th, 1863, to which have been added such recruits as have enlisted up to the present date, (November 1st,) and to which all volunteers in new organizations will be added up to the day of the draft.

STATEMENT, showing the number of Volunteers, Recruits and Drafted men furnished by the several Congressional Districts in the State of Wisconsin.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.	Volunteers claimed by Sheriffs' return, allowed by the War Department.....	Draft of 1862 mustered into service...	Volunteers, recruits.....	Grand Total.....
First.....	6,847	275	370	7,492
Second,.....	7,416	27	238	7,681
Third,.....	6,700	60	200	6,960
Fourth,.....	5,935	423	118	6,476
Fifth,.....	6,216	201	159	6,576
Sixth,.....	5,684	32	84	5,800
Total,.....	38,798	1,018	1,169	40,985

October 12th, 1863, net excess,.....4,352.

The question has been asked, and the same inquiry may have arisen in other localities, why the draft was made by the State authorities in 1862, if, as now appears, the State has an excess over all previous calls, to apply on the present draft. The reason is, that, in the assignment of quotas in 1861 and 1862, the term of service was not taken into account by the General Government, the calls were made for a given quota, and credit was given for the number of men furnished, without regard to the term of service; on which basis our State was lacking some four or five thousand men. The conscription

act of the present year, however, obligated the Department to bring all debt and credit with the several States for troops to a three years basis, by which course our State now receives the benefit of her three years enlistments, in an excess on all calls heretofore made.

The enrolment of 1863 included all male residents of the State, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, divided into two classes, from the first of which, composed of all persons liable to military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty, above thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, *a draft, of one-fifth* of the number enrolled, was to be made with fifty per cent. added.

The draft of November, 1863, differs from other drafts, either before or since, in not ordering a given quota to be raised. The enrolment of the State was 121,202.

The draft was ordered to take place in Wisconsin, in November, beginning on the 9th, in the First District, at Milwaukee.

We extract from the Adjutant General's report of 1864, a table showing the results of the draft of 1863.

Number of District.....	Number Enrolled.....	Number Drafted.....	DRAFTED MEN ACCOUNTED FOR.					Amount of Commutation.....
			Mustered in person.....	Substitutes after Draft.	Discharged after Draft.	Failed to report.....	Paid Commutation.....	
1	25,084	4,172	34	140	1,787	1,047	1,164	$349,200
2	21,107	1,758	43	15	748	183	769	230,700
3	17,746	1,398	147	4	543	152	552	165,600
4	18,704	3,124	83	61	1,316	537	1,127	338,100
5	20,709	2,840	195	23	1,196	564	862	258,600
6	17,852	1,643	126	9	695	206	607	182,100
Total.	121,202	14,935	628	252	6,285	2,689	5,081	$1,524,300

Under the modification of the Draft Act by Congress, then in session, the number required under the draft of 1863, was merged into the new call by the President of February 1st, 1864, for 500,000, and it was ordered that a new assignment of quotas be made, and that each sub-district be credited upon the new call with the number of men obtained by the foregoing draft. By this course, the State received credit for five thousand eight hundred and seven, (5,807,) upon the calls of February 1st and March 14th, and, with the veteran re-enlistments before mentioned, the new organization completed and the recruits for old regiments, the quota of the State was filled, as announced by the Secretary of War on the 5th of June.

In 1863, the policy of the Government in regard to arming negroes to aid in the suppression of the rebellion was changed. The bloody assault on Port Hudson, in the spring of this year, had established the fact that color was not the test of heroism—that the negro with a musket in his hands, could show an amount of skill, courage, and endurance, equal to the white man, and Government reluctantly gave the order for the organization of negro regiments, on which duty Adjutant General Thomas made a tour to the lower Mississippi in 1863. Regiments of colored men were authorized to be raised in the Northern States, and on the 26th of October, Governor Salomon received authority from the War Department to raise a regiment, battalion, or company in this State, and issued orders to that effect.

There being so few colored persons residents of the State, but little effort was made to raise the company, until in December of 1863, Colonel Bross of Chicago, who had been commissioned to raise the Twenty-ninth Regiment United States colored infantry, sent his recruiting agents into this State and succeeded in enlisting about two hundred and fifty able-bodied colored men, who were credited to the State. Colonel Bross, with his regiment, joined Burnside's Corps before Petersburg, in June 1864. In one of the numerous charges made upon the enemy's lines, Colonel Bross lead the Twenty-ninth United States colored regiment, far in advance of any other. Seeing the hopelessness of the attempt to storm the enemy's works, he ordered them to fall back. Just at that time, Colonel Bross was struck by a musket ball, and fell dead, wrapped in the folds of the flag which he had just seized. In this attack the regiment lost two hundred enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing.

While the preparations for the draft in November, 1863, were going forward, President Lincoln, on the 17th of October, issued another call for 300,000 volunteers, to serve for three years or during the war. The men under this call were intended to be enlisted for the regiments then in the field, the term of service of many of those regiments expiring in 1864, it was desirable to keep their organizations up by new recruits. The President ordered that a draft should take place *on the 5th day of January, 1864*, in all districts, that had not raised the quotas assigned to them respectively.

Adjutant General Gaylord, under direction of the Governor, issued an order stating that the quota of the State was 10,281, there being 74,976 persons of the first class enrolled. The quotas of Congressional Districts were assigned by the War Department as follows: First District, 2204; Second District, 1829; Third District, 1414; Fourth District, 1432; Fifth District, 1697; Sixth District, 1705. The quotas of the several towns and wards in the State, were assigned in accordance with the number of men of the first class in each town or ward, enrolled by the United States District Provost Marshals. Credits were to be given each town for all volunteers enlisted since October 17th, and those who might thereafter enlist in any of the old regiments or batteries, or the Thirty-fifth Regiment of infantry, or Thirteenth Light Artillery. Bounties were offered to veterans of $402, and to new recruits in old regiments of $302. Premiums were also offered to persons bringing in recruits for veterans, $25, and for new recruits, $15.

Books were opened in the Adjutant General's office, and the rolls of those mustered into the United States service since October 17th, 1863, were entered, and also the name of the town to which the recruit was credited. A register of the towns was also kept, showing the names of volunteers credited to each town, including those veterans who enlisted in the field.

The violation of good faith, by the Provost Marshal General, after repeated promises that the towns and wards should be credited with the men already sent into the service, was productive of much dissatisfaction, not that the people disliked to sustain the government, but they felt that injustice was done those towns who had more than filled their quotas, while many localities, for want of patriotism, or by reason of opposition to the war, had made no effort to furnish men for the service, were allowed to escape the operation of the draft.

In order to set right the matter of credits in future drafts, the following propositions from the Governor of New York, received the approval of the War Department in December, and were declared as governing in the matters referred to.

First, That quotas be apportioned to towns and wards in the several Congressional districts in the State of New York, and that assurance be given to such towns and wards as may furnish their

full quota of volunteers under the recent call of the President for 300,000 men, that they will be exempt from the pending draft, should one be rendered necessary in January next.

Second, That the several towns and wards receive credit for all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft; and that the number so credited be deducted from their portion of the quota assigned to the State under the recent call.

A letter from Provost Marshal General Fry, enclosing a copy of the above propositions, was received by Assistant Provost Marshal General Lovell, in which General Fry says:

> The principles therein announced, will, as far as they may be applicable, govern with regard to the State of Wisconsin.

He requested that the information be communicated to his Excellency, Governor Salomon.

Under the impulse of this decision of the War Department, the larger cities, by popular assemblages, requested their respective Councils to levy and assess a tax to raise money for extra bounties to volunteers, and thus fill their respective quotas. The city of Madison led off in this matter, and by offering an extra bounty of $200 to each volunteer, the quota of the city, which was one hundred and twenty-five, was filled in less than eight days. Other cities and towns adopted the same plan, and very large extra bounties were paid in some instances.

The Sixteenth Regiment having been reduced below the minimum, had been consolidated into five companies. With the consent of the War Department, Governor Salomon proceeded to reorganize the regiment and issued commissions for recruiting five companies, in November, 1863.

During the year, Governor Salomon made a visit to Washington, and the Wisconsin regiments in the army of the Potomac, and made a personal inspection, cheering the boys by his presence, and in his speeches assuring them of the continued consideration of the State authorities for their welfare. He also in company with General Gaylord, visited the regiments in Missouri, Arkansas, and Vicksburg during the seige of that place.

In closing our historical sketch of the military operations of Wisconsin during Governor Salomon's term of office, we desire

to express our opinion of the manner in which the military affairs of the State were conducted.

By an unforeseen accident, Governor Salomon was suddenly called from his usual avocation, to perform the duties of Governor, during one of the most trying periods of our country's history. The nation was in extremity, and adversity had settled on her banners. The jealousies of the general officers in the Potomac army, had jeopardized the safety of the Republic, and the President was calling upon the State Executives to aid him, by fresh levies of men, in upholding the power and authority entrusted to him as the President of a united people. His predecessor had just laid down his life in the cause of humanity, glorying in the impulses which had carried him to the bedsides of our dying Wisconsin soldiers, and by that self-sacrificing heroism, which characterizes the true christian and philanthropist everywhere, had visited the terrible battle-field, and gathered the bleeding and mangled bodies of our brave Wisconsin boys, into comfortable hospitals, and administered personally to their comfort and welfare.

With a determination to give the National Executive his hearty support, and to bring all the resources of the State to bear in aiding the General Government to maintain itself against the designs of those who sought its overthrow, he entered upon his duty of Governor.

His first acts were to issue Proclamations in response to President Lincoln's calls for 600,000 men, one half to be raised by volunteering, the other by draft. In the military organizations of 1861, his predecessor, Governor Randall, had laid a foundation which afforded a precedent for his successors to follow in the enlistment of volunteers, and in the full and complete equipment for the field, thereby giving a national reputation to the troops of Wisconsin, for their efficiency and valor. Governor Salomon determined that the reputation of Wisconsin should be sustained, and with untiring energy entered upon the task of meeting the renewed calls of the Government. In addition to the organizing of volunteers, Governor Salomon was called upon to enforce the orders of the General Government, in the drafting of the quota of the State under the call for 300,000 militia. Conscription is an odious measure, not only in this but in any country, and Governor

Salomon had not only to contend with the difficulties of organizing the draft in the total absence of any State or National law, but also those vexations and trials, incident upon the unpopular character of the measure, heightened by efforts made by vicious disloyal men to array the foreign element of our population in opposition to its enforcement.

With the energy and ability characteristic of him, Governor Salomon proceeded at once to obey the orders of the War Department, and in a short time had fourteen regiments of infantry partially organized, which were nearly all in the field before the close of the year. Under the instructions of the War Department the county sheriffs were directed to enrol the able bodied men in their respective counties, and when the rolls were sufficiently correct, the draft was ordered to take place simultaneously throughout the State, with one or two exceptions. Rumors of opposition to the draft, were frequent, and riotous exhibitions expected. They did not find the Governor unprepared. On the instant of the news of the first outbreak, the order went over the wires for the march of a military force to the scene of disturbance—again at West Bend in Washington county—and lastly when the excited populace of the commercial city of the State, gave evidence of insubordination and determination to resist the authorities, companies of armed men were gathered from Racine and Madison, and the camps in Milwaukee, and under the superintendence of a tried soldier, every avenue was guarded leading into the city, and when the evil disposed rioters saw around them the evidences of a strong hand, they quietly acquiesced in the action of the draft commissioner, and retired to their homes wiser, if not better men. Other portions of the State were intimidated by these demonstrations of Governor Salomon, and the draft passed off without opposition, except in the localities indicated. Throughout the whole of his administration, Governor Salomon evinced the same determined energy and patriotism, and our people and soldiery owe much to the manner in which the Governor and his subordinate officers conducted the military affairs of the State in 1862 and 1863.

We know little of the personal history of Governor Salomon. He was born in Prussia in the year 1828, and was educated in the High School at Halberstadt and the University of Berlin,

where he pursued principally the study of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In the year 1849, he came to the United States and took up his abode in Wisconsin, residing in Manitowoc until the fall of 1852, when he removed to Milwaukee in order to qualify himself for the legal profession, where he has since resided. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1855, and entered upon the practice of his profession in the fall of that year. In the fall of 1861, his name was placed on the Republican or Union ticket for Lieutenant Governor, and he was elected by a large majority. At the succeeding session of the Legislature he took his seat as the presiding officer of the Senate, and performed the duties of the position with great ability. By the untimely death of Governor Harvey, he became the Executive officer of the State, and by the manner in which, for nearly two years, he managed the State affairs, both civil and military, he secured the esteem and friendship of many of the leading men of the State. Governor Salomon retired from the Gubernatorial office, with the good wishes and respect of hosts of friends. Being no politician in the popular sense of the term, he always conducted the affairs of the State, without any sinister view to any future political aspirations. In this way, he was never the tool of any faction, neither could his better judgment be warped to subserve the purposes of political adventurers.

CHAPTER V.

ACTION OF STATE AUTHORITIES IN 1864.

STATE OFFICERS ELECT IN 1864—STATE MILITARY OFFICERS—LEGISLATURE MEETS—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—LAWS PASSED—SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG—RE-ENLISTMENT OF OLD REGIMENTS—CALL FOR 500,000 MORE—THIRTY-SIXTH, THIRTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENTS—VETERAN RE-ENLISTMENTS—VETERAN REGIMENTS ORDERED TO GENERAL SHERMAN—ONE HUNDRED DAY TROOPS ORGANIZED—THIRTY-NINTH, FORTIETH AND FORTY-FIRST REGIMENTS—CALL FOR 500,000 MEN FOR ONE, TWO AND THREE YEARS—EXCESSIVE QUOTA—ENROLMENT LISTS CORRECTED—QUOTA REDUCED—ERROR CORRECTED—FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—FIFTH REGIMENT RE-ORGANIZED—FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT—HEAVY ARTILLERY REGIMENT—FORTY-FOURTH AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENTS—DRAFT IN SEPTEMBER—RESULT—ANOTHER CALL FOR 300,000—CLOSE OF 1864.

ON the first Monday in January, 1864, Governor Salomon resigned the duties of his position to his successor, the Hon. James T. Lewis, who was that day inaugurated as Governor of the State.

The State officers elect, for 1864, were:

Hon. JAMES T. LEWIS, *Governor;* Hon. WYMAN SPOONER, *Lieutenant Governor;* General LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, *Secretary of State;* Hon. S. D. HASTINGS, *State Treasurer,* (fourth term;) Hon. WINFIELD SMITH, *Attorney General;* Hon. J. L. PICKARD, *State Superintendent,* (third term;) Hon. WILLIAM H. RAMSEY, *Bank Comptroller,* (second term.)

The military officers for the State, for 1864, were:

His Excellency, JAMES T. LEWIS, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*
Brigadier General AUGUSTUS GAYLORD, *Adjutant General.*
Colonel S. NYE GIBBS, *Assistant Adjutant General.*
Brigadier General NATHANIEL F. LUND, *Quartermaster and Commissary General, and Chief of Ordnance.*
Brigadier General E. B. WOLCOTT, *Surgeon General.*
Colonel FRANK H. FIRMIN, *Military Secretary.*

The Legislature of the State met at Madison on the 13th of January. We extract from Governor Lewis' message such portions as relate to military matters:

Of her volunteers in the field, Wisconsin has reason to be proud. She sent forth noble men, and nobly have they done their duty. By deeds of valor, they have won the high position they now occupy. Troops from other Northern States are entitled to great credit. We yet must claim for Wisconsin soldiers the highest meed of praise.

In response to the calls of the General Government, Wisconsin had sent to the field, on the first day of November last, exclusive of three months men, thirty-four regiments of infantry, three regiments and one company of cavalry, twelve batteries of light artillery, three batteries of heavy artillery, and one company of sharpshooters.. Making an aggregate of forty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five men. Of this number, sixteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-three have been lost to the service, by death, discharge and desertions, leaving in the service, on the first day of November last, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and twelve men. The State can never fully repay our soldiers for the sacrifice they have made and are now making. It can and should do much to aid them, however, by adding to their comforts in the field and in hospitals, caring for their families, and assisting them in procuring their pay for services rendered the Government.

Many of our volunteers have been transferred to the Invalid Corps. The families of these soldiers are equally entitled to the aid furnished by the State, with those who remain in their regiments. Provision should be made for their payment, upon proper reports being furnished from officers in command of this corps.

Provision was made, at the last session of the Legislature, for the payment, to the families of certain deceased soldiers, of five dollars per month for six months after the death of the soldier. I doubt not the intention of the Legislature was to extend this benefit to the families of all deceased soldiers residing in the State, but from the wording of the act it could only be paid to the families of soldiers who were in the service at the time of its passage, and who died in the service after that date. This law should be so amended as to extend equal benefits to the families of all deceased soldiers residing in the State.

The amount received into the War Fund during the last fiscal year, including the balance in the Fund at the commencement of the year, was	$818,032 44
Amount disbursed from this Fund, during same period, was	786,892 85
Balance in Fund, September 30th, 1863	31,139 59
The amount disbursed during the last fiscal year by the Governor, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, was	13,999 91

The whole amount of the State indebtedness, on the first day of the present month was seventeen hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. This debt was created, pursuant to provisions of law, by the issue of State bonds and certificates of indebtedness, the bonds bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and the certificates at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The money, arising from the sale of these bonds and certificates, has been expended, pursuant to law, for building the State Capitol; payment of tax levied by the General Government, upon the property of the State, for war purposes; payment of bounty of five dollars per month to the families of volunteers; boarding soldiers, and preparing them for the field; caring for sick and wounded soldiers, and other war purposes. The greater proportion of this debt, having been created for war purposes, is a legitimate charge against the General Government. The General Government has already repaid a part of the money advanced by the State for carrying on the war, and, I doubt not, will eventually repay the balance. This money, if refunded, will be sufficient to liquidate all State indebtedness, and should be applied to that purpose.

The amount paid to families of volunteers, from the commencement of the war up to January 1st, 1864, was $1,197,044 70. Amount paid on United States tax, $411,735 37. Amount advanced by the State, for boarding and equipping soldiers, caring for sick,

and other war expenses not enumerated above, and still a charge against the General Government, about $200,000. Amount still due the State from Banks, on sale of war bonds during the year 1861, $173,950.

The State bonds and certificates, referred to above, were issued as follows:

In the year 1861	$1,200,000
In the year 1862	250,000
In the year 1863	325,000

The laws passed at this Session, relative to military matters, are as follows:

Chapters 39, 57 and 80 were acts to authorize towns, cities and villages to raise money, by tax, for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and to provide for levying and collecting the same.

Chapter 117 revised, amended and consolidated all laws relative to extra pay to Wisconsin soldiers in the service of the United States, providing for the relief of families, &c. Under this law, the State aid to soldiers' families has been disbursed since its passage.

Chapter 143 provided for the proper reception, by the State, of Wisconsin volunteers returning from the field or service of the United States. Under this law, veteran regiments returning home on furlough, or regiments returning on expiration of term of service, have been received and entertained by the State authorities.

Chapter 247 repealed the law relative to Allotment Commissioners.

Chapter 248 authorized the Governor to purchase flags for regiments or batteries whose flags were lost or destroyed in service.

Chapter 341 amended the law suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the State or held by volunteers, so as to apply to drafted men.

Chapter 349 provided for levying a State tax of $200,000 for the support of families of volunteers.

Chapter 354 authorized the Governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and appropriated $10,000 for that purpose.

Chapters 360, 361 authorized the borrowing of money for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection and defending the State in time of war, one for $350,000, and the other for $300,000.

Chapter 435 amended chapter 117 of this session, being the State aid law.

Chapter 467 prohibited the taking of fees for procuring volunteers extra bounty.

Chapter 471 defined the residence of certain soldiers from this State in the service of the United States, who had received local bounties from towns other than their proper place of residence.

An appropriation was made to aid the Gettysburg National Cemetery of $3,523.

On the 18th of February, Governor Lewis sent into the Legislature the following Message and accompanying document:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MADISON, February 18, 1864.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY:

I herewith lay before you the report of W. Y. Sellick, in regard to the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, and would recommend the appointment of a committee to inquire into the necessity of further legislation upon this subject, on the part of this State. I shall be pleased to lay before such committee all information, in my possession, bearing upon the subject.

JAMES T. LEWIS.

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1863.

His Excellency, EDWARD SALOMON, *Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:*

Sir:—I have the honor to herewith report to you my action as agent or commissioner for the State of Wisconsin, appointed by you to act in conjunction with the commissioners of the other States interested in arranging and carrying out a plan for the completion of a cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., in which the remains of the brave and gallant Union soldiers, who fell in the battle of Gettysburg, should be interred.

Receiving your letter of August 3d, 1863, directing me to go to Gettysburg and confer with Mr. David Wills, agent for the Governor of Pennsylvania, I started for Gettysburg, August 9th, for the purpose mainly of looking after a number of Wisconsin soldiers remaining there, and who were dangerously wounded. While there, I called on Mr. Wills, and informed him that I had been requested by the Governor of the State of Wisconsin to call and confer with him in relation to the establishing of a "Soldiers' National Cemetery," at Gettysburg. Mr. Wills informed me that he had received answers from nearly all the Governors of the several States who had soldiers killed in the battle of Gettysburg, expressing their approval of the proposition to establish a Soldiers' Cemetery as aforesaid. In company with Mr. Wills, I visited the proposed site for the cemetery, the lot then selected contained about fourteen acres; there was a site near by which was far more desirable for the purpose of a cemetery, but at that time Mr. Wills had been unable to negotiate successfully for it; he has since been able to procure it, and it is now the site of the "Soldiers' National Cemetery," containing seventeen acres, and from which a full view can be had of the whole battle field. Mr. Wills, at the time, delivered to me a circular letter which he had addressed to the Governors of the various States interested, in which was proposed a plan for the establishment of the cemetery, and the amount of money to be expended thereon, which letter I forwarded to you, enclosed with one from myself, dated August 16, 1863. While at Gettysburg, I visited the battle field in company with some of the soldiers of the Second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, who were in the battle, and endeavored to identify some of the graves wherein the soldiers belonging to Wisconsin regiments were buried. We were enabled to identify graves or trenches, as containing Wisconsin soldiers, but there was no sign or mark by which we could learn the names of the inmates. As the most of the Wisconsin soldiers were killed in the first day's fight, and our forces falling back and leaving the remains of their killed on the field, they fell into the hands of the rebels, and were buried without any mark being placed at the head of their graves by which they could be identified.

In the latter part of August, I sent Mr. William P. Taylor to Gettysburg, with some sanitary stores, and to render assistance to our wounded soldiers who were there. I also instructed him to go over the battle field and to mark every grave known or supposed to contain the remains of a Wisconsin soldier or soldiers, by putting up a board or stave, upon which should be inscribed the name of the soldier, his company and regiment, when known; which instructions he carried out, as will be seen by the enclosed copy of his report to me, of September 5, 1863, marked "E."

Enclosed, I forward to you copies of all the correspondence that has taken place between myself and others relative to the establishment of the aforesaid cemetery, (with the exception of a copy of my letter to you under date of August 16, 1863,) marked respectively from "A" to "M;"* also a copy of the "specifications," under which proposals were received by Mr. David Wills, for the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers from the various parts of the battle field, and the depositing of them in the cemetery in the lots set apart to the States, to which they respectively belonged, and official copies received from the commanders of the Wisconsin regiments engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, containing complete lists of names of the soldiers belonging to their regiments killed in the battle, or who died of their wounds in and about Gettysburg, copies of which were sent by me to Mr. Wills. I also enclose copies of the bills of expenses incurred by me to date in attending to this matter.

In accordance with the invitation in Mr. Wills' letter of December 3, 1863, requesting me to be present at the meeting of the commissioners at Harrisburg, on the 17th of December, 1863, to complete a plan of details for the completion of the cemetery, I left this place on the evening of the 16th of December for that place. The commissioners present at Harrisburg met at three o'clock, P. M., on the 17th of December, at the Jones House, and organized by electing Mr. David Wills, of Pennsylvania, chairman, and W. Y. Selleck, of Wisconsin, secretary. Enclosed I send you copies of their proceedings as part of my report. The photographs of the plan of the cemetery, ordered by the convention, have not yet been completed; as soon as they are, I will forward to you one or more.

You will perceive that the amount to be expended is nearly double that stated by Mr. Wills in his circular letter of August last; the reasons for the increase, or rather the items on which the increase is made, are as follows, viz:—1st, There are seventeen acres to be enclosed instead of fourteen as at first proposed. 2d, The sum to be expended on the monument, $25,000, instead of $10,000, as at first proposed. 3d, That in the laying out and ornamenting of the grounds and the finishing and placing of head stones to the graves of the soldiers, would, if properly done, be more expensive than at first calculated on.

The sum of $63,500, the amount designated for the completion of the cemetery, is the maximum of the amount to be expended. It was thought by the commissioners that the amount mentioned would more than cover the expenditures to be made, if judiciously handled. It was deemed best that a liberal amount should be expended in the making of the cemetery a "Soldiers' National Cemetery," that the country should be justly proud of in all time to come, and meritorious to the noble dead that sleep within its precincts. The sum of $63,500, divided among the States having Union soldiers buried in the cemetery, according to their population as represented in Congress, will be $420 53 for each member, making the share of the State of Wisconsin, in said sum of $63,500 to be paid, $2,523 18.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, desires and requests of the commissioners, that they inform the Governors of their respective States, that he would be much obliged to them, if they would send to him the name of the person they had or would appoint trustee for their respective States, as requested in the second clause in the resolution mentioned in the proceedings of the convention, that he may present their names in the bill for the incorporation of the board of trustees of the "Soldiers' National Cemetery," at Gettysburg, Pa., at the meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the first week of January next.

The question of allowing individuals or States to erect monuments in the cemetery grounds was left open to be decided by the board of trustees when they shall become organized.

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* These accompanying papers are omitted, as being unimportant to the general reader.

Nearly all of the remains of the Union soldiers, killed in the battle of Gettysburg, have been removed to the cemetery; all of those killed in the first day's fight have been removed; a great many of them were not identified; such are placed in the lots that are marked *unknown!* Quite a number of the soldiers belonging to the "Iron Brigade," are buried in those lots.

Trusting that my action, as the representative of Wisconsin in this matter, will meet with your approval,

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. Y. SELLECK, *Military Agent for Wis.*

At the meeting of the commissioners, spoken of in the report of Mr. Selleck, a committee of four was appointed to report a plan in reference to the Soldiers' National Cemetery, as follows: Colonel John G. Stephenson, of Indiana, Chairman; Mr. Henry Edwards, of Massachussets; Hon. Levi Scobey, of New Jersey; Mr. David Wills, of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Alfred Coit, of Connecticut, the convention took a recess, to await the action of the committee.

The convention met again at 5 o'clock, P. M., to hear the report of the committee.

The committee made the following report:

WHEREAS, In accordance with an invitation from David Wills, Esq., agent for his Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, the Governors of the several States appointed commissioners, who met at Harrisburg, December 17, 1863, to represent the States in convention, for the purpose of making arrangements for finishing the Soldiers' National Cemetery, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the said commissioners, in convention assembled, that the following be submitted to the different States interested in the "Soldiers' National Cemetery," through their respective Governors:

1st, That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall hold the title to the land which she has purchased at Gettysburg for the Soldiers' National Cemetery, in trust for States having soldiers buried in said cemetery, in perpetuity for the purpose to which it is now applied.

2d, That the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to create a corporation, to be managed by trustees, one to be appointed by each of the Governors of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and of such other States as may hereafter desire to be represented in this corporation, which trustees shall, at their first meeting, be divided into three classes. The term of office of the first class to expire on the first day of January, 1865. The second class, on the first day of January, 1866. The third class, on the first day of January, 1867. The vacancies thus occurring to be filled by the several Governors, and the persons thus appointed to fill such vacancies to hold their office for the term of three years. This corporation to have exclusive control of the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

3d, The following is the estimated expense of finishing the cemetery:

Enclosing grounds	$15,000
Burial expenses and superintending	6,000
Headstones	10,000
Laying out grounds and planting trees	5,000
Lodge	2,500
Monument	25,000
Total	$63,500

4th, That the several States be asked to appropriate a sum of money, to be determined by a division of the estimated expenses according to representation in Congress, to be expended in defraying the cost of removing and reinterring the dead, and finishing the cemetery, under directions of the cemetery corporation.

5th, When the cemetery shall have been finished, the grounds are to be kept in order, the house and inclosures in repair, out of a fund created by annual appropriations made by the States which may be represented in the cemetery corporation, in proportion to their representation in Congress.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Letters were received from the following Governors who were not represented at the meeting but who approved any reasonable action of the convention in reference to the completion of the Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa. Governor Seymour, of New York; Governor Blair, of Michigan; Governor Smith, of Rhode Island; Governor Cannon, of Delaware; Governor Swift, of Minnesota.

A committee was appointed to procure designs of a monument to be erected in the Cemetery.

The plans and designs for laying out the grounds by William Sanders, were adopted.

These plans Mr. Sanders had furnished gratuitously. Mr. Sanders was requested to furnish forty photographs of the plan of the Soldiers' National Cemetery for the use of the States having soldiers buried therein.

The commission then adjourned.

At this meeting Commissioners were present from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The Legislature of our State appropriated the sum of $3,523, in aid of the project for the Gettysburg Cemetery.

It is well to State here that the plans of the Commissioners were carried out, the bodies of Wisconsin soldiers were removed to the designated plat of the Cemetery and all those whose names could be ascertained, were furnished with an appropriate head-board, while those that could not be recognized, were placed in a part of the plat and marked "Unknown."

On its completion the Cemetery was appropriately dedicated.

In June 1863, the War Department authorized the reënlistment of the men composing the old regiments, where their first term of service expired by a certain time. As an inducement to this reënlistment, these veterans were to receive thirty days furlough. On the 23d of December, 1863, three-fourths of the

Third Regiment reënlisted as veterans, under the order above specified, and arrived at Madison on the 28th of December, on a furlough of thirty days. This was the first veteran regiment that received this furlough.

At the opening of 1864, there were recruiting in the State, the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, Thirteenth Battery Light Artillery and Battery D, Heavy Artillery. Five companies for the filling of the Sixteenth Regiment to a minimum, were also being recruited.

On the 1st of February, President Lincoln issued a call for 500,000 volunteers which was to be considered as including the 300,000 called for on the 17th of October. On the 14th of March he issued another call for an additional 200,000.

At the beginning of 1864, the system of extra bounties by towns, gave great impetus to recruiting for old and new organizations, so that no draft under the calls of February 1st, and March 14th, was necessary, the number of men drawn in the draft of November, 1863, being credited to the several sub-districts in the two last calls.

In February, authority was given by the War Department, to organize another regiment of infantry to serve for three years or during the war. Recruiting appointments were issued, and the regiment was designated as the Thirty-sixth, and was ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison. Lieutenant Frank A. Haskell was appointed Colonel, The prestige of his name, and his gallant deeds, as Assistant Adjutant General of Gibbon's "Iron Brigade," gave such impetus to the business of recruiting that in a short time a full regiment was raised and the organization completed. They left the State on the 10th of May, to report at Washington.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment was authorized to be raised on the 7th of March, and the Thirty-eighth Regiment on the 8th. Recruiting for the old regiments was very brisk, and the announcement was made by the Secretary of War that the quota of the State was full under the two last calls. This news was received when the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments were less than half filled.

The Thirty-seventh was recruiting under the superintendence of Colonel S. Harriman. Owing to the State quota being filled,

recruiting ceased almost entirely. Slow progress being made, the War Department ordered six companies, recruited in March, to Washington on the 1st of May, under command of Major Kershaw. Remaining at Washington until the 17th, two companies of drafted men who had been assigned to the Thirty-seventh joined them. The regiment thus made up of eight companies, was sent by boat to White House, Virginia. Acting as guard to a wagon train they joined the Ninth Army Corps under General Burnside, on the 10th of June. Colonel Harriman was ordered to remain and recruit his regiment, which was finally accomplished, and the Colonel took his position in the field.

The Thirty-eighth labored under the same difficulties. Four companies had been recruited by the last of March, before the State quota was known to be filled, under the superintendence of Colonel Bintliff. The prospect of filling up to a minimum regiment being dull, the War Department ordered forward the four companies, and they left Camp Randall on the 3d of May, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Pier. Company E was sent forward in July, and on the 22d of September the remaining companies left Camp Randall, to join the balance of the regiment in the trenches before Petersburg.

We have elsewhere stated that Government had authorized the reënlistment of men whose first term of service had not expired in the old regiments, constituting thereby a veteran organization. In order to claim the title of "Veteran Regiment," it was necessary that three-fourths of the regiment should reënlist. That number failing to reënlist, the non-veterans on the expiration of their regular term of service were to be sent home and mustered out, the remainder were attached to other organizations to serve out their new term of enlistment. Where the requisite number reënlisted to constitute a "Veteran Regiment," they were awarded a furlough of thirty days, whenever the exigency of the service would permit their absence from the army in the field. All the organizations of 1861, admitted of reënlistments. We annex a list of regiments with number of reënlistments, copied from the Adjutant General's report of 1864.

Infantry—First 15; Second 78; Third 237; Fifth 204; Sixth 237; Seventh 218; Eighth 301; Ninth 219; Tenth 13; Eleventh 363; Twelfth 519; Thirteenth 391; Fourteenth 272; Fifteenth 7; Sixteenth 242; Seventeenth 287; Eighteenth 178; Nineteenth 270.

Cavalry—First 61; Second 385; Third 357; Fourth 260; Milwaukee Cavalry 9.

Light Artillery—Batteries—First 34; Second 48; Third 33; Fourth 43; Fifth 79; Sixth 34; Seventh 92; Eighth 66; Ninth 78; Tenth 11; Eleventh 39; Twelfth 31; First Heavy Artillery Company A, 29.

Berdan's Sharpshooters, Company G, 9.

The total number of re-enlistments was 5822.

Of these the following constituted veteran organizations—Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Infantry; Fourth Cavalry; Seventh Light Artillery.

During the year 1864, besides the one hundred day troops, the term of three years' service of the non-veterans expired, in the following organizations, to-wit: The first twelve regiments of infantry, First and Fourth Regiments and one company of cavalry, one company (G) of sharpshooters, the first ten batteries of light artillery, and Battery A of heavy artillery.

These regiments and companies having completed their original term of service, their history as such is also complete; the remaining portions of these regiments being thereafter known as veteran organizations.

The reënlisted veterans and recruits of the First Regiment were assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry. Those of the Second Regiment were assigned to the Sixth Infantry. Those of the Tenth to the Twenty-first Infantry. Veterans in Company G, Sharpshooters, were assigned to Company D, First Regiment United States Sharpshooters.

The Fifth Infantry and First Cavalry were reorganized.

The Second Regiment was mustered out of service June 11th, 1864. The First on the 13th of October. The Tenth, about the last of October. Company G, Berdan's Sharpshooters, on the 22d of September.

On the 8th of April, a telegram was received from Major General W. T. Sherman, notifying the Governor that the War Department had given him control over the veteran regiments of Wisconsin on furlough, and desired notice to be given that all our veteran regiments should report forthwith, on the expiration of their furloughs, and proceed to join their brigades. Those belonging to the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland to go to Nashville. Those of the army of the Tennessee to Cairo, where they would receive further orders. Not a day was to be lost, and no excuse would be received, and regimental commanders would be held to a strict account for absence a single day.

On the 21st day of April, a proposition was made to the President by the Executives of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, tendering for extra service 85,000 troops for the term of one hundred days. The term of service to commence from the date of muster into the United States service. The organizations were to be governed by the regulations of the War Department, and were to be raised in twenty days from date of notice of acceptance. The troops were to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required within or without their respective States. No bounty was to be paid nor the service charged or credited on any draft. In case of being drafted the person should be entitled to credit for the service rendered.

The proposition was accepted by the President, and Governor Lewis proceeded at once to issue orders to carry out the arrangement. Recruiting appointments were sent out. The limited time allowed compelled the consolidation of companies and squads, and two regiments and one battalion were organized. These regiments were numbered Thirty-ninth, under Colonel Buttrick; Fortieth, under Colonel Ray, and Forty-first, under Lieutenant Colonel Goodwin, and they left the State on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of June, for Memphis, Tennessee.

On the 18th day of July, President Lincoln called for 500,000 volunteers for one, two, or three years service. The quota of the State was given as 19,032. This number was to be raised by voluntary enlistments in any of the old regiments or batteries. If the quota was not filled by voluntary enlistments, a draft was ordered to take place on the 5th day of September. The quota designated, was deemed very excessive in view of the fact that the State had but just filled its quota under the call for 700,000. An investigation was made by Adjutant General Gaylord, and it became apparent that the quota under this call had been based on an erroneous enrolment, or rather that the enrolment lists had not been corrected, and the names of men already furnished had not been stricken off. Attention thus called to the matter, resulted in finding also, that the names of aliens and persons physically disabled, and who had been exempted, were still retained on these lists. Consequently the lists as reported showed

a larger number than were actually subject to military duty in the State. These lists, thus incorrect and unjust, were returned to the Provost Marshal General at Washington, as the number of persons subject to military duty, and were made the basis of the quota which had been assigned as due from the State under the call of July 18th, 1864.

Adjutant General Gaylord was authorized to proceed to Washington and adjust this and other matters which required correction. On presenting the subject in a proper light the department conceded the injustice inflicted, and Provost Marshal General Fry, sent the following order to Assistant Provost Marshal General Lovell, under date of August 23d, 1864:

> Proceed at once thoroughly to correct the enrolment, striking off all men actually in the service, at the present time, all who have been drafted and paid commutation or furnished substitutes, all aliens, non-residents, men who are over age and those who are permanently disabled. Report the total number of the revision thus made before the 1st of September, 1864, to this office. The quota of Wisconsin will be reduced accordingly. Give your entire attention to this work and give publicity to these instructions. Acknowledge receipt by mail.

General Gaylord urged the necessity of a longer time to accomplish the work of correcting the lists, but was unable to secure a modification of the order. By this means he succeeded in having the quota reduced to 15,341—being 3,691 less than the quota first required.

In the investigation of this matter, General Gaylord discovered an omission on the part of the War Department, in giving the State proper credit on the preceding calls, ascertaining that the excess of 4,352, which was found due the State in the settlement with the War Department on the 12th of October, 1863, had not been credited to the State on the books of the Provost Marshal General. Under the arrangement of October 12th, 1863, this credit was apportioned to the several Congressional districts, according to the excess raised and due to each. Under the modification of the law by act of Congress of 1864, the draft of 1863, and the call for volunteers of October 17th, 1863, were merged in the call of February 1st, for 500,000 men, and the credits by volunteering since October 17th, 1863, and by draft of November 1863, were to be brought forward and credited to the sub-districts under the call of February 1st. On examination of the table of credits prepared by the War Department, and forwarded to the

office of the Assistant Provost Marshal General of this State, it was found that this excess of credit due to Congressional districts in 1863, had been omitted.

On proper showing to the department, General Gaylord obtained a correction of the omission and the Congressional districts were credited with the 4,352, in the following proportion: First district 270; Second district 1,256; Third district 987; Fourth district none, there being a deficiency in the district, Fifth district 493; Sixth district 1346—total 4,352. In addition to this, 216 were allowed to be credited to the several sub-districts found to be entitled.

The quota of the State under the calls of February 1st, and March 14th, being declared full by the Secretary of War in June, the correction of this credit reduced the number to be raised under the call of July 18th, to less than 11,000.

On the 30th of July, Governor Lewis having been authorized by the War Department to raise new regiments, ordered the formation of the Forty-second. Recruits for this regiment were authorized to enlist for one, two, or three years, and were entitled to the bounties offered by the United States, of one, two, or three hundred dollars, according to their enlistment of one, two, or three years, and those having families dependent, would be entitled to receive the benefit of the "extra pay" of five dollars per month from the State.

The Forty-second Regiment organized under the superintendence of Colonel Ezra T. Sprague, as Colonel. It was ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison, where it completed its organization, and left the State on the 22d of September, for Cairo, Illinois.

The regiments organized in the State after the 18th of July, were composed mostly of one years men, those enlisted previously were three years men.

The Fifth Regiment having failed to organize as a veteran regiment, all but three companies returned home and were mustered out. On the 8th of August, Governor Lewis having authority from the War Department, recommissioned Colonel Allen and ordered the reorganization of the Fifth. Accordingly seven companies were recruited, and left Camp Randall

on the 2d of October, to join the three companies of veterans who had remained in the field.

The Forty-third Regiment was authorized to be raised on the 10th of August, and Colonel Amasa Cobb was appointed Colonel. The companies composing it were ordered to report at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, where they completed their organization and left the State on the 10th of October, for Tennessee.

On the 14th of September, the Governor received special authority from the War Department to organize eight companies to complete the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery. Recruiting commissions were issued, and in a short period the companies were filled, and were all *en route* for the field before the 12th of November.

The Forty-fourth Regiment was authorized to be raised on the 14th of September, and Captain George G. Symes was appointed Colonel. The Forty-fifth Regiment was authorized September 17th, and Henry F. Belitz was appointed Colonel. The companies composing these regiments were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, where they were mustered by companies. It being found impossible to organize full regiments without delay, and there being an urgent necessity for men in the field, these two regiments left the State in companies for Tennessee.

The quota of the State not being filled by volunteering, a draft took place on the 19th of September, which resulted as follows: total number subject to draft 94,068, number drafted, 17,534, mustered in, 2,494, substitutes after draft, 945, discharged after draft, 6,724, failed to report, 7,367, paid commutation, 4, amount of commutation, $1,200.

Subsequent to this draft the Government ordered a revision and further correction of the enrolment lists, and in the month of November, Governor Lewis issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people to the necessity of affording all possible aid in having this correction made, in order that the quota of the State in the next call might be made in proportion to the number of persons in the State liable to military duty. The town authorities were requested to coöperate in assisting the enrolling officers.

President Lincoln on the 19th of December, made another call for 300,000 men for one, two, or three years. His reason for so doing was, that by the action of Congress, the credits authorized to be made on the call for 500,000 men in July, had reduced that call to about 280,000 men; that from the position of affairs in some of the border States, their quota could not be filled, and that only 250,000 men had been raised under the call of July 18th, for the army, navy, and marine corps. In order therefore to supply this deficiency he had made the additional call for 300,000 men, which if not furnished by volunteering, would be drafted for on the 15th of February, 1865.

The Governor receiving many requests for the organization of another regiment of Cavalry, asked authority for so doing from the War Department. The Secretary of War declined granting authority for cavalry or artillery, but authorized Governor Lewis to raise two additional regiments of infantry provided they could be mustered in by the 15th of February. If not full, at that time, incomplete regiments and companies were to be consolidated and mustered in with complete regimental organization.

CHAPTER VI.

ACTION OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES IN 1865.

MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE STATE—RESIGNATION OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LUND—LEGISLATURE MEETS—EXTRACTS FROM GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—LAWS PASSED—FORTY-SIXTH AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENTS—CHANGE IN MANNER OF RECRUITING—RECRUITING AGENTS AUTHORIZED—QUOTA UNDER CALL OF 19TH DECEMBER—REDUCED—APPORTIONED TO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—FORTY-EIGHTH, FORTY-NINTH, AND FIFTIETH REGIMENTS—DRAFT ORDERED—FIFTY-FIRST, FIFTY-SECOND, AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENTS—LAST REGIMENTS RAISED IN THE STATE—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GRANT AND LEE—SURRENDER OF THE REBEL ARMY—FINAL OVERTHROW OF THE REBELLION—RECRUITING DISCONTINUED—ORDERS FOR MUSTERING OUT OF REGIMENTS—BIOGRAPHY OF GOVERNOR LEWIS—ADJUTANT GENERAL GAYLORD—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LYNCH.

NO change was made in the military offices of the State in 1865, except that Brigadier General Lund resigned his position as Quartermaster General, and James M. Lynch, Esq., Chief Clerk in the office of the Adjutant General, was appointed to the place.

The long and faithful public service of General Lund, entitles him to more than a mere notice of his retirement. Soon after the organization of the Quartermaster's Department by Governor Randall in 1861, Mr. Lund was called to occupy the position of Chief Clerk in that Department. His recommendations for ability and talent as a book-keeper and thorough accountant, and the reputation he enjoyed as an honest, industrious, reliable man, were of the highest character, and the manner in which he conducted the business entrusted to his care while in a subordinate position, as well as in the administration of his more responsible

duties as the head of the department to which he was promoted, eminently justified the action of Governor Salomon, in appointing him to the position so held by him. No officer of the State discharged his duties with more faithfulness and ability than General Lund. Under his supervision the accounts of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, remaining unsettled on the retirement of his predecessor, General Tredway, were properly arranged, adjusted, and finally settled. By the laws of 1864, the duties of Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance were added to his duties, placing him in charge of all the military property of the State, including the several battle-flags of our regiments, and such trophies as were received by the State authorities. In his report of October 1st, 1864, he says:

The few claims against the State contracted under the laws of 1861–62, authorizing the raising and fitting out of volunteers for the service of the United States remaining unsettled at the date of my last annual report have been presented and adjusted. And I have no knowledge of the existence of any valid claim against the State contracted for the volunteer service which now remains unsettled. Should such claims exist, they can only be allowed under future legislation, as the law limiting to two years the time for presenting such claims would bar all further action by this department in relation to them. The books connected with this service have therefore been balanced and closed.

Describing the "shot-torn, powder-stained," battle-flags which our soldiers bore so bravely and so well upon the bloody field of strife and carnage, he says:

The Old Flags of our regiments, whenever received, have been found torn and shattered by shot and shell—often, all that remained of them being a few "honorable rags." They have been put in the best possible condition that could be devised for their preservation.

These trophies, with those captured from the hands of rebels, attest the daring and courage of Wisconsin soldiers. Each has its history, of the patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice of those who fought and died defending or capturing it, and in returning them to their State, the heroes of Wisconsin have placed in her keeping, the noblest record that can exist, of the bravery of her sons. Thousands have visited them during the past season. This fact alone exhibits the interest attached to them by the people; and I trust a fitting place will soon be provided, where they can be properly preserved.

Speaking of the return of our Wisconsin regiments on furlough or for muster out of service, he says:

Upon the return to the State of regiments, companies and batteries of Wisconsin volunteers on veteran furlough, or on the expiration of their term of service, receptions and entertainments have been provided for them by this department, (whenever notice of their coming has been received,) on the order of your Excellency, as authorized under the provisions of chapter 143, of the laws of 1864. All accounts of expenditures for this purpose have been certified to the Secretary of State for audit; and in no instance has that expenditure exceeded the sum authorized under the act. Much credit is due to the several proprietors of the Railroad Hotel in this city, for the promptness with which they have at all times furnished ample entertainments of excellent quality for our

returning troops. It has frequently occurred that commands have arrived during the night; having passed days without other food than the slight ration from the haversack, and that supply often exhausted,—when, but for the provision made by the State, no food could have been procured for hours. Under such circumstances, the hot coffee and bountiful supply of warm meats and vegetables provided, have been most timely, and acceptable, and the thanks of officers and men have been freely given to the State, for thus caring for them. I trust this wise provision of the Legislature may be continued until Wisconsin's last volunteer shall have returned to his home. Should anything farther be required, let the appropriation be increased, and the care and honor to be shown our soldiers correspondingly increased. The debt due for their sacrifices may be acknowledged,—to discharge it is impossible.

The Legislature of 1865, met at Madison on the 11th of January. Governor Lewis, in his annual Message, speaks of the military matters of the State, as follows:

To the calls of the Government for troops, no State has responded with greater alacrity than has Wisconsin. She has sent to the field since the commencement of the war, forty-four regiments of infantry, four regiments and one company of cavalry, one regiment of heavy artillery, thirteen batteries of light artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, making an aggregate (exclusive of hundred day men,) of seventy-five thousand one hundred and thirty-three men. To this large number furnished by our young State should be added the three regiments of one hundred day men, who so nobly responded to the call at a critical moment, when their services were so much needed, and whose services were of so much importance to the Government, as to call forth from the Commander-in-Chief the highest special commendation.

Further provision should be made for keeping and preserving records of the names, and deeds of valor, of all Wisconsin's sons who have taken part in the great national struggle in which we are now engaged. It is due to them, and to posterity, that such records should be handed down to future time, and spread before the rising generation for their emulation.

The debt of gratitude we owe to our soldiers and sailors for their great achievements, we can never fully repay. To their exertions, under the guidance of an All-wise Providence, is due the salvation of our country, and to no equal number is greater credit due, than to the soldiers and sailors of our own State. They have fought in nearly every action on land and sea, and none have fought better, none have made the last great sacrifice, the sacrifice of life itself, more willingly at their country's call than they. But the soldiers and sailors of Wisconsin need no eulogy from me; with their own right arms they have written their own proud history. Their patriotism, valor, courage and endurance have never been excelled. Their praises are upon every tongue. As a State, we should also pay some further tribute of respect to, and adopt some further measures to perpetuate the memory and example of, the noble heroes from Wisconsin who have fallen in defense of the liberties of the Nation. A suitable monument should be erected at the Capital of the State, on which should be inscribed their names. I doubt not their names are registered in Heaven—let them also be registered on earth. They should ever be borne in remembrance by those for whom they fought and died. Their families should also receive our attention. The heroic dead are gone—their orphan children are still with us. Let us seek them out and cherish them as the children of that State and country for whose benefit their natural protector offered up his life.

Every effort has been made for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, of which the nature of the case, and the means at my disposal would admit. But so extended has been the field of military operations, and so numerous and scattered the cases, that I have found it impossible to meet the wants of all as fully as I would wish to have done. Much has been done by correspondence, in obtaining furloughs, transfers, discharges, descriptive rolls, and otherwise assisting them. I have personally visited them in Hospitals, so far as time and attention to other duties of my office would permit. I have also sent agents to them, and through these means many who were lingering in Hospitals, and who could be of no further use to the Government, have been discharged and returned to their families. Many others have been provided with comforts, which

have tended to soften their afflictions and materially aid in their speedy recovery and return to duty. Great credit is due our citizens generally for their efforts in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers. From nearly every hamlet and village all over the State, have gone forth comforts for them. To the Ladies' Aid Societies especially is great credit due for the assistance they have rendered in caring for them and their families. They have with timely aid alleviated much suffering, and have doubtless been the means of saving many valuable lives. The thanks of a grateful people, the gratitude of the brave soldier, the destitute orphan, wife and mother, are their rewards.

Hospitals have been established at Madison, Prairie du Chien and Milwaukee, and Wisconsin soldiers are enjoying their benefits, so far as I have been able to get them transferred or ordered to report to these Hospitals. I have urged upon the War Department the importance of providing Hospital accommodations, and sending all our sick and wounded soldiers into our own State, where they might receive the benefits of our bracing and invigorating atmosphere, and be accessible to their relatives and friends, whose kind care and attention would aid much in restoring them to health and usefulness. The claims of the sick and wounded soldiers should receive careful consideration at your hands. Ample provisions should be made for their wants, and for the wants of the families of all Wisconsin soldiers now engaged in this great struggle.

The amount of State indebtedness is two millions and five thousand dollars. With the exception of one hundred thousand dollars borrowed, and used for the purpose of erecting the State Capitol, this debt was created for war purposes, and is a legitimate charge against the General Government. Large amounts advanced by the State for the purposes above named, have already been repaid. Vouchers for a considerable further amount, are now in the hands of the proper United States auditing officers. Others will soon be presented, and we confidently hope and expect that the day is not far distant, when all the money advanced by the State, for war purposes, will be refunded by the General Government, and the whole debt of the State, except the hundred thousand dollars used in erecting the State Capitol, liquidated thereby. Authority should be given to the State Treasurer to pay off any bonds outstanding against the State, before maturing, whenever they are presented, and the surplus in the State Treasury will warrant him in so doing.

We give a summary of the laws passed, of a military character.

Chapter 14 authorizing cities, towns, and villages to pay bounties to volunteers.

Chapter 16 incorporated the Wisconsin Soldiers' Home.

Chapter 28 and 362 amended the act relative "to the commencement and prosecution of civil actions against persons in the military service of the country."

Chapter 30, authorized the payment of salaries, clerk hire and expenses of the offices of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General from the war fund.

Chapter 74 amended the act authorizing commissioned officers to take acknowledgment of deeds, affidavits, and depositions.

Chapter 88 amended the act extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in the field.

Chapter 179 provides for correcting and completing the records of the Adjutant General's office, relative to the military history of the individual members of the several military organizations of this State.

Chapter 266, fixing the salary of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, and their clerks and assistants.

Chapter 301 prohibits volunteer or substitute brokerage.

Chapter 403, supplementary and explanatory of chapter 14, of this Session, authorizing towns, cities or villages to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers.

Chapter 416 amended chapter 117, laws of 1864, relating to the relief of soldiers' families.

Chapter 465 to provide for the establishment of State agencies for the relief and care of sick, wounded and disabled Wisconsin soldiers.

Chapter 478 authorized the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding seven months, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and defend the State in time of war, not exceeding $850,000.

Joint resolution, No. 2, relative to raising a veteran regiment for General Hancock's corps.

Joint resolution, No. 3, requesting the Governor to apply to the President to have the draft postponed until April 1, 1865.

Joint resolution, No. 4, recommending disabled soldiers for postmasters and other offices.

The committee on State affairs reported a bill appropriating $2,623 towards completing the "Soldiers' National Cemetery," at Gettysburg, Pa. This bill was referred to the committee on claims, but by some inadvertence, it was not reported back for action in the Assembly.

The Governor, by special order, was authorized to raise two new regiments. On the 3d and 5th of January, he directed the immediate organization of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh regiments. Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Lovell, of the Thirty-third, was appointed Colonel of the Forty-sixth, and Major Geo. C. Ginty, Colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment. Both regiments were ordered to Camp Randall. For some reason, the War Department changed its plan for recruiting these regiments, and authorized a Second Lieutenant to be mustered, whose duty it was to recruit the company. It was found to work badly, as it retarded the organization of the company, and almost checked recruiting. The Legislature and the Governor protested against this innovation on former usages, and the Governor, on the 9th

of February, received authority to appoint three recruiting agents for each company.

The quota under the call for 300,000, on the 19th of December, was put at 17,800. This being considered excessive by the Governor, correspondence ensued between the State and Provost Marshal General. An examination was made, and the enrolment lists, which had been in process of correction in November and December, were examined, and the reported credits, up to December 31, were deducted. The result was sent to the Governor by the hands of Assistant Provost Marshal General Lovell, on the 23d of January, as follows :—" The revised quota of the State of Wisconsin, under call of December 19th, is 12,356."

This quota was apportioned to the several Congressional Districts, as follows :—First, 1,740 ; Second, 2,291 ; Third, 2,105 ; Fourth, 1,632; Fifth, 2,127 ; Sixth, 2,461.

The members of the Legislature, composing the delegation from the Sixth District, protested against the quota assigned to their district as being excessive, and that it was occasioned by the failure to correct the enrolment lists, the district being of that extent that it was impossible to ascertain the changes necessary to make such correction. Provost Marshal General Fry declined to make any change or give any further time for correction, and the district was thus compelled to submit to the injustice. No district in the State has sent more men to the field, in proportion to population, than the Sixth, and it was evidently entitled to have large numbers of names stricken from their enrolment lists, by reason of many being already in service.

On the 26th and 27th of January, Governor Lewis ordered the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Regiments to be organized, the first to rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and the other at Camp Randall.

On the 17th of February, recruiting being very brisk, Assistant Provost Marshal General Lovell reported to Provost Marshal General Fry that two or three more regiments might be furnished from Wisconsin, if called for. Accordingly, General Fry authorized Governor Lewis to organize four more regiments of infantry, whereupon His Excellency immediately directed the organization of the Fiftieth Regiment, to rendezvous at Camp Randall.

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U. S. Grant

LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT.

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Salutes were fired at all the camps in the State, by order of Secretary of War, on the 22d of February, in honor of the restoration of the flag on Fort Sumter.

The draft was ordered to take place on the 27th of March in all sub-districts as were not making an effort to fill their quota. A new impetus was thereby given to recruiting, and Governor Lewis gave directions for the organization of several new regiments. The Fifty-first, Colonel Martin, to rendezvous at Camp Washburn, the Fifty-second, Colonel Webb, and the Fifty-third, Colonel Johnson, both to rendezvous at Camp Randall.

The Forty-sixth, Colonel Lovell, the Forty-seventh, Colonel Ginty, the Forty-eighth, Colonel Pearsall, the Forty-ninth, Colonel Fallows, and Fiftieth, Colonel Clark, were all filled to the minimum, and left the State in March.

Before these regiments were full, Congress passed an amendment to the Enrolment Act, which compelled the recruit to be credited to the place where he was enrolled, thus interfering materially with the filling of quotas of towns. As a consequence, recruiting fell off, and the organization of the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third was delayed until indications of the rapid collapse of the rebellion was manifested by the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond. The Fifty-first was filled up by a company or two of drafted men, and the regiment left the State. The Fifty-second and Fifty-third were unable to complete their regimental organizations. Five companies of the Fifty-second were sent forward to St. Louis, and organized as a battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel Lewis. Four companies were organized for the Fifty-third, and mustered in as a battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel Pugh, and were sent to St. Louis.

These were the last regiments organized in the State.

We cannot close the narrative of the action of the State authorities of Wisconsin, in their efforts to aid in the suppression of the "Great Rebellion," in a more fitting manner, than by inserting here the special message of Governor Lewis to the Legislature, with accompanying documents:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MADISON, WIS., April 10, 1865.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE:

Four years ago on the day fixed for adjournment, the sad news of the fall of Fort Sumter was transmitted to the Legislature. To-day, thank God, and next to Him the brave officers and soldiers of our army and navy, I am permitted to transmit to you the official

intelligence, just received, of the surrender of General Lee and his army—the last prop of the rebellion. Let us rejoice and thank the Ruler of the Universe for victory, and the prospect of an honorable peace.

JAMES T. LEWIS.

The intelligence mentioned in the message was the following dispatch from Secretary Stanton, dated Washington, April 9th, 8 o'clock, P. M.:

To Governor LEWIS:

This Department has just received official report of the surrender, this day, of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant on the terms proposed by the Lieutenant General Grant. Details will be given speedily as possible.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

The information of the surrender was received from General Grant, by Secretary Stanton, on the same day, at 4.30 P. M., as follows:

General Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant General.*

The following is the additional correspondence between Lieutenant General Grant and General Lee, referred to in the preceding dispatch to the Secretary of War. In sending the dispatch, General Grant states that there had been no relaxation of the pursuit during the negotiation. The first note to General Lee is dated on the 7th of April:

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding C. S. A.:*

General:—The result of last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. A. known as army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant General.*

Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT: APRIL 7, 1865.

General:—I have received your note of this date, though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia. I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and, therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, *General.*

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding C. S. A.:* APRIL 8, 1865.

General:—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking conditions of which I will accept the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply, I would say, that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition I insist upon, viz.: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the Government of the United States, until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or

designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which surrender of the army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant General.*

Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT: APRIL 8, 1865.

General:—I received, at a late hour, your note of to-day, in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition; to be frank with you, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army; but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposition may affect the C. S. A. forces, under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be glad to meet you at 10, A. M., to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) R. E. LEE, *General.*

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding C. S. A.:* APRIL 9, 1865.

Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10, A. M., to-day, could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertain the same feelings. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood by the South. Laying down their arms, they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life; I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant General.*

Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding U. S. Armies:* APRIL 9, 1865.

General:—I received your note this morning on picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday, with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. E. LEE, *General.*

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding C. S. A.:* APRIL 9, 1865.

Your note of this day is but this moment (11.50) received, in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg to the Farmville and Lynchburg road. I am at this writing about four miles west of Walters Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road, where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant General.*

APPOMATOX CHURCH, April 9, 1865.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding C. S. A.:*

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate, the officers to give their individual parole, not to take up arms against the Government of the United States, until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor

their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority, so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.

To General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding U. S. A.:*

General:—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted.

I will proceed to designate the proper officer to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. E. LEE, *General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 9.30, P. M.

To Lieutenant General GRANT:

Thanks to Almighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and the gallant army under your command. The thanks of this Department and of the Government and of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been deserved and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your command for all time.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9, 10, P. M.

Ordered, That a salute of 200 guns be fired at the head quarters of every army department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the military academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of the order, in commemoration of surrender of General R. E. Lee and the army of Northern Virginia, to Lieutenant General Grant and the army under his command. Report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant General, Washington.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War,*

The surrender of General Lee and his army was virtually the close of the war. The surrender of General Johnston and his army, to General Sherman, followed, as a natural consequence. Thereafter, the rebel army lost its identity, and such fragmentary portions of it as were scattered throughout the Southern States, entered into negotiations with the United States authorities, surrendered and disbanded. The last to do so being the army of Kirby Smith, in Texas.

On the 13th of April, orders were received by Assistant Provost Marshal General Lovell to discontinue recruiting, and discharge drafted men who had not been mustered in. About the 1st of May, orders were promulgated for the muster out of all organizations whose term of service expired on or before the 1st of October, 1865. Many of our Wisconsin troops coming under the operations of this order, they were soon on their way home, and the action of the State officers has, since the close of the war, been devoted to the reception of returning regiments, their

payment by the United States, and the settlement with those who were entitled to the extra pay from the State. The several District Provost Marshals' offices were closed, their business having been wound up. The mustering out of the several regiments continued during the summer, fall and winter, many of them being sent to the Rio Grande or the Northwestern frontier.

James T. Lewis, eighth Governor of the State of Wisconsin, was born in Clarendon, Orleans County, New York, on the 30th of October, 1819. In addition to the ordinary common school education, he completed a course of English and Classical study preparatory to entering College. He did not, however, enter any Collegiate Institution, but proceeded to read law with Governor Selden, at Clarkson, Monroe County. He came to Wisconsin in July, 1845, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of this State, and opened an office for the practice of his profession at Columbus, in Columbia County, where he has since resided.

As a public man he has been elected by his fellow citizens, to several responsible positions, among them that of District Attorney, County Judge, member of the Constitutional Convention, member of Assembly, State Senator, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of State. In July, of 1865, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Governor Lewis, by the Lawrence University at Appleton. Such was his personal popularity, that in 1861, when he was a candidate for Secretary of State, he received every vote cast in the town of Columbus, his place of residence, and in 1863, when a candidate for Governor, he received nearly 25,000 majority, the largest vote ever given in this State to any person for that office.

In his Inaugural Address, delivered January 4th, 1864, he indicated the policy which would govern his administration. He said:

You will doubtless expect of me at this time a brief exposition of the general policy that will govern my administration.

It has often been remarked, and I fear with too much truth, that public officers are prone to use their patronage during their first term of office to secure a re-election. Not expecting or desiring again to be a candidate for this or any other public position, I trust this motive will not influence my action.

In whatever I may do, I shall, with a mind free from party prejudice, endeavor to consult the best interests of the people regardless of friends or foes, or my own private interests.

It shall be my aim to inculcate principles of morality, foster benevolent institutions, observe the closest economy in public expenditures compatible with the public good, promote the interests of education, agriculture, manufactures, mining, and commerce, and to aid in developing all those natural resources with which our noble State is so richly endowed.

Among the important duties devolving upon the Executive at this time, are those connected with our soldiers in the field. They went forth to fight the battles of the nation under pledges of support. Good faith, honor, justice, and humanity require that these promises should be redeemed by filling up their thinned ranks, caring for their sick in hospitals, and their families at home. No effort on my part shall be wanting to redeem these pledges.

Perhaps no more important and trying duties will engage our attention than those connected with the General Government. A wicked rebellion is now raging in our midst, threatening the life of the nation. Civil war, the great bane of a free government, has been inaugurated with the avowed object of dismembering our glorious Union. This must never be. This great crime against man and sin against God, must not be permitted. No, let us rather "strike till the last armed foe expires."

We must pay the debt of allegiance we owe to the General Government. We must support and sustain it in this hour of its peril. To this end I shall co-operate with the officers of the General Government in those measures deemed necessary for its safety.

The pledges thus enunciated, Governor Lewis has ably carried out.

The messages of Governor Lewis to the Legislature have been characterized by their genuine patriotism, their zealous support of the national cause, their practical suggestions in regard to State affairs, and their clear statements of the State finances as well as resources.

In his first annual message, he calls attention to the necessity of a more perfect military organization, and points out some of the vital defects of the militia law passed at the previous session. His remarks on what Wisconsin had done, and ought to do, in the national struggle, are to be found in the preceding pages.

The necessity of having a school in the State where military instruction could be obtained, induced the Governor to suggest the propriety of incorporating into the organic act establishing the State Agricultural College, a provision that the rudiments of military science should be included in its course of study.

Speaking of national affairs, he says:

In commenting, as we have, thus far, upon subjects more immediately connected with our State affairs, we are not unmindful that we owe allegiance to the General Government, and have duties to perform in connection therewith.

Notwithstanding peace and plenty reign within the borders of our State, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the nation is engaged in war—a war of great magnitude and importance; of immense importance to us as a State; of immense importance to the world.

The interests, the hopes and fears of millions now hang trembling in the balance, and the position of our State may turn the scale. How important that we examine carefully the ground on which we stand, and that we are found arrayed upon the side of justice and humanity.

Wisconsin is now standing side by side with all the Free States in support of the General Government; in support of law and order; in support of freedom. The important question which presents itself to our mind is, are we right in our position? If we are, it is our duty to go forward, press on the war with renewed energy until victory and peace shall crown our efforts. If wrong, our first duty should be to place ourselves in a true and correct position. In judging of this matter, we may very properly ask ourselves the question, are our minds free from prejudice and passion? It is natural that the monarchs of the old world, as well as the aristocrats upon our own soil, impressed with the dangers that threaten their tenure of place and power from the spread of our free principles, should desire the downfall of this Government, and to accomplish this end should counsel the withdrawal of our armies, and the final separation of these States. There may be those, also, in our midst whose narrow prejudices, whose love of gain or fear of personal harm, will induce them to withhold support from the Administration, favor the withdrawal of our troops, and the consequent destruction of the Government. Our faith, however, in the integrity and loyalty of our people, is too strong to permit us to believe there are many of this class of persons in our State. It is true some within our borders may have arrayed themselves against the Government, but we have the charity to believe that most of them were but temporarily misled, and that they will, when their eyes are opened to their true position, place themselves on the side of law and order. The large numbers who have gone forth to battle, the voice of the people of this State heard in the late election, afford incontestible proof, that with the great majority of our people, patriotism rises above prejudice and passion; that the hearts of the people are rightly attuned to the music of the Union.

If our fathers were patriots in establishing this government, we certainly cannot be far wrong in maintaining it. Believing then, as we sincerely do, that the government is in the right, that it is fighting in a holy and just cause, that duty demands of us action and sacrifice in its behalf, that efforts to patch up a temporary peace to obtain it by concessions to traitors, are not only dishonorable, but tend to protract the war and make it more expensive and dangerous—we hope to see Wisconsin unite all her energies, without distinction of party or sect, in prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor. Let us sustain the government and prosecute the war with a will and determination that shall carry the conviction to the minds of traitors, that obedience to the legally constituted authorities is the only course left to them; that our Government must be respected. The Union must stand, and we shall soon see the principles of liberty and equality re-established in every part of our National domain, firm as the rock of ages, there to stand a blessing to the world, an enduring monument of the fidelity and patriotism of those noble men of the Revolution who founded, and the noble patriots who now defend it.

In his second message, speaking of the different funds placed under his control, Governor Lewis stated that the Military Contingent Fund, of three thousand dollars, appropriated by the Legislature of 1863, and for the expenditure of which the Executive was required to report to the Legislature, had not been expended, for the reason that no necessity had arisen for its use, and that the money remained in the Treasury, unexpended, except so much as was drawn by his predecessor. Of the Contingent Fund, for the payment of the contingent expenses of the Executive office, but a small proportion had been used, and that the sum now in the Treasury would render any further appropriation unnecessary at the present time.

That portion of Governor Lewis' second message as treats of the military affairs of the State will be found under the head of the action of the State authorities in 1865.

In submitting to the Legislature of 1865, the proposed constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States, the Governor in his special message says:

I have the honor herewith to lay before you a copy of a joint resolution of Congress, approved February 1st, 1865, passed pursuant to said article V, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be designated as article thirteen of the said constitution, and to request your decision on said proposed amendment.

Seldom has there been presented to any legislative body a more important question, or one in which the people of the United States feel a deeper interest, than is presented by this resolution.

Though the last few months have been crowded with important events, important victories causing the people to shout for joy, yet the announcement of no event, has sent a deeper thrill of joy to loyal hearts than will the announcement of the adoption of this amendment.

Upon its adoption hangs the destiny of nearly four millions of human beings, and it may be the destiny of the nation. I trust, and doubt not, the Legislature of Wisconsin will record its decision firmly, and I hope unanimously in favor of the amendment. Let us wipe from our escutcheon the foul blot of human slavery, and show by our action that we are worthy the name of freeman.

May God in His providence grant that this contemplated amendment of the fundamental law of our land may be adopted by every State in our Union, that it may nerve the arms of our patriotic soldiers to strike still harder blows for liberty, and that it may redound to the glory of our beloved country.

The Governor also called the attention of the Legislature to the subject of establishing permanent hospitals or retreats to become the homes of disabled soldiers, and issued a proclamation to the people recommending liberal contributions in aid of the proposed "Wisconsin Soldiers' Home."

We have endeavored to give, in detail, in the preceding pages, the action of Governor Lewis in the organization of regiments, in response to calls pending when he assumed the office of Governor, as well as under calls made during his administration. In the year 1864, four calls were made, amounting in the aggregate to 1,500,000 men.

The State quotas under these various calls were organized under the direction of Governor Lewis, into thirteen regiments of infantry, besides two regiments of which only one battalion each was sent to the field; the War Department deeming the war virtually closed before these regiments could be fully organized, ordered a discontinuance of the recruiting service, and the discharge of such recruits as had not been mustered into the United States service.

In 1864, Governor Lewis, acting in concert with other Western Governors, tendered to the President 5,000 infantry troops from the State of Wisconsin to serve one hundred days, in performing guard and garrison duty, in order to relieve the veteran regiments and permit their aiding Generals Grant and Sherman in their expeditions which were destined to be the crowning acts of the war. The proposition was accepted, and the Governor was successful in organizing the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first regiments as one hundred day men. The operations of these regiments will be found in the regimental records.

Under Governor Lewis' direction, eight companies of Heavy Artillery were organized, completing the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery. Three companies of colored troops were also recruited for Colonel Bross's Twenty-ninth United States colored troops.

The total number of troops raised during the term of Governor Lewis up to April 30th, 1865, amounted to 38,618 men. This includes volunteers for new regiments and batteries, recruits for old organizations, veteran reënlistments, drafted men and the one hundred day troops.

Governor Lewis is entitled to special credit for the manner in which he has watched over and protected the interests of the soldiers, personally visiting them in the field, inspecting their proficiency in the usual duties of the soldier, and encouraging them by generous words and deeds in their patriotic efforts to sustain the National cause. Attending to their physical welfare, he has visited the General Hospitals both at the East and West, and also made a tour of inspection of the hospitals from Washington by the way of Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Richmond, Mobile, and New Orleans, returning up the Mississippi, visiting the hospitals at the different points on the route. Before leaving Washington, he secured an order from the Surgeon General of the United States for the transfer of all Wisconsin soldiers to hospitals in our own State. In this round trip he visited the sick and secured under the Surgeon General's order, their immediate transfer, and also transmitted copies of the special order of Surgeon General Barnes, to the Medical Directors of such districts as he was unable to visit, with a request that the same should be immediately complied with. He also secured the

establishment of United States Hospitals at Prairie du Chien and Milwaukee.

At all times the soldier and the friends of the soldier have had access to the Executive attention, and every effort made to assist them if possible. Communications from the soldiers, their families or friends, have been speedily attended to. All business connected with the several departments of the army has been vigorously prosecuted, and in every way has the Governor endeavored to do his full duty to the brave representatives of the State, in the great contest just closed.

The business between the State and the War Department, and its auxiliary bureau under the charge of the Provost Marshal General, has been promptly attended to, and the interests of the State watched with jealous care, while at the same time the General Government was accorded the fullest confidence and support. Credits were adjusted and quotas reduced, and the burdens of the people lightened, as much as possible, from the exactions of the draft, or the requirements of the General Government.

Under the supervision of Governor Lewis, the claims of the State against the United States, have been prosecuted successfully, and about half a million of dollars was collected during his administration, one item alone of $300,000 being allowed. The famous five per cent. claim, which has been in abeyance for twenty-two years or more, has been finally settled under his supervision, and the amount of nearly $300,000 added to the resources of the State.

The duties of a civil character pertaining to the Executive office, have been carried forward with the same degree of ability, and with a view to the greatest economy compatible with a suitable execution of the work to be performed.

In the selection of his subordinates, the Governor was exceedingly fortunate in securing able, industrious, and efficient helpers. Colonel Frank H. Firmin, his Private and Military Secretary, has been indefatigable in the performance of the duties of his office. Prompt, pleasant and obliging, he has secured the respect and friendship of those who have had business with him. The arduous duties of this position can be understood only by those who have had opportunity to see the amount of correspondence

which is daily received at the Executive office, all of which it is necessary to answer without delay, as an accumulation would produce inconceivable confusion and annoyance, besides often occasioning hardships. During the continuance of the war, the office of Military Secretary has been one of great labor, requiring a remarkable degree of industry and endurance to perform its duties. Both Colonel Firmin and his predecessor, Colonel Watson, have filled the position with marked credit to themselves.

In closing our sketch of the Gubernatorial career of Governor Lewis, we cannot do better than insert the resolution unanimously passed at the Union State Convention in September, 1865. In March 1865, Governor Lewis published a letter declining to be a candidate for reëlection, in which he said:

While there are so many good and true men who are not only willing but desirous to serve the people in this, as well as in other public stations, I cannot feel it a duty again to enter the political field, and when I consult my own happiness, the pleasure of a quiet home far outweighs that of a public station.

I may be permitted further to say, that this decision has not been made hastily, as it will be remembered that on assuming the duties of my present position, I publicly stated that I did not desire again to be a candidate.

The resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Union State Convention is as follows:

Resolved, That by his continued adherence to the purpose publicly avowed by him on the day of his inauguration not to be a canditate for re-election, there is left to us no other mode of manifesting our sentiment towards the present Chief Magistrate of the State, Honorable James T. Lewis, than by giving expression to our cordial approbation of his administration of the Executive office. In the discharge of his official duties he has shown a fidelity, zeal, economy and untiring watchfulness in protecting the interests of the State which are recognized and appreciated by an intelligent people, and in the voluntary retirement from public life which he seeks, he will be followed by their sincere respect and warm good wishes. By his unremitting efforts to aid and cheer our brave soldiers in the field. By his tender care for the sick in hospitals, and his kind deeds to their families at home. By his careful attention to the financial affairs of the State, and his judicious expenditure of funds appropriated for his use. By his steadfast devotion to all the varied interests of the State of which he has been the Chief Executive, and above all by his hearty and unwavering support of the National administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion, Governor Lewis has won for himself the esteem of all good citizens who know and appreciate his services as a public officer, and has merited the commendation of the people—"well done good and faithful servant."

There is another official, whose labors during the war have been such as to entitle him to notice in the record of the military operations of the State. We allude to Adjutant General Gaylord.

Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, Adjutant General of the State, was born in the town of Torrington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, in the year 1826. In 1846, he went to New York as a clerk for a Connecticut manufacturing establishment, in which he subsequently had an interest. In 1853, he became engaged in business as a broker. A bronchial difficulty which threatened serious results, compelled a change of climate, and in 1857, he removed to Wisconsin, and located at St. Croix Falls, in Polk County, where he opened a store and exchange office. He was elected County Treasurer in 1859.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, General Gaylord came to Madison and held a position as confidential clerk under Honorable Louis P. Harvey, then Secretary of State, up to the time of his inauguration as Governor, and was by Governor Harvey, appointed Adjutant General, on the 7th of January, 1862. On the death of Governor Harvey, General Gaylord tendered his resignation to his successor, Governor Salomon. The resignation was not accepted, and he was retained in his position.

From the beginning of the rebellion the duties of the Adjutant General's office have been extremely arduous, requiring a large amount of labor, and constant supervision and attention.

In 1861, the State authorities had the control of recruiting, subsisting, and supplying the troops of the State, and the several departments were organized fully and efficiently. The labors performed by the several military departments during that year were very great, increasing with the increased number of regiments raised, until the Adjutant General's office at the end of the year had become one of the most important in the State. The General Government assuming the control of the recruiting service, at the beginning of the year 1862, relieved the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Pay departments of the State, and changed, in some of its features, the business of the Adjutant General's office, without occasioning any decrease in the amount of labor to be performed.

In addition to the usual duties of an Adjutant General, consisting of the promulgation of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and proper attention to their being carried out, the making up, signing, registering and transmission of military commissions, and the usual correspondence incident to the office, was added

many special duties, growing out of the exigencies and necessities of the war. An enumeration of some of these will show that the Adjutant General's office has been no sinecure during the rebellion, and that the head of the bureau is entitled to much credit for the amount of labor performed, and the manner in which it has been accomplished.

In 1861, a system of issuing passes to soldiers in camp to enable them, while on furlough, to visit their friends, was inaugurated. Although very convenient to the soldiers, it devolved a large amount of labor upon the Adjutant General's Department, outside of its regular duties. Tickets were issued to the soldier by the Adjutant General, and the amount charged on the muster rolls, to be deducted on pay day. As long as the State Paymaster paid the troops, but little trouble was experienced with this system. But when, at the latter end of the year, the United States assumed the payment of our troops, difficulties arose, and the pass system was suspended.

On Governor Harvey's taking the Gubernatorial Chair, Adjutant General Gaylord was directed by him to make arrangements with the railroad officers at points where the regiments were encamped, for the transportation of the men having furloughs, in some way, so that the State would not be liable. Accordingly, arrangements were made with the Milwaukee & Mississippi, the La Crosse & Milwaukee, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, whereby passes were to be issued by the Adjutant General, and countersigned by an officer of the regiment. Accounts for transportation were to be made monthly, giving the name of the volunteer and the route traveled. The Adjutant General was to use proper diligence to secure the amount due from each volunteer, by stoppage on the pay roll, and to pay over the amount thus collected to the several roads. This extra duty involved a large amount of labor, in the collection and settlement.

By the law of the Extra Session of 1861, five dollars per month was allowed the families of volunteers. In order to enable the Secretary of State to audit these claims with safety, the regimental officers or commanders of batteries were required to report to the Adjutant General, monthly, the names of all non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates who had died,

deserted, been made prisoners by the enemy or honorably discharged, or dishonorably dismissed from the service since their last report, with the respective dates of such deaths, desertions, discharges or dismissals, a copy of which report was to be forthwith transmitted by the Adjutant General to the Secretary of State. In order to secure these reports in proper shape, blanks were prepared and furnished to each organization, which, on their return, were examined and copied, involving much care and labor.

Under the calls of 1862, Governor Salomon organized fourteen regiments of infantry, besides large reinforcements sent to regiments in the field, all three years men. While these regiments were in progress, requiring the issue of large numbers of recruiting appointments and subsequent commissions, with examinations of accounts for subsistence and transportation of recruits and companies, orders came for an enrolment of the able-bodied men of the State, preparatory to a draft. The General Government required this draft to be made by the Governors of the loyal States. This duty involved the labor of causing an enrolment to be made—a deduction for exemptions—compilations from the muster rolls of the volunteers previously enlisted, to enable localities to receive appropriate credits—computation of quotas—preparation of lists of draft commissioners and examining surgeons, and instructions—all of which were necessary before the draft could be made. And after the draft was made, the transportation to rendezvous, subsistence and care of drafted men was performed through the office of the Adjutant General, making the labors, from the nature of the case, extremely perplexing and arduous.

Under the provisions of the "Militia Law," of 1863, the duty of organizing the State militia devolved upon the Governor. The enrolment by the sheriffs, of 1862, was adopted, and four regiments and a battalion of infantry, and two batteries for service in the State, were organized.

During the greater part of the year 1863, the transportation of recruits, from their homes to the designated rendezvous, was furnished through the Adjutant General's office.

Upon the United States taking the entire charge of the recruiting business, under the provisions of the "Conscript Law,"

it became necessary to effect a settlement with the General Government, for all credits due for troops furnished under previous arrangements. This was made, and showed a net excess of 4,352, three years men. In order to effect this settlement, a complete overhauling of all the rolls in the office was necessary, requiring a large amount of labor in the research.

The draft of 1863 was under the supervision of the General Government, and the quotas were assigned by the Provost Marshal General, only to Congressional Districts. In order to enable the people of each locality to ascertain its exact indebtedness, the quotas were computed in this office, on the basis of the United States enrolment, and published for the information of the public in General Orders, No. 21, dated November 23, 1863.

In the latter part of 1863, an order from the Provost Marshal General authorized credits to the several towns and wards for such volunteers as were mustered into the United States service. In the beginning of 1864, in order to satisfy the public demand for information as to the men credited in the different localities throughout the State, books were opened in the Adjutant General's office, in which were entered to the credit of the appropriate towns and wards the *name*, *regiment* and *date of muster* of every volunteer credited to such locality. It is worthy of notice here that this information could not be obtained under the system of records kept by the Provost Marshal General's Department—the United States giving such credit only in numbers. A great amount of labor was required in reconciling conflicting claims for credit, not only of new recruits but of veteran reënlistments —the names of these men being taken from the reënlistment rolls, and appropriately recorded to the credit of the proper locality—and a condensed statement or summary of such credits prepared and forwarded to the War Department. This statement was made official authority by order of the Department, and Provost Marshals throughout the State were directed to credit localities accordingly.

Early in the year 1864, four regiments of infantry, and several companies of artillery were organized—large numbers of recruits for old regiments were sent forward, filling up those regiments to a maximum, and, in April, three regiments of 100 day men were authorized, recruiting commissions were issued,

companies organized and consolidated, officers commissioned, and the regiments sent forward.

Under the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 volunteers, the quota of Wisconsin was fixed at such figures as to puzzle the calculations of able arithmeticians to find out upon what principle it was based. Adjutant General Gaylord set to work, and ascertained that the State had not received the benefit of the enlistments under prior calls, by having the names of the volunteers and drafted men, already sent to the field, stricken from the enrolment lists, leaving those lists as originally made, on which the quota of the State was computed at Washington. It was also found that a credit of 4,352, originally allowed in the settlement of credits, October 12, 1863, had not been given. By direction of the Governor, Adjutant General Gaylord visited Washington, and presented these matters to the War Department, in person, and asked that a correction be made upon a proper explanation, and the presentation of the necessary proofs, which received the prompt and favorable consideration of the Department. The claim of the State for credit was conceded, and the correction of the enrolment was directed to be made by the Provost Marshal General. By this correction, a reduction of 3,691 was made in the quota, and a credit of 4,568 was obtained, reducing the number to be raised, under the call of July 18, 1864, to 10,773.

In the fall and winter of 1864-5, thirteen regiments of infantry were organized, involving the usual amount of recruiting commissions, officers' commissions, &c.

By an act of the Legislature, of 1865, it was made incumbent on the Adjutant General to procure a complete history of every man mustered into the United States service in this State, in such form as to make them part of the records of his office, and thus give them a place in the archives of the State. Blank books were prepared, which were furnished to the commanders of companies on the muster out of their commands, who were required to give the history of every man mustered into their companies while in the United States service. This record will prove of great value in the future.

The war being closed, the muster-out rolls, and regimental and company books and papers, were placed in the custody of the

Adjutant General, and the completion of the final records, and supplying deficiencies in the records of the earlier regiments, added to the labors of the office.

During the whole time, the permanent records of the office have been kept up. Making out and recording of commissions, recruiting appointments, resignations and discharges, furnishing monthly to the Secretary of State a complete abstract of the regimental returns, upon which to base the auditing of claims against the State for the State aid to the families of the soldiers, correspondence, and the preparation of annual reports, have formed the regular duties of the office since its first organization.

The preparation of the annual reports of the office has involved a great amount of labor and research, and we venture to say that no State in the Union can show a better arranged record of its military operations, or a better prepared roster of its regimental or line officers, than that sent out from the office of Adjutant General Gaylord. We know, personally, of the many difficulties in the way of the preparation of such a work. Scattered, as our regiments were, from one end of rebeldom to the other, many of them furnishing very meagre reports, and some of them none at all, we think much credit is deserved for the ability and labor displayed in the preparation of these annual reports, which was under the charge of James M. Lynch, Esq., Chief Clerk.

In season, and out of season, General Gaylord has attended faithfully to the duties of his position, having been very seldom away from his post. He has managed, with preëminent ability, all the vexatious questions brought before him. Always gentlemanly and courteous, he has won hosts of friends among those with whom he has come in contact. In General Gaylord, the "boys in blue" have always had one of their best friends, and the State will find that in the performance of the duties of Adjutant General, no better man could have been found.

In the performance of the clerical labors of his office, General Gaylord has had the assistance of Colonel Nye S. Gibbs, Assistant Adjutant General, and James M. Lynch, Esq., Chief Clerk, now Quartermaster General. Colonel Gibbs has been employed in the Adjutant General's Office since the summer of 1861, and has filled the several posts which he has occupied with marked

ability. In the absence of Adjutant General Gaylord, the office has been under his charge.

The employees in the Adjutant General's office, during the war, have been occupied not only during the usual business hours, but often, when the pressure of business required it, have extended their labors, for days and weeks, late into the night, in order to accomplish work which the exigencies of the times required should be promptly performed. A more faithful and industrious corps of clerks cannot be found than those who have labored in the military department of the State during the war.

Brigadier General James M. Lynch, Quartermaster and Commissary General, and Chief of Ordnance of Wisconsin, was born in the city of New York, September 28th, 1832. His parents removed with their family to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled on a farm in Kenosha County. In 1845, the subject of this sketch, was attacked by disease, from which he has never fully recovered, being crippled for life, and necessitating the use of crutches. From the fall of 1851, until the spring of 1853, he was a teacher in the public schools, first in the country and subsequently in the city of Kenosha, during which time he devoted his leisure hours to the acquisition of the higher branches of education. In May 1858, he became engaged in the business of bookselling, which he discontinued in the summer of 1859. He engaged in other pursuits until February 1862, when he received an appointment as clerk in the office of Adjutant General Gaylord, which position he occupied until his appointment to the office of Quartermaster General, which, requiring only a portion of his time, he retained his desk in the Adjutant General's office. He was appointed Quartermaster General at the beginning of the year 1865, and has performed the duties pertaining to his position with perfect satisfaction. General Lynch is a person of fine abilities, which he has taken every opportunity to improve. He has been engaged in the office of Adjutant General Gaylord, as Chief clerk, for nearly four years, during the time performing a large amount of clerical labor. In executing the multifarious duties which have been imposed upon the Adjutant General's

office during that period of time, Mr. Lynch has exhibited great skill and ability. The gathering of the material for the reports of the Adjutant General, was entrusted to Mr. Lynch, and the manner in which that labor was performed, indicates a degree of patience, industry, and research on his part, which entitles him to much credit. We speak intelligently on this point, having had occasion in the preparation of this work, to pursue much the same course in the collection and preparation of our historical material of the different regiments, and find an immense amount of labor and patience involved in the undertaking. The very complete regimental roster prepared for the report of 1864, is the result of the labors of Mr. Lynch, as are also the various tables in that and preceding volumes. Of a gentlemanly quiet disposition, General Lynch has secured a large circle of friends, who esteem him highly for the many good qualities he possesses, and who look with gratification upon his promotion to a position of responsibility and trust.

CHAPTER VII.

SANITARY OPERATIONS OF THE STATE.

SURGEON GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—HIS DUTIES—EXPEDITION TO PITTSBURG LANDING—SECOND EXPEDITION—EXPEDITION TO PERRYVILLE BATTLE-FIELD—TO MURFREESBORO—VISIT TO VICKSBURG—TO WASHINGTON HOSPITALS—EXPEDITION TO CHICAMAUGA BATTLE-FIELD—VISIT TO ARMY OF POTOMAC—VISIT OF GOVERNOR LEWIS AND SURGEON GENERAL WOLCOTT TO HOSPITALS FOR TRANSFER OF SICK AND WOUNDED—UNITED STATES HOSPITALS IN WISCONSIN—SANITARY AGENTS—SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES—WISCONSIN SOLDIERS' HOME—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS HOME—BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT.

IN contributions to the several National Sanitary organizations our State has not been parsimonious, as we think the records of those societies will show that Wisconsin stands equal with the best in its liberal support of the objects of the United States Sanitary Commission, Christian Commission, and kindred undertakings.

Foremost among the Sanitary operations of the State, was the organization of the Surgeon General's Department. Dr. E. B. Wolcott, of Milwaukee, as Surgeon General, was the first appointment made by Governor Randall, on his Staff, only a day or two after the issue of his Proclamation calling for a regiment of militia. General Wolcott is an old settler in Wisconsin, having been stationed at some of the military posts in this region long before Wisconsin was thought of as a Territory. He was for some years a Surgeon in the United States army. The experience and skill acquired by him in that position, combined with his well known character as a man of integrity and judgment, prompted Governor Randall, as the first move in organizing our regiments, to select him to fill the very responsible position of

Surgeon General of the State. In this the Governor evinced the principle, which he followed out in other departments, that the troops which he should send to the field from Wisconsin, should be made as efficient as possible before they left the State, not only in outfits of clothing, camp equipage, and if possible, arms and accoutrements, but in that important particular of a complete and adequate supply of medicine and instruments, as well as an efficient medical staff.

The results of four years of war, have shown that Governor Randall's judgment and decision, on this particular point, was sound and eminently just.

We cannot better define the duties of the Surgeon General's office, than by inserting a portion of Dr. Wolcott's report to Governor Salomon in 1863. He says:

Without adequate conception of the magnitude of the work entered upon, being entirely without precedent—the office of Surgeon General heretofore having been purely complimentary—the medical department was not organized as it would have been, had prescience been among our prominent qualifications; therefore, the course pursued has been developed by exigencies as they have arisen, rather than by any predetermined system.

In the organization of regiments under the existing laws of the State, the commandants were authorized to appoint their own staff. To this there could be no objection; for as in the case of the Surgeon General, it was a mere nominal matter, involving neither duty nor responsibility; but under existing circumstances, it became a matter of grave importance that the appointee should possess those qualifications, both acquired and natural, that are essential to the practical surgeon and physician. The right of granting commissions, belonged to the Governor, and it therefore became both his province and duty to ascertain through some channel, the professional character and standing, and their adaptation to active duties in the field, of the applicants for positions in the medical staff of the regiments.

In the absence of an examining board, it was made the duty of the Surgeon General to inquire into and report upon the qualifications of Physicians seeking appointments—an endorsement from this source being in most instances necessary thereto. The physical condition, professional education, character, and habits generally, were all legitimate subjects of inquiry. A personal and intimate acquaintance with many, left no doubt as to their qualifications, but in a majority of cases they were comparatively or totally strangers. In such cases, through correspondence with the most reliable parties, no pains have been spared to learn the true position, character and professional standing of the applicant at home, in his place of business. After obtaining satisfactory reports from such sources, a personal interview and such examination as was deemed necessary followed. If satisfactory, a recommendation for the position, either of Surgeon or Assistant was granted. A diploma, or, in its absence, satisfactory evidence of his being a graduate of some regular medical college authorized to grant degrees in medicine, has, with few exceptions, been insisted upon. A diploma proves that the individual possessing it has had the advantages, according to the school, of acquiring a professional education, that is, of learning those things essential to be known before entering upon practice. It is the foundation to build upon. If possessed of the essential natural parts, a fair superstructure, after years of labor, may be reared thereon—but without it, neither time nor labor will avail, and the superstructure will turn out, instead of a castle, a shanty. Absolute qualification for the responsible duties of the position, is what I have endeavored to secure. All will admit the indispensable necessity of a thorough medical education, but no one will concede the fact that all thoroughly educated medical men are adapted

to the arduous duties of the military surgeon. After all there is no denying the fact that, neither in civil nor military practice, in either surgery or medicine, any more than in other avocations of life, is scholarship the measure of practical ability.

I have been lead to the foregoing remarks from the fact, that on my recommendation, in a few instances, gentlemeu have received appointments who have not obtained a degree in medicine—notwithstanding which, I have the most positive assurance that they have acquitted themselves most creditably.

This has proved a delicate, laborious and responsible duty—that errors have been committed is very probable. In this connection I have only to say, that a conscientious regard for both individuals and the public service, has in all cases, guided my decisions. The true test of qualifications, is in the discharge of the duties of the position. It is here that on more occasions than one, I have had good reasons for feeling proud of our Wisconsin Surgeons, who on the battle-field and subsequent thereto, have occupied an enviable position, among the most prominent, in these trying times.

In my first interview with Ex-Governor Randall, after assuming the duties of this office, the question arose, whether one Surgeon and one Assistant, or two Medical Officers, were sufficient to secure the necessary medical and surgical treatment that a regiment of men, consisting of about one thousand, would require when in active service in the field? In view of disabilities, incident as well to surgeons as soldiers, from accidents, disease, etc., from the exposure and hardships inseparable from camp life, involving a radical change in all the habits, greatly increasing the liability to numerous forms of disease—not to mention those plagues of armies, diarrhœa, dysentery, and the whole family of fevers, assuming not unfrequently, a low or typhoid grade of frightful mortality; and measles, much worse to be dreaded, since the introduction of vaccination, than small pox—there was not a doubt on my mind that the prescribed number was insufficient, and an additional Assistant Surgeon was recommended. This resulted in the appointment of a State Assistant to each of our regiments—rank, pay, emoluments, etc., same as in the United States service, but paid by the State. The fact that the United States has made the same addition to the regular army and mustered our State Assistants into the service, is conclusive as to its propriety and necessity, and should secure, in a final settlement with the General Government, a reimbursement of all sums paid by the State to such Assistants, prior to their being mustered into the United States service.

Three months' supply, according to the standard supply table for field service (Revised Regulations,) of medicines, instruments, books, hospital stores, bedding, furniture, and dressings, was furnished each of our Wisconsin regiments before leaving the State, at the State expense. This practice resulted from the apprehension that the vast augmentation of the army would impose such accumulation of duties on the Department at Washington, that more or less delay would be very apt to exist, and as our troops were liable to be ordered not only to the field, but into immediate conflict with the enemy, delay or disappointment in the receipt of those supplies, would, especially in the event of a battle, place our soldiers in a most embarrassing position—for surgeons, few or many, without the necessary means, medicines, instruments, etc., would be useless. In this matter the result proved the wisdom of the precaution. In numerous instances, regiments were months in the field, and in some instances, in actual engagements,—as at the battle of Falling Waters—before any supplies, in the Medical Department, were received from the United States. In this battle the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, (its first organization,) was engaged, and furnished the surgeons of a Pennsylvania regiment, also in the action, with instruments, dressings, medicines, etc., they being totally destitute. It is presumable that this practice has cost a trifle more than it would had the supplies been furnished through the regular channels of the Department at Washington, but as a compensation therefor, we have the proud satisfaction of knowing that our brave volunteers were as well protected and provided for in that most essential point—both in their medical attendants and in the supplies furnished—as the powers and wisdom of this Department could secure to them.

The duties of Surgeon General Wolcott did not call him out of the State in 1861. Two actions only occurred in that year, in

which Wisconsin troops were engaged. The first at Falling Waters, on the 2d of July, and the other at Bull Run, on the 21st of the same month. To take care of the sick and wounded in the First Regiment at Falling Waters, an agent was sent by Governor Randall, and the wounded and sick after Bull Run, were attended to and cared for under the Governor's own supervision. After the retreat of the Second Regiment from the battle of Bull Run, the men were in a very destitute condition. All were in a state of confusion, and much scattered. Some of them were destitute of shoes, others of blankets, and other articles, and were hungry and worn down by the exertion on the battle field, through the excessive heat and smoke and dust. The usual channel of supplies through the Quartermaster and Commissary, would not afford the immediate relief needed. The Governor therefore, expended means under his control, for the food, and shoes, and other articles necessary to make them comfortable. About six hundred dollars were thus expended for provisions, meals, lodging, shoes, and money in small amounts to the soldiers. This was after the battle. During the battle of the 21st of July, Messrs. N. B. Van Slyke and S. G. Benedict, were engaged in attending to the sick and wounded, as they were brought into the hospital. Dr. Lewis, Surgeon of the Second Regiment, was engaged professionally in the same hospital. Van Slyke and Benedict, left the hospital when it was charged on by the cavalry, and escaped. Dr. Lewis was taken prisoner.

Governor Randall, in July, instituted the practice of sending agents to accompany each of the regiments, many of whom were of much service to the sick. Governor Harvey discontinued it.

On the 6th of April, 1862, occurred the terrible battle of Shiloh, in which the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wisconsin regiments were engaged, and were badly cut up. The news was received on the 9th of April. Governor Harvey determined to organize an expedition for the relief of the sick and disabled. He immediately called upon the ladies of Madison for supplies for the sick and wounded, and telegraphed for the same to other points. At Milwaukee the following dispatch was received on the 9th:

To W. B. HIBBARD:

Call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—see that a supply of bandages, sheets, and shirts are gathered and packed to go by to-morrow's train, with Dr. Wolcott, to our regiments in the fight in Tennessee.

L. P. HARVEY, *Governor.*

The dispatch was received at noon—read at the Chamber of Commerce, and a committee appointed to act in the matter. Such was the energy displayed in the several localities telegraphed to by Governor Harvey, that ninety boxes of supplies were forwarded to Chicago, subject to the direction of the Governor.

At Milwaukee, several hundred dollars in cash were donated, and General E. H. Brodhead was sent as a delegate on the part of the City of Milwaukee. The delegation was made up as follows:

Governor Harvey, Commissary General Wadsworth, General E. H. Brodhead, and J. W. Bundy, of the *Wisconsin*, who acted as Secretary of Governor Harvey.

The Medical staff was composed of Surgeon General Wolcott, Dr. J. K. Bartlett, and J. B. Dousman, of Milwaukee; Dr. A. S. McDill, of Plover, Portage County; Dr. Treat, of Janesville; Dr. Cody, of Watertown; Drs. John L. Page, and Orrin Peak, of Racine, and Dr. Reuben Wilson, of Sharon.

On arriving at Chicago, Governor Harvey found an entire car load of supplies, ninety boxes, donated as follows: Milwaukee, 61 boxes, Madison, 13, Janesville, 9, Beloit, 6, Clinton, 1. The contents of these boxes were found to be of the character required, special instruction having been given by Dr. Wolcott, as to what was wanted.

General Halleck ordered the railroad authorities to pass Governor Harvey and delegation, over the Central Road to Cairo; and arrangements were also made for transportation of the party and stores up the Tennessee River.

Arriving at Cairo, Governor Harvey found the steamer Gladiator, placed at his disposal for the conveyance of himself and party up the Tennessee, General Strong, in command of the post at Cairo, having provided transportation as desired. Incessant applications for passages up the river, were made by the crowd of anxious people, desirous of reaching the battle-field, but Governor Harvey was constrained to deny the greater portion of

them, making an exception, however, in favor of a corps of Surgeons from Indiana. These were permitted to make a portion of the steamer's passenger list.

The party were obliged to remain at Cairo until the 14th of April. Hospital boats were constantly passing with loads of wounded from the battle-field. These were visited by the Governor, or some of the Surgeons, and inquiry made for Wisconsin soldiers on board. His Excellency visited Mound City Hospital, and found about forty men from Wisconsin wounded at Pittsburg Landing. Seeking them out, the Governor took each of them by the hand saying a kind word, and expressing the warmest sympathy for them in the heartiest manner. The happy effect of this visit could be seen in the countenances of the brave fellows. The work in the hospital being largely increased by arrivals from the battle-field, Governor Harvey tendered the services of two of the Surgeons of his party, as assistants to Dr. Franklin, the Surgeon in charge of the hospital. The offer was accepted, and Drs. Page and Peak were detailed to remain at Mound City. A portion of the sanitary stores were also left.

On the 14th of April, they began the ascent of the Tennessee River. Arriving at Savannah, they found about two hundred of our Wisconsin wounded, who were suffering badly from the neglect of the regimental and post Surgeons. These were attended to as well as the circumstances would admit, and the Governor and his party proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, visiting the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth regiments. They were received with delight, and the very idea that our State and friends at home had not forgotten them, tended greatly to cheer the depressed hearts of our Wisconsin soldiers.

We regret exceedingly, that no official report was ever made of this expedition, that full justice might be done to the noble corps of professional men who gratuitously gave their services to aid in giving relief to the sick and wounded, which were found upon this expedition.

The death of Governor Harvey gave a mournful conclusion to the benevolent undertaking, and the several members returned home with saddened hearts at the loss of him who had planned the great errand of mercy, and finally sealed his devotion to the cause of humanity with his life.

On the 22d of April, Commissary General Wadsworth, by the direction of Governor Salomon, proceeded to Keokuk, Iowa, and was instrumental in returning thirty-five of our wounded soldiers, who were able to travel, to their homes in Wisconsin.

Another expedition to Pittsburg Landing, was undertaken by direction of Governor Salomon, by a party of Surgeons, under Surgeon General Wolcott, and a number of gentlemen who volunteered to act as nurses. The whole was under the direction of Commissary General Wadsworth. The steamer Sam Gaty, at St. Louis, was chartered, and Surgeon General Wolcott, with his medical staff, and General Wadsworth, with the rest of the party, arrived at Chicago, on the morning of the 5th of May. Waiting upon the Sanitary Commission, Surgeon General Wolcott, succeeded in securing ample provision for fitting out the boat, with the exception of cots.

When all together, the party consisted of thirty-four persons, of whom the following were physicians, who patriotically volunteered their services, viz: Drs. Garner, Kisling, Hoyt, Perrine, and Robinson, of Milwaukee; Farr and Thompson of Kenosha; Taggart and Morgan, of Beloit; Riddell, of Palmyra; Reed, of Jefferson; Miller and Boyce of Geneva.

They arrived at St. Louis, on Tuesday, the 6th of May. Dr. Wolcott, in his report says, that the expedition received from all the authorities, military, sanitary, and the regular medical department of the army, every assistance to facilitate their movements and secure their speedy departure.

Leaving St. Louis on the 7th, the expedition arrived at Savannah on the 9th. Here arrangements were made to take all that remained of the Wisconsin wounded, on the return of the boat. Reaching Pittsburg Landing, Dr. Wolcott learned from the Medical Director, Dr. McDougal, the localities of the principal hospitals, and proceeded at once, accompanied by Dr. Taggart, to make a personal inspection of the sick, in order to determine who should be removed. There was a general tendency to typhoid fever, and many were too far advanced to be removed. These, and those least ill, were to be left. The Surgeon General says:

During our absence, under direction of the medical gentlemen on board, the boat was converted into a hospital—carpets removed, floors cleansed, cots and mattrasses arranged, dispensary opened, and under the efficient and intelligent direction of Mrs.

Worden, the culinary department, so essential to the sick, put in complete order. Something like eighty cases were already on board. This was unexpected, though unavoidable, for it soon became known that a boat had arrived for the purpose of carrying home the sick

This was sufficient to call into requisition hand stretchers, ambulances, and all the various methods of moving the sick and wounded. Night soon came on and ended operations till morning.

Early in the morning of the 11th, ambulances from the hospital began to leave their freight, and soon after 11 A. M., we found our boat filled to its utmost capacity. Nothing now remained but to submit our boat to the inspection of the medical Director, and to procure from him the necessary papers for the ultimate disposition of what he very feelingly styled our "precious charge."

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without acknowledging the uniform courtesy and prompt co-operation, of the medical Director, Dr. Charles McDougall, United States Army. He manifested not only the readiness consequent on long experience, but proved conclusively by his acts, that his heart was in the work, and impressed all indelibly, with the fact, that he possessed the qualities of a true soldier and gentleman.

The inspection over, and necessary papers furnished as usual, thanks to General Wadsworth, we now prepared to leave, and in a few moments were "homeward bound." We left at 12 M., on Monday the 12th inst., and arrived at St. Louis Wednesday evening, the 14th.

About one hundred and eighty patients were on board the boat, sixty of whom were down with typhoid fever, and seventy-eight with diarrhœa. Six deaths occurred on board, and one man was supposed to have fallen overboard and drowned. Surgeon General Wolcott says:

Most of the cases improved rapidly on the way, so much so that one hundred and eight were selected for the convalescent hospital, Benton Barracks, and the balance were received in the Fourth Street Hospital, under charge of Dr. Madison Mills, United States Army, where they will no doubt receive all the attention that skill and ample accommodations can bestow. I have no doubt that a number of the cases of typhoid fever left in the above named hospital will prove fatal; still the number of deaths must be very small, compared with what would have taken place had they been left on the battle-field of Shiloh in the situation we found them. That many lives were saved by the expenditure does not admit of a doubt.

Our ample supplies of medicines, hospital stores, cots, etc., remaining on hand after discharging our sick, were all delivered to the Sanitary Commission at St. Louis; receiving the assurance from the President, Mr. Yeatman, that should the necessity arise for another expedition (which at that time was highly probable,) we could draw on him at sight for the necessary outfit. St. Louis being the centre of military operations for the Department of the Mississippi, it was obviously the point from which another outfit could most conveniently be made. Hence the course taken as above stated.

Dr. Wolcott concludes his report by acknowledging his obligations to the entire corps of medical gentlemen and attendants for their cordial coöperation in the performance of the several responsible duties incident to the expedition.

In compliance with instructions received by telegram from Governor Salomon, on the 16th of October, 1862, Surgeon General Wolcott organized an expedition to visit the battle-field of Chaplin Hills to aid the sick and wounded. From the Surgeon General's special report we compile a statement of his operations.

His party consisted of Surgeons Hatchard, Dunlap, Thompson, Ellsworth and Kessling, of the Medical Department, and Messrs. Babcock, Caswell, Mitchell, Drury, Douglas, Rood, Ferguson, Plummer, Morgan, and Hopkins, as nurses. Leaving Milwaukee on the first train after the reception of the telegram, they arrived at Chicago, at noon of the 17th. Calling on Judge Skinner, Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, and informing him of the business on hand, he at once went to the Commission Rooms, and ordered the clerk to box and prepare for transportation, every article that was on hand, that could minister to the relief of the sick and wounded they were to visit. The result was, forty-two packages of most appropriate articles were ready for the evening train.

They took the seven and a-half P. M. train on the Michigan Central for Louisville, via Lafayette and Indianapolis, arriving at Louisville about noon on the 18th. Availing themselves of the aid of the managers of the United States Sanitary Commission, by means of a letter of introduction from Judge Skinner, passes and transportation to go to the field were procured. They received the hearty coöperation of the commission, and from them received much valuable information. In his report the Surgeon General heartily recommended individuals and associations in Wisconsin, to send their donations to the "Chicago Sanitary Commission," stating that although our soldiers might not get the identical articles, others equally needy and worthy would, and ours would receive from other sources, like favors, so that in the end all would be benefitted.

Being ready to start for the battle-field, rumors were circulated that Morgan and his guerrillas, were in the rear of our army, and probably along the route towards Lebanon, General Boyle was therefore consulted as to the propriety of moving forward. He advised against it, and subsequent events indicated the wisdom of the advice.

The delay was, however, well improved, as the numerous hospitals, thirteen in number, in the city, were visited by the Surgeon General and his assistants, and the condition of all sick and wounded soldiers from Wisconsin, numbering about three hundred, was ascertained. Considering the hurried manner in which the hospitals were prepared, and the accumulation of

inmates, the condition of the sick and wounded was as comfortable as could be expected.

On Wednesday, October 22d, it being deemed safe, the expedition started for Lebanon, on the Lebanon Branch Railroad. On the train, the Surgeon General made the acquaintance of Colonel Charles B. Flood, agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, also going to the Chaplin Hill battle-field, from whom the party received many courtesies and favors.

Being detained by the unfinished condition of the road, the party did not arrive at Lebanon till late, when they found some difficulty in procuring quarters, the hotels being overcrowded. We condense from the Surgeon General's report, the subsequent action of the expedition:

A portion of Buell's army was encamped in the neighborhood of Lebanon, including several regiments from Wisconsin—these were visited by most of the party whilst preparations were making for transportation, the arrangements for which having been completed, we were again on our way to Perryville, the sanitary stores having left several hours in advance. About midway we met the Chaplain of the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Captain McNamara on his route to Lebanon after sanitary supplies. He gave us a hearty welcome, immediately changed his course and returned with us. Rooms were secured at Perryville, by the Sanitary Commission, which on our arrival came under the charge of Commissioner Flood, who kindly offered us their occupancy, which we gladly accepted, and therein we established our headquarters. We found the Chaplain most thoroughly posted as to the locality, condition and wants of our wounded Wisconsin soldiers—active and untiring—benevolent and sympathizing, with ample means now on hand to relieve the urgent wants of our brave boys—it can easily be imagined, that, aided by the anxious and willing hands of our party, a rapid, and, I trust, judicious distribution of the sanitary stores entrusted to our care, ensued.

The Surgeons were detailed to visit all the hospitals, and examine personally into the condition of every Wisconsin soldier, whether sick or wounded, and report at headquarters as early as possible, the primary object being to better understand their wants, with a view to a more intelligent distribution of means for their relief, and next to enable me to report, as fully and early as possible, for the benefit of all parties concerned. As soon as returns were made to me, they were again forwarded.

I will not attempt to detail what took place at Perryville, suffice it to say that our visit was timely; that every member of the party exerted himself to make it effective and successful, that we were cordially welcomed by the officers of every department of the army, from whom we received numerous courtesies, and assistance whenever needed, and that I express the feelings of all the members of our delegation in saying that they have been instrumental, by disbursing the munificence of the public, in alleviating a vast amount of physical suffering, whilst the moral effect is by no means to be overlooked. Everywhere, the moistened eye, the expression of face and the language of those ministered to, spoke the joy, gratitude, and exultation felt, that they were not forgotten by the government and people of Wisconsin. The words of one may be regarded as expressing the thoughts and feelings of all. Said he, "when we get into the field again, we shall fight better for knowing that we are remembered by the good folks at home, expecting, if we get wounded, another visit of aid and comfort." Nor is this influence confined to the sick and wounded, but extends equally to all Wisconsin soldiers, as is abundantly evinced by the expressions heard in camp as well as hospital. This potent moral influence alone, upon our soldiers, furnishes abundant compensation for the time, labor, and expense incurred, and should another emergency arise, calling for a similar expedition, the wisdom of ordering it, and if possible, securing an earlier arrival on the field, cannot be questioned.

Drs. Dunlap and Thompson, were detached to visit Danville, to report to Dr. Defendorf with the necessary supplies, and Dr. Ellsworth returned to Lebanon to aid such as required it on their way to Louisville.

On closing our operations at Perryville, the various articles remaining on hand were placed in charge of Colonel Flood, who was to be aided by Mrs. Dr. Roberts,an estimable lady of Perryville, and President of the Ladies' Aid Society, in their proper distribution and use. In such hands we felt assured that the utmost good would be accomplished by a judicious use of what remained.

As to the general condition of the wounded and sick soldiers, I cheerfully bear testimony to the general good management of the medical officers in charge. The difficulties surrounding them none can appreciate, save those who have experienced them; hence sufficient allowance is not made by medical gentlemen whose professional duties have been confined to civil practice, either in or out of hospitals. It is quite a different thing to prepare hospitals, with very limited or no means, for two or three thousand men, do all the operations immediately called for, and dress and make clean and comfortable the balance, from the duties performed by professional gentlemen in civil life. I must say that I have been much more surprised that so much has been done, than at there not having been more.

To the well organized and generally capable medical officers and the liberal Government supplies, add the unbounded means of the Sanitary Commission, with its faithful and able management, better provision is made for the sick and wounded of our armies than has ever before been witnessed, on so large a scale, in any country or age of the world.

Wednesday, October 29th, our work being about completed, and all necessary arrangements made, we left for home, where we arrived on the 31st inst., midnight.

We find the following letter published in regard to the Sanitary Expedition sent to the Perryville battle-field:

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, PERRYVILLE, Ky., October 28, 1862.

To His Excellency, THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN:

Sir:—The subject matter of this hasty note will, I know, be a sufficient apology for trespassing on your time.

Attached to the United States Sanitary Commission, and having charge of its rooms and stores at this place, being the village around and in which the late sanguinary battle of Chaplin Hill was fought, I offered a portion of the storehouse secured for me, to the Wisconsin commission sent out by you, under the command of Surgeon General Wolcott, for the relief of the sick and wounded of your State, and hence being with them day and night, and present at all their consultations, I feel that it may be a satisfaction to you to have it from one who has no interest in your State, save as a member of the American Union, how faithfully and energetically they fulfilled their duty in seeking out and rendering aid to the sick and wounded of your State; and when the commission leave, which will be in the course of a few hours, they will leave more friends behind them than any other commission sent out, while the gratitude of the Wisconsin wounded, if excelled at all, is by exultation of men of that State, in the feeling of pride and exultation in hailing from a State that so nobly and so promptly succored her wounded in the service of their country.

I write this merely to express to you, Governor, and to such of your people as you may choose to show this letter, the unfeigned admiration expressed by gentlemen of different States, at the noble example set by your young State; and in this admiration, I join not only in giving all praise to Wisconsin, but to her Chief Magistrate for sending so faithful and intelligent a body of gentlemen, to represent her noble sons, my thanks are specially due.

In Kentucky, and in this immediate vicinity, Wisconsin this day, has admirers that she has earned by her generous action and the chivalrous and gallant devotion to suffering humanity exhibited by Drs. Wolcott, Thompson, Dunlap, Hotchkiss, Ellsworth, Kessling and Douglass, and to Mr. Hopkins, and the other gentlemen of the expedition.

With great respect, your ob't servant,

CHARLES B. FLOOD.

The following letter to Mr. Hopkins, of Milwaukee will throw additional light upon the operations of this expedition.

CAMP REID, PERRYVILLE, Ky., October 27 1862.

OTIS B. HOPKINS, Esq., *Milwaukee, Wisconsin:*

Dear Sir:—As your mission at this place is about ending, I have thought that it would be ungenerous in me if I did not express to you, and the members of the Sanitary committee from your State, the thanks of the sick and wounded soldiers of the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Regiment, commanded by Colonel William P. Reid, for your generosity towards them in donating clothing, fruit, periodicals, etc.

As far as I can learn, you have, in the first place, made your own brave wounded and afflicted men comfortable, by giving them the sanitary stores sent them by your noble and generous people. After this was accomplished, you extended the hand of benevolence to the sick and wounded of other regiments, for which I again extend the kind regards of our afflicted and wounded men. When the benevolent men and women of your noble State shall hear how grateful these self-sacrificing men feel towards their donors, they will feel amply rewarded for all their trouble and expense.

May the benedictions of the *Great I Am*, rest upon the committee, and upon the kind hearted and generous people of your great and growing State.

Much praise is due unto your Governor for the part he has taken in making his soldiers comfortable.

Yours, fraternally,

L. F. DRAKE, *Chaplain 121st Ohio Reg't.*

The next Sanitary expedition was made by the Surgeon General to the battle-field of Stone River, near Murfreesboro. Dr. Wolcott received orders from Governor Salomon, on the 3d of January, 1863, to repair forthwith to the scene of the battles near Murfreesboro, with the assistance deemed necessary, and such sanitary stores as could be speedily got together. Telegraphing to the Sanitary Commission at Chicago, and applying to the Chamber of Commerce and Ladies' Aid Society of Milwaukee, the necessary stores were soon got together, and Dr. Wolcott found an ample outfit. The citizens of Milwaukee responded nobly to the call for supplies, and the Sanitary Commission of Chicago invested five hundred dollars cash in groceries and such articles as were needed to complete the outfit, all of which the Surgeon General found neatly packed and ready for shipment on his arrival at Chicago. Several packages were received from Racine.

Leaving Milwaukee on Monday morning, January 5th, with Drs. Raymond and Lilly, of Fond du Lac, Harshaw, of Horicon, and Selby of Milwaukee, in the Medical Department, and Messrs. Douglas, Hart, Babcock, and Davis, as nurses and attendants, all of Milwaukee, the party passed through Chicago, adding to their stores, the articles furnished by the Sanitary Commission,

and arrived at Nashville, on Friday, January 9th, and quartered at the City Hotel. The wounded in Nashville were visited next day, and found to be well provided for. Passes and transportation to Murfreesboro were procured. As a portion of the party could be advantageously employed at Nashville, they were all left under the direction of Dr. Raymond, except Drs. Harshaw, Douglas, and Davis, who accompanied the Surgeon General to Murfreesboro, arriving there on Sunday evening. Dr. Wolcott says, in his report:

The next day was spent in visiting the hospitals containing the wounded from Wisconsin. They were widely scattered, every house in the neighborhood of the battle-field being a hospital. As fast as beds could be prepared in Murfreesboro, those able to be moved were sent to them, the object being to get them all as near the source of supplies as possible. Every possible effort was made by both Surgeons and attendants in behalf of the wounded and suffering soldiers, and the additional supplies furnished by and through the Sanitary Commission, placed at the disposal of the Surgeons nearly every essential article, for both comfort and recovery.

Our supplies arrived at Nashville the day we left; they were immediately transferred to government wagons,—a train from Murfreesboro being in Nashville at the time—and the next day, Monday, the 12th, were forwarded to their final destination, Murfreesboro. Arrangements with the agents of the Sanitary Commission, for occupying their rooms, having been made, we proceeded the next Monday, to unpack and place in convenient shape for distribution and use, all the articles, except those sent to individuals, which were dispatched as soon as possible to their destination.

The Surgeons were informed of our whereabouts, and instructed to make their requisitions on the Sanitary Commission, endorsed by the Medical Director, for any articles on hand, necessary for their hospitals,—that they were brought there to be used,—prudently and carefully, of course—and not to remain, when needed, on the shelves. This is the only channel, outside of the regular operations of the Medical Department, through which the friends of the wounded and sick soldier can properly reach him. The operations of the commission are on a scale commensurate with the objects to be accomplished; it is catholic in the fullest sense; the needy share and share alike its bounty. This is what the soldier desires, and certainly nothing short of this can satisfy the surgeons in charge.

We remained in Murfreesboro a week. It would be useless and tedious to detail the scenes passed through during this time. Of those accompanying me,—both surgeons and nurses—it gives me unfeigned pleasure to say that all their duties were faithfully performed; as evidence of which, I think it excusable to give the unsolicited testimony of an impartial and very competent witness. On our application for transportation, to the Medical Director, he at once gave the order, and accompanying letter:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., January 17, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

It gives me great pleasure to attest to the efficiency and thoroughness of the assistance rendered by Surgeon General Wolcott and corps, of Wisconsin, in attending to the wants of the wounded, who fell in the battle of Stone River. The medical staff and country owe them a debt of gratitude.

JAMES F. WADSWORTH,
Assistant Medical Director, 14th Army Corps.

The party left Nashville on the 20th of January, except Dr. Lilly, who entered the United States service as a surgeon, and was placed on duty at Nashville. Dr. Harshaw, of Horicon, was

subsequently tendered a responsible position in the United States Sanitary Commission, but his health compelled him to decline. Arriving at Milwaukee on the 23d, the expedition ended.

Late in February, 1863, intelligence was received that the troops in the vicinity of Vicksburg, were suffering for the want of vegetables, and that anti-scorbutics were greatly needed. Surgeon General Wolcott, and General W. W. Tredway, called on the Governor about the 1st of March, when it was definitely arranged that they should gather supplies of this character, and, with them, proceed to Vicksburg, as soon as practicable.

They left Madison on the 7th of March, General Tredway appropriating a charitable fund at his disposal of about $125, investing it at Chicago, in dried fruits, pickled cabbage, etc., which, with contributions of like character from Madison and vicinity, and including some twenty-five barrels of potatoes and onions, with other articles from Sauk County, made about four tons. At Chicago, they conferred with Judge Skinner, the efficient President of the Sanitary Commission, who assured them that their supplies were greatly needed at Milikin's Bend, near Vicksburg — that all points above were supplied, and informed them that an agent of the Commission would leave Chicago the next day, with supplies for that point. Their supplies, with those of the Sanitary Commission, left on the same train, and at Cairo, they were joined by an agent of the St. Louis Sanitary Commission with a large supply, all of which were embarked on the same vessel, and some of which were distributed, at the discretion of the agents, at various points as they proceeded to their destination.

Generals Wolcott and Tredway arrived at Milikin's Bend on the 19th of March, where they found much suffering and great mortality among the troops, arising, in a great degree, from a deficiency of vegetable food. The entire supply was transferred to a steamer, which had been placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commission by General Grant, and thence distributed to regiments and hospitals, as in the judgment of the agents seemed appropriate. The First Battery of Wisconsin, and the Twenty-third Infantry, were the only Wisconsin troops there, and their wants were met as far as practicable. Eleven members of this

regiment died during the four or five days they remained there, and the hospital was crowded with emaciated patients.

Surgeon General Wolcott remained behind, and examined the hospitals around Milikin's Bend, and also at Memphis, at which latter place, large general hospitals had been established, and the sick from all points on the lower Mississippi were being concentrated there. Large numbers of sick soldiers were landed there from every transport, and much suffering existed among them, and many deaths occurred. On the representation of the state of things at Memphis, to Governor Salomon, George C. Smith, Esq., was sent to that city as the Sanitary agent of the State, to look after the soldiers of Wisconsin.

On the 6th of May, 1863, Governor Salomon requested Surgeon General Wolcott to proceed to the battle-field in Virginia, with assistants, to aid our Wisconsin wounded.

The battles in the vicinity of Fredericksburg and Chancellorville were in progress, when the request of the Governor was received. Dr. Wolcott finding no assistant ready to accompany him on short notice, started himself with the intention of telegraphing, if assistants were necessary, after an inspection of the field in person. He accordingly proceeded to Washington direct, arriving there on the 9th of May. Reporting next day to the Surgeon General of the United States Army, he applied for a pass to go to the front. He was informed that an order from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, prohibited the issue of passes. In his report, the Surgeon General says:

A pass could not be obtained to visit the army, and nothing remained for me to do, but to visit the several general hospitals in and around Washington, where most of the wounded from the battle of Chancellorville had already arrived. There are eighteen hospitals in and around the City of Washington, about as widely scattered as this "city of magnificent distances" will permit. It was no trifle, therefore to find our Wisconsin boys, so widely scattered and mixed with such large numbers from other States, and but for the assistance of Mr. Sellick, it would have cost me much more of both time and labor.

A letter from the Surgeon General secured every facility for the work before me, and the courtesy and attention of the surgeons in charge, as well as the assistants, expedited and rendered pleasant my visits to each hospital. Notwithstanding they were surrounded by every comfort and many luxuries, so much so, that in no case did I hear a complaint, still the gratification from the visit was as obvious as on any former occasion, when under very different circumstances, both professional assistance and sanitary means were needed and supplied.

I have, from the commencement of my visits to our sick and wounded soldiers, considered that the gratification felt by them for such attentions—knowing they were by the State authority, and regarded by them in the light of maternal kindness and care—constituted the chief source of benefit.

I continued my rambles through the hospitals until I found and examined all our Wisconsin boys, a list of whom accompanies this report. In the meantime I endeavored to familiarize myself with the general arrangements, and devoted the necessary time to the numerous interesting cases met in almost every ward. In this way I spent much more time than was necessary to barely visit our wounded, as such opportunities rarely offer in this or any other country. I trust I shall be pardoned for the time so expended; for it was more with a view to public than private benefit. With the same views I visited the hospitals at Alexandria, Annapolis, and Baltimore, and other large cities. Passed through, also the Convalescent Camp Virginia. The result of this wide survey of our Government hospitals, their general management and munificent provisions in every department essential to the well being of the inmates, confirmed me in the opinion heretofore expressed, that the history of the world can furnish no example where the medical Department, or the remedial and sanitary means have been so ample and successful for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

On the 15th of May, Governor Salomon and lady, and Adjutant General Gaylord, left Madison, with the intention of visiting as far as practicable, all Wisconsin troops in Missouri, and in proximity to the Mississippi River, as far toward Vicksburg as possible, but more particularly to make a thorough visitation of all hospitals in the Western Department, with a view to the transfer of patients to Northern hospitals. Arrangements had been perfected with Colonel Woods, Assistant Surgeon General, stationed at St. Louis, for the opening of a United States Hospital at Prairie du Chien, and cots, with other furniture necessary had already been shipped from St. Louis. All the hospitals at St. Louis, Jefferson Barracks, and Benton Barracks, and at Rolla, were visited, which labor was just completed, and the Governor returned to St. Louis, when news came of the assault on Vicksburg, of May 22d, and the terrible loss in our army.

The Governor decided to go immediately to Vicksburg for the relief of such of our soldiers, as he might be able to reach. The Western Sanitary Commission boat Champion was already loaded with sanitary stores, and a corps of experienced nurses, and the President of the commission tendered passage to Governor Salomon and his party, also to Governor Kirkwood and Adjutant General Baker, of Iowa, and the trip was made direct to Chickasaw Bayou, the nearest point of approach by water to our forces.

Here the field hospitals of our troops were visited, and such as could be moved, were sent to the boat, and transferred up the river. Mrs. Salomon remained on board the boat, and labored assiduously, in rendering aid to the sick and wounded. The larger part having already been sent to Memphis, the Governor

and party, started on the return for that point, the Governor and Mrs. Salomon, stopping at Helena, the Adjutant General being directed to proceed to Memphis and inform Colonel Woods of the number of Wisconsin wounded, with a request for a boat to transfer them direct to Prairie du Chien.

On arriving at Memphis, information was sent to Colonel Woods, who replied that the request had been forwarded to Washington and must await reply. It came, denying the request and revoking the permission before given to Indiana and other States, for the transfer of their wounded to hospitals in their several States. Indiana had succeeded in removing one boat load from Memphis before the order was countermanded. Measures were taken to secure the removal of as many as possible to the Government hospitals at Jefferson Barracks and other points up the river, with a good degree of success.

Arriving at St. Louis, Governor Salomon learned from Assistant Surgeon General Wood, that the Medical Department had changed its mind in reference to the hospital at Prairie du Chien. Their labors being completed, Governor Salomon and lady, and Adjutant General Gaylord, returned to Madison in the early part of June.

The hospital at Prairie du Chien, was established, and organized in the following year.

In his regular annual report to the Governor for the year 1863, Surgeon General Wolcott says:

In the month of August last, a communication was received from the Surgeon General of the United States, requesting the organization of a "Surgical Aid Corps," in this State—said corps to consist of thirty members, selected with due care—who were to hold themselves in readiness, whenever called upon, to render such aid immediately after severe battles as circumstances might require. They were to continue in service at least fifteen days, obeying their superiors in the medical Department, and receive pay or not, at their option, the amount being the same as for contract surgeons.

I proceeded without delay, in accordance with instructions from the Surgeon General, to organize said corps, and succeeded in completing it, prior to the battle of Chicamauga, which was the first after my instructions were received, of sufficient severity to require any outside assistance. The following list of names, composing said corps, was immediately forwarded to the Surgeon General's office, Washington, D. C.

W.W. Blackman, Stoughton; John A. Jackson, Mineral Point; B. B. Spaulding, Ripon; A. C. Boyers, Highland; George W. Burwell, Dodgeville; L. G. Armstrong, Fennimore; W. C. Borden, Milton; George W. Jenkins, Kilbourn City; H. A. Hitchcock, East Randolph; A. S. Martin, Plainfield; W. W. Reed, Jefferson; George D. Wilber, Mineral Point; H. E. Tiley, Clinton; C. F. Ellsworth, Hale's Corners; H. J. Bennett, Juneau; J. Copp Noyes, Fairwater; William Riley, Ripon; S. S. Clark, Menomonee Falls; H. F. Day, Wauwatosa; J. W. Coman, Delavan; S. S. Bicknell, Jefferson; H. F. Whitcomb, Racine; Ira Manly, Markesan; John R. Orin, Green Bay; C. C. Robinson, Milwaukee; J. F. McClure, Beaver Dam; A. P. Barber, Oshkosh; H. Van Duser, Mineral Point; C. F. Dodge, Janesville; A. L. Castleman, Milwaukee.

The necessity for this measure grew, I have no doubt, out of the fact that large numbers of medical gentlemen from different States, visited battle-fields without adequate organization, and consequently, without systematic and concerted action—and, as might be expected, without accomplishing the amount of good they would have done, had they been properly organized, and placed under the rules of the Medical Department. Doubtless, there were also, in many instances, a greater number than the occasion required, so that, in various ways, the good that was intended, failed to be accomplished.

Under the present system, the whole matter of surgical assistance from the States, is at the disposal of the Surgeon General of the United States. He, no doubt, as soon as any one, receives information during and after battles, of all those facts essential to the formation of a correct opinion as to whether any, or how many, may be needed from the several "Aid Corps" of such States as are most immediately interested in the wounded requiring assistance. Whatever number he deems necessary, he then calls for by telegraphing the Surgeon General; or if, as is the case in some of the States, there be no such officer, then the Governor or Adjutant General, for such number as he thinks necessary, and they are immediately ordered to the battle-field for such duties as may be assigned them.

Practically, this plan has been in operation in Wisconsin from the commencement of the war, the only difference being that the Surgeon General of the United States determines the question whether any, or how many are needed, instead of the Governor, and those liable to be called for are apprised of the fact by belonging to the "Surgical Aid Corps," from the members of which the number called for are to be drawn.

In speaking of sanitary and surgical assistance furnished by States, the Surgeon General, in the same report, takes the ground, that they should operate through organizations sufficiently comprehensive to embrace the whole army, breaking over the distinction of States, and treating soldiers as belonging to a general Union army, engaged in the same glorious work of subduing the rebellion, and that contributions should be made to a general fund to be appropriated to the use of any of the brave boys in the field, regardless of the State from whence they came, and cites the United States Sanitary Commission, as an institution organized with a view of doing the most good to the greatest number, without enquiry as to State, nation, or color, disposing of the means within its control, having but one grand object in view, and that is, that their labors and efforts shall contribute to the welfare of our gallant boys, inmates of hospitals from sickness and wounds. The Surgeon General further says:

The same general principles are applicable to State efforts, for rendering surgical aid. All expeditions fitted out by State authority, at State expense, feel under obligations to make the soldiers of their respective States the recipients of their favors, whether of services or sanitary supplies. This is specious in theory, and would be correct if practicable; but it is easy to say, that, all the time allotted for useful assistance, would be consumed in seeking after the particular soldiers for whose benefit the expedition was sent out.

The organization of "Aid Corps" in the several States, will obviate this difficulty by placing all called out, under the orders of the Medical Department, thereby at once, systematizing and rendering efficient, what has heretofore not unfrequently been chaotic and nearly useless.

Mistakes may, nevertheless, arise under the present "Aid Corps" system, in not calling for assistance when needed. Such, I think, was the case after the battle of Chicamauga. I am not aware that any assistance was called for from any of the States, through the "Aid Corps" organization, and yet, if my experience and observation may be trusted, no battle during the war, at least, none at the South-west, more imperatively called for aid, than that.

In the early part of the war, much was said throughout the country about the incompetence of the surgeons, and the abuses the soldiers were subject to in consequence. Then the whole volunteer army, from private to general, was inexperienced and very incompetent to judge of the efforts of the surgeons. No one seemed to appreciate the great change from the home life of a volunteer, to the life of a soldier in active service in the field; consequently no one anticipated any especial amount of sickness, and probably all expected about the same attention and care when sick, they had been accustomed to at home. In all this they were destined to sore disappointment, and it is not remarkable that all the reports in circulation at that time, should have originated under such circumstances; but time, the infallible test and corrective of all such things, has been busy at work, and by various means has removed nearly all cause of complaint, consequently but little is now-a-days said on the subject. The incompetent, whether from physical disability, lack of professional qualifications, irregular habits, or general want of adaptation to the service, on the part of the surgeon, and the weeding out of the ranks, of both men and officers, unsuitable material, together with the acclimation of the balance, and the experience acquired in self-protection, not only against their open enemies, but what is of still greater consequence, those insidious and much more fatal ones, disease, in its hundred forms, always watching an opportunity to seize a picket or outpost, and by flank movement, if the force is not sufficient to overwhelm by direct attack, gain possession of the interior works, from which a dislodgment can only be effected, if at all, by desperate means. In this way the army, as well as the surgeons, has been winnowed. In both cases, most of the chaff has been blown away, hence there is now very little sickness among our veterans. In my last visit to the front at Chattanooga, the hospitals were filled, it is true, but with wounded, not otherwise sick men. Scarcely a man was to be found on sick report.

Instructions were sent by Governor Salomon to Surgeon General Wolcott, on the 22d of September, 1863, for him to visit Chattanooga, Tennessee, with such surgical aid as was deemed necessary. Selecting six from the list constituting the "Surgical Aid Corps" described on a preceding page, the following named gentlemen were notified by telegraph: William C. Borden, M. D., of Milton; William Willey, M. D., of Ripon; E. F. Dodge, M. D., of Janesville; and L. Kissling, M. D., of Milwaukee; B. B. Spalding, M. D., of Ripon, was also notified but getting no response from him, Dr. Crugom, of Milwaukee, was substituted. Dr. Spalding was absent when the telegraph was received. Immediately on his return he found it, and started at once, and joined the party at Nashville, making one more than originally intended, but Dr. Crugom returned soon after reaching Nashville.

Proceeding by the way of Indianapolis, they passed through Louisville, reaching Nashville on the 25th of September. Securing quarters, after tea, Surgeon General Wolcott immediately

reported to the Medical Director, Dr. Clendennin, stating that he had with him six competent medical gentlemen, ready for service, in whatever field they could be most useful—that they came to work—were ready to become members of his department, and obey all orders during their term of service. The Surgeon General was informed by Dr. Clendennin, that Nashville was unquestionably the place where their services were most needed—that in the commencement of the battle, he had been called on for all the surgeons he could spare—that they had not yet returned, whilst many wounded men were already in Nashville, and more constantly coming—that some five hundred had arrived that evening whose wounds had not been dressed—that his whole corps was overworked, and consequently the aid offered was exceedingly opportune,—and after expressing much gratification, assigned them all to duty, and not till two o'clock next morning did they complete their task for the night.

Reporting again in the morning, they were assigned perman ently to duty, Dr. Clendennin giving them all wards in the several hospitals to look after, thus losing no time in entering on the duties they were sent to perform.

Considering his whole force satisfactorily employed, Dr. Wolcott determined to go to Chattanooga. Through the kindness of Dr. Castleman, one of the Inspectors of the Sanitary Commission, the Surgeon General was provided with a pass, which enabled him to leave Nashville, and reach Stevenson, Alabama, at 6, P. M., on the 29th, and from thence, next day, to Bridgeport, the end of Railroad transportation. We cannot do better than to let Dr. Wolcott tell his own story:

The choice now lay between the ambulance route, or a shorter, or quicker way across the mountains on foot. I chose the latter, after failing to procure means for the best way, to wit; on horseback. I placed my luggage in care of Captain Ravenscraw, conductor of an ammunition train, which was about to start for Chattanooga, and in company with a loyal Georgian, who was well acquainted with the shortest mountain passes, set out for Jasper, twelve miles towards Chattanooga, where we arrived before dark. We got off in the morning about seven o'clock, having thirty-three miles between us and Chattanooga. The route lay over a high mountain, and the way about as rugged as it could well be. We had, therefore, no time to lose, for a moderate rain that began in the night, still continued with a good prospect of lasting through the day. After a pretty hard walk through a day of uninterrupted rain, which was drenching in the afternoon, we arrived at our destination before sun-down, a little tired, very wet, some hungry, but in no way damaged by the walk, save blistered ankles from the wrinkles of wet boot-legs. Although compelled to wear wet clothes till they became dry, no disturbance resulted, notwithstanding it required nearly twenty-four hours.

In the morning I ascertained the locality of the Field Hospital of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and made my headquarters with Surgeon Marks of our State, by whom, as well as his assistant, Dr. Benson, and the other medical gentlemen connected therewith, I was most hospitably and courteously entertained.

I could not have been present at a more favorable period for either observation or service. The time for secondary operations had arrived, and it was most gratifying to observe the course pursued by the Surgeon in charge. When an operation was indispensable, it was skilfully performed—no limb being sacrificed as long as there was a reasonable hope that it could be saved in useful shape. Skill, kindness, and prompt attention, whether by day or night, characterized the medical corps, and I can now, with wider experience and increased confidence, repeat what I said in some former report—that no army in the history of the world, was ever so well cared for in the medical Department, as ours—bountifully provided for by the Government—with almost exhaustless additions of the Sanitary Commission—but what is of still greater consequence, the combined results of thorough instruction, ample experience, discipline, and system in the Medical Department—making the means above alluded to in the greatest degree available, presenting a most gratifying spectacle to any man, competent to appreciate the facts, who visits the scenes of carnage, after such battles as Chicamauga.

After two days in Chattanooga, rumors were heard, that the ammunition and supply trains were captured and destroyed. Finally, during the third day, stragglers, who escaped capture, began to come in, and reported the facts. Over four hundred wagons, including the ammunition train, were totally destroyed. My baggage, consisting of an entire suit—more than I usually carry, in consequence of my anticipated return through Washington, "went up,"—not a shirt collar left. Perhaps, on the whole, I ought to consider myself fortunate, as this is the first loss I have directly sustained at the hands of the rebels.

All the wounded, in a condition to be moved, had now been sent to the rear, and there being ample surgical aid for those remaining, I set out on my return, October 7th, at 4, P. M., and spent the night at the Pioneer Camp, some ten miles towards Bridgeport, finding quarters with Assistant Surgeon Fuller, of the Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, who, by a long, faithful, and skillful performance of duty, has earned promotion, whenever an opportunity offers. Getting off in good season, I reached Bridgeport, on horseback, about 6, P. M., and the next day moved on to Stevenson, where I was compelled to remain till the 12th, from interruption of the trains. We arrived at Nashville Monday, the 12th, at 10, P. M., finding quarters at the Sewanee House.

On reporting to the Medical Director, I learned that in consequence of my detention, making my absence much longer than was anticipated when I left, all my assistants had returned home, after discharging their duties in a creditable and satisfactory manner

It was my desire and design to return to Nashville before they left, and from thence to Louisville with them in a body, but for unavoidable delay, this would have been accomplished.

Before closing, I deem it proper to advert to one fact, that with some may need explanation. This, like other similar expeditions heretofore, was fitted out under State authority, and at State expense, although in its organization and proceedings, it was strictly in accordance with the request of the Surgeon General on this subject, except that he, not deeming it necessary, did not call for our assistance. Your Excellency, on the contrary, believing it necessary, did so call, and I can bear testimony to the fact, which I have no doubt will be sustained by Dr. Clendennin, Medical Director, at Nashville, that it was both necessary and timely, meeting the demand as opportunely as could well be. But inasmuch as the State furnished both men and means, should not Wisconsin soldiers mainly receive the benefit? In theory, perhaps, they should, but practically it is impossible. Our army is a great family, scattered through which, are our Wisconsin soldiers, and on such occasions, so widely, that an attempt to hunt them up would alone, consume all the time allotted for useful aid, and the whole effort prove equally abortive, not only to the rest of the family, but also to them.

Experience shows that the success of such expeditions, depends on such an organization as permits prompt action, entering upon and discharging such duties as are required, no matter when or where, or for whom. It is sufficient to know that our brave and patriotic soldiers, are recipients of our labors, and the surgeon who duly appreciates his duties and privileges, will strive to do the most good to the greatest number, without knowing or caring who they are, or where they are from, so they be Union soldiers.

The battle of Chicamauga, was the last severe battle which took place in 1863, and no other sanitary expeditions were undertaken.

In the early part of the year 1864, the efforts of the National armies were chiefly concentrated in the campaigns of General Grant, on the Potomac, and General Sherman, in Tennessee, both commanders beginning their campaigns, by agreement, in the month of May. General Grant opening with the celebrated battles in the Wilderness, in Virginia, on the 6th, and Sherman on the 7th, commencing the grand forward movement of the army in the direction of Atlanta, Georgia, opening with the brilliant action at Resaca, the first of the series of battles and flank movements which culminated in the fall of Atlanta.

In the Spring of 1864, Governor Lewis, being in Washington, on civil business, took occasion to visit the different hospitals in and around the city, and in its vicinity, inquiring as to the welfare of the soldiers from Wisconsin. He also visited the army before they crossed the Rapidan, in the onward movement of May 6th, reviewing the "Iron Brigade," presenting a new flag to the Fifth Regiment, and otherwise caring for the interests and welfare of the troops from the State.

Surgeon General Wolcott was in Washington at the same time. General Grant having opened the campaign of 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness, by request of Governor Lewis, Dr. Wolcott proceeded on a visit to the army of the Potomac. Learning from the Surgeon General's office, that the wounded had accumulated to such an extent at Fredericksburg, as to make outside assistance acceptable, Dr. Wolcott proceeded at once to that point. Fredericksburg was the general depot where the wounded and sick were collected for treatment and distribution to the general hospitals at Washington, and other points North. The railroad from the mouth of Acquia Creek to Fredericksburg, had not been repaired, and army supplies were wagoned across from Belle Plain, to Fredericksburg, twelve miles. No transportation could be procured from Belle Plain, and the Surgeon General, and others forming a party of twelve, were compelled to perform the journey on foot. The guerillas on the day before, had captured a party of stragglers, but fortunately for the Surgeon General, and his party, they were got

through unmolested. The weather was warm and rainy, and the roads very muddy. The walk was enlivened by the cannonading in front, which became more and more audible as they advanced, the excitement lending vigor to their footsteps and alleviating the tediousness of the tramp.

We prefer to let the Surgeon General give the particulars of this visit to the Potomac army. He says:

On arriving at Fredericksburg, I immediately reported to Dr. Dalton, Medical Director, for orders. Ascertaining that the Second, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments Wisconsin volunteers were in the Fourth Division of the Fifth Army Corps, I requested that I might be assigned to duty in that division, which was accordingly done, and I reported to Dr. Ebersole, who was the Surgeon in charge of that division, and who assigned me the position of Consulting Surgeon to the several hospitals in that division. This was very gratifying, as it gave me an opportunity to see all our Wisconsin wounded in the division, and a voice in all important measures in their cases.

In consequence of the bad state of the roads, and the distance from Belle Plaine to the army, over which all supplies had to be wagoned, every available means for transportation was required to supply the army. So pressing was this necessity, that for about a week, not even bed sacks and the necessary material for filling them, could be obtained—and the wounded were compelled to lie on floors with nothing under them but their blankets. To this, as to all other privations, they submitted most patiently—knowing that every precaution had been taken to provide all necessaries, and nothing but the bad state of the roads, and the indispensable necessities of the army at the front, prevented their arrival. Supplies at Belle Plaine, for the Medical Department, had accumulated in large quantities, and with an improvement in the roads, they began to come forward, and the pressing wants of the men were more satisfactorily met. At length, the railroad being repaired, and navigation up the Rappahannock opened, the crowded condition of the hospitals was soon relieved; and notwithstanding large numbers arrived almost daily from the front, still larger numbers were shipped for the North where hospitals, possessing every comfort and even luxuries, awaited them. Finally, a change of base to White House being ordered, (which is at the head of navigation of York River,) the wounded from the front took that direction, and the newly opened facilities for transportation soon cleared Fredericksburg of the hosts of wounded, all of whom no doubt, bade a willing adieu to a place that had offered so little to comfort and assuage their sufferings.

In the mean time I had visited the hospitals of the Second Division of the Sixth Army Corps, in which I found most of the wounded of the Wisconsin Fifth Regiment. Many of them, however, as was more or less the case with the other regiments, were scattered through other divisions and hospitals, after whom I did not look. As soon as the wounded were reduced within the easy attendance of the Army Medical Staff, I returned to Washington, where I determined to await, for a time, operations at the front, deeming it possible, that further assistance might become acceptable.

On the 6th of June, I learned from Colonel Barnes, Acting Surgeon General U. S. A., that assistance was again needed at White House, I accordingly left on the 7th, and arrived the next day before noon. On reporting to Medical Director Dalton, I was assigned to duty in the Eighteenth Corps. Dr. Fowler, surgeon in charge, gave to me the same duties and position as at Fredericksburg.

Here were abundant supplies—no wagoning over bad roads to prevent their timely arrival. It is due to Surgeon General Barnes to say that the delay that occurred at Fredericksburg was not attributable to any neglect or mistake connected with his department—every essential article having been seasonably landed at Belle Plaine—but solely to the want of transportation from that point. Again, at the end of a week the number of the wounded was so far diminished, and the determination to change the base of operation to City Point, on the James River, being understood, I concluded to embark with the Second Regiment Wisconsin volunteers, their time of service having expired, on board the mail boat Lizzie Barker, for Washington, where we arrived on the 13th inst., at 12 M.

A detail of the occurrences connected with these visits would swell this article beyond the intended limits. I would, however, say, that in the management of the Medical Department of our armies, quite as much as in others, the fruits of experience are most obvious. Order is now as triumphant as the want of it was in the commencement of the volunteer service. Our wounded now, from the battle-field to the United States General Hospitals, have all that skill, science and experience can do for men under such circumstances. On all occasions requiring outside assistance, the best professional talent of the country is commanded—with ample supplies of every description, for if anything the Government lacks, the Sanitary Commission is sure to be present with its almost unlimited resources to supply the deficiency. I need not repeat here what I have so frequently said of the United States Sanitary Commission, and will only add that the more intimately one becomes acquainted with the comprehensiveness of its plans, the skill and economy with which they are carried into execution, and the vast amount of relief and benefits resulting, all the sanguine expectations formed in the beginning of its operations, are so far transcended by its practical workings that it towers into sublimity when compared with any, or all other efforts of a similar nature, however commendable or useful they may be. In several of its most important departments, be it remembered, this grand work is conducted mainly by the women of our country. When was there ever before a field of such unselfish patriotic, useful labor opened for the occupancy of woman, and when was ever an opportunity more gloriously embraced? Work on, ye women of America! In the history of this gigantic struggle, your deeds will add lustre to the achievements of our arms, and go down in the memory of mankind "to the last syllable of recorded time."

In his annual report to the Governor for 1864, Surgeon General Wolcott, thus speaks of the important position which the duties of Surgeon General had been made to assume by the progress and magnitude of the rebellion. He says:

In my first annual report for the year 1862, I alluded to the fact, that in the commencement of the war, no adequate conception of the magnitude of the work entered upon, was claimed. Could I have foreseen the vast proportions and desperate character of the struggle, and the length of time it was to occupy, I should have considered the matter much more maturely, before consenting to act as Surgeon General of the State. In order to have done full justice to either myself or the State, a medical bureau should at once have been established, located at the State Capital, to the duties of which my whole time and such assistance as experience proved to be necessary, should have been devoted. This would have involved large additional expense to the State, it is true, but which results, I think, would have fully justified. I do not allude to this subject in a spirit of complaint, but rather of apology, for the want of such interesting and valuable facts as should abound in a report of this nature, and which, under such circumstances, could easily have been supplied. But the heat and burden of the great day of our regeneration is so far passed, with the bright and cheering prospect of a speedy and glorious termination, already rising before us, that it is too late now to think of radical changes, and in the future as in the past, what time I occupy the place, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties, as well as circumstances and ability will permit.

In the Spring of 1865, Governor Lewis, and Surgeon General Wolcott, visited Washington, with a view to a general inspection of the hospitals, and if possible, to secure a transfer of the sick and wounded of our Wisconsin soldiers to the general hospitals established at home. To do this, the Governor secured an order from Surgeon General Barnes, authorizing the transfer. Thus prepared, with Dr. Wolcott, he proceeded on his tour visiting

the hospitals at Fortress Monroe, Richmond, and Norfolk, securing transportation with the expedition sent to Texas under General Wetzel. They visited Mobile and New Orleans, and going up the river, stopped at all the principal places where hospitals were located, visiting the sick of Wisconsin, and securing their transfer to hospitals in this State. By this means, Governor Lewis secured the immediate removal of at least a thousand invalids, and as many more were transferred from such hospitals as could not be reached by his Excellency, but to the directors of which he sent copies of the order of the Surgeon General.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Soon after Governor Salomon was invested with the duties of the Executive, he broached the subject of establishing a hospital in the State, by the General Government, in order that our sick, wounded, and disabled soldiers should have the privilege of being near their friends and homes. Experience had also demonstrated that a removal, to our clear bracing atmosphere, would hasten the convalescence of many who would otherwise die if left in the hospitals in the unhealthy districts of the lower Mississippi, or the seaboard of Virginia. In May, 1863, an order was sent to the Medical Director of the department, to organize a General Hospital at Prairie du Chien. Dr. Town proceeded to Prairie du Chien, where a large stone building, built for a hotel, had been selected as a suitable place for the hospital—the contract was closed—the papers executed, and the tenant notified to leave, and every arrangement made to commence the undertaking when an order was received, directing an abandonment of the project. Accordingly no further progress was made in that direction.

Still further efforts were made, however, and finally, in October, 1863, an order was received for the establishment at Madison, of a United States General Hospital. Several buildings were examined, and a choice made of the Farwell mansion, a large octagon stone building, three stories in height, beautifully situated on the Third Lake, in the Third Ward of the City of Madison.

Of this hospital, Surgeon General Wolcott, in his report for the year 1864, says:

Somewhere about the middle of October, 1863, it was opened for the reception of inmates, under the care of F. L. Town, Assistant Surgeon United States Army. Within a month, however, the present Surgeon, Dr. Howard Culbertson, Surgeon United States volunteers, was placed in charge.

I have frequently visited the Harvey Hospital, and it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the untiring zeal and ability of the Surgeon in charge, and the medical officers and subordinates under him.

The essential excellence of a Hospital, consists in the successful results of efforts to restore the inmates to health, or the nearest approximation to it possible. The general police, hygienic regulations, orders, rules, etc., should all tend to this grand result. Viewed in this light, although there are many much more spacious and commodious hospitals in the country, very few will be found superior to the Harvey Hospital. Remediable cases, whether requiring surgical or medicinal means, or both, are seasonably and skilfully treated. Another feature, second only in importance to the one above alluded to, is the perfect system of records of cases, so that in the briefest possible manner, compatible with accuracy, all the important facts connected with each individual case, can be seen at a glance, thus leaving a reliable, rich, and convenient legacy to the professional statistician. Those of our gallant sick and wounded boys, who are so fortunate as to be inmates of the Harvey Hospital, have abundant reason for self-gratulation. Of such, there are at this time, about six hundred and thirty, including those at the Branch, Camp Randall.

Harvey United States General Hospital continued under the charge of its able superintendent, Dr. Culbertson, until after the end of the war, when it was ordered to be closed. The patients were discharged or transferred to the Post Hospital, at Camp Randall, and the hospital property disposed of about the 1st of October, 1865. The United States generously released to Mrs. Harvey, all right and title to the additional buildings put up on the grounds, on condition that the building should thereafter be appropriated to the purposes of a "Soldiers' Orphan's Home."

General Hospitals were established in 1864, at Prairie du Chien, and Milwaukee. The Prairie du Chien hospital was placed under the charge of Dr. F. W. Kelley, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and continued its operations until after the end of the war. The Milwaukee hospital was designed for an officers' hospital, and was placed under the care of Dr. A. Kelley, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and continued up to the period when a general order closed the United States General Hospitals in Wisconsin.

These three general hospitals, and the Post Hospital at Camp Randall, were the only institutions of the kind established in Wisconsin, by the United States, during the war.

Two of the public hospitals in Milwaukee, did much towards the care of our sick soldiers, particularly during the early part of the war, viz: the St. Mary's, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, and the Milwaukee Hospital. Much praise is due

these institutions for the kind attention and care shown to the sick and disabled of our soldiers who came under their care.

SANITARY AGENTS.

In a preceding chapter devoted to the action of the State authorities in 1861, it will be seen that Governor Randall introduced the practice of appointing agents to travel with the regiments to the field, who were to take charge of the sick, and to care for them in case they were unable to travel, etc. The practice was not continued by Governor Harvey.

At the reassembling of the Legislature in 1862, subsequent to the death of Governor Harvey, Governor Salomon called the attention of that body to the necessity of an appropriation, to be placed at the control of the Executive, whereby in the case of a battle, in which Wisconsin troops were engaged, the sick and wounded might be cared for by the State authorities, and such of them as could be removed, returned home, or to Northern hospitals.

Notwithstanding the assertion has been made that the United States takes care of the sick and wounded, and that they are not left to perish, it is a lamentable fact, that at the opening of the war in 1862, many brave men died for want of proper care on the part of regimental and hospital Surgeons. At that time the medical department was not thoroughly organized, and Surgeons of regiments lacked that experience and skill which a few months practice in the field afterwards gave them. It was on this account, as well as others, that Governor Salomon desired that funds should be placed in his hands. Two expeditions to bring home the sick and wounded at Pittsburg Landing, and one to Keokuk, had been undertaken with beneficial results.

The Legislature passed an act which became a law on the 17th of June, authorizing the Governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and appropriated $20,000 for that purpose. Under this act, the several expeditions mentioned in the Surgeon General's report on preceding pages, were prosecuted. At this time many of the Governors of the loyal States had placed agents at the several great military points, both East and West, whose duty it was to look after the welfare of the

soldiers of their respective States, and to visit the sick and wounded in the hospitals, and furnish them with such necessaries for their comfort as were not comprised in the usual hospital supplies. Governor Salomon immediately appointed the following named persons to act as agents: Honorable J. W. Beardsley, for St. Louis; Mrs. Cordelia P. Harvey, widow of Governor Harvey, at St. Louis; Robert R. Carson, at Philadelphia; Colonel Frank E. Howe, at New York; George W. Sturgis, at Keokuk; Godfrey Stamm, agent in Kentucky and Tennessee; George R. Stuntz, agent in Tennessee. The Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society of Washington, also acted as the agent of the State. Speaking of the operations of these agents in his message to the Legislature in 1863, Governor Salomon says:

> The results obtained by these agencies have been very beneficial and satisfactory. Regular and accurate information has constantly been furnished by them to the people of the State, of the sick and wounded soldiers in the several hospitals; the agents have attended to the wants of the sick, that could not otherwise be supplied; they have seen that abuses in hospitals were brought to the attention of the proper authorities and remedied; they have endeavored to obtain and accelerate the discharges of such as were unfit for service; besides their official reports, of which I caused the substance to be published, making, as I am informed, not less than sixty columns in the "Daily Journal" of this city, they have furnished constant information to the press, and to private persons. Applications have been, and are almost daily made to me by the relatives of sick soldiers, concerning their condition, and soliciting interference on their behalf, which, without these agents, I should not be able to answer or properly attend to.

In addition to the employment of these agents, Governor Salomon authorized the use of a portion of this fund to assist the sick or discharged soldiers to their homes from Madison. In the summer of 1862, large numbers of soldiers were examined by the Post Surgeon at Camp Randall, and being found unfit for military duty, were discharged by Major R. S. Smith, then military commander at this post. This was before the establishment of a Department of the Northwest, under General Pope. The men thus discharged, were unable to get their pay on their final accounts, for the reason that no Paymaster was stationed at this point. The Governor authorized the loan of a sufficient amount to the soldier, to enable him to go to his home, on his signing an order to his attorney to return the amount when his claim was settled. In this way large numbers of our soldiers were enabled to reach their homes.

The system of State Sanitary agents has been continued by the subsequent administration up to the close of the war. Some

changes were made in 1864. The offices at New York and Philadelphia, were discontinued. Honorable J. W. Beardsley, returned, after serving about a month. M. D. Bartlett, took the place of Mr. Stamm, in Tennessee, served several months, came home, and L. B. Nichols was sent as his successor. D. R. Spooner, E. L. Jones, and Captain M. J. Meade, were successively appointed at Nashville, whenever business or health compelled his predecessor to resign. George C. Smith, and George E. Davenport, were both appointed by Governor Salomon, at Memphis, who were superceded by Jacob Low, of Lowville, who remained until some time in the summer of 1864, when the office was discontinued. William Y. Sellick acted as the only State agent at Washington, until the beginning of 1865, when D. Ostrander was sent forward to assist him.

Mrs. C. A. P. Harvey, George W. Sturgis, E. L. Jones, W. Y. Sellick, and D. Ostrander, remained in the field as agents of the State, until the close of the war.

That the services of these agents have been of great value to the soldiers and their relatives and friends, does not admit of doubt, but that their labors might have been made more efficient by the exercise of a more liberal spirit, permitting them to supply the sick and weary soldiers with many little comforts in the way of more palatable food, or articles of clothing, which they sorely needed, and which might have been supplied to them had the formal instructions sent to State agents been accompanied with means sufficient to enable them to meet these wants of the soldier. The expenditure of a few thousand dollars in this way, would have never made our great State any poorer, and much suffering might have been prevented. We have to confess that Wisconsin has not been as liberal in making her State Sanitary agencies as effective as other States.

The heroism displayed by Mrs. Harvey, in devoting nearly four years of her life, to the sacred duty of looking after the sick and wounded of our soldiery, to the alleviation of their sufferings, to her kind christian attention at the bedside of the dying, her efforts to cheer the desponding, and where the necessity demanded it, her determined energy in securing the final discharge of those who would be no longer serviceable as soldiers, is worthy of the greatest praise. To the perseverance

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of Mrs. Harvey, our soldiers are indebted for the establishment of the Harvey Hospital, where so many have received treatment. On presenting to the authorities at Washington, a request for the establishment of a United States Hospital in Wisconsin, it was refused. She determined to apply to the President. On securing an audience with Mr. Lincoln, he kindly heard her appeal, but stated that her request could not be granted, stating that the general hospitals already established were sufficient for the accommodation of the soldiers in the army, that they were well managed, and that no necessity existed for the establishment of new hospitals. Nothing daunted by this refusal, she explained to Mr. Lincoln her experience in the several hospitals on the Mississippi, giving him to understand how they were managed, and how the soldiers were treated, how the hospitals were inspected, and showing that the glowing reports of the inspectors were not based upon their real condition and management, but that the institutions were prepared expressly for the reception of these inspectors, and that her own personal knowledge of these matters, prompted her to apply for the establishment of a hospital within the borders of Wisconsin, where the soldiers could be better cared for than in the hospitals on the river. By her persistent effort, calling again and again, upon the President, and the Secretary of War, she attained her object, and on her last call on President Lincoln, he good naturedly informed her that he had concluded to give her a hospital for Wisconsin. On her return home, she received a telegram from Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, September 27, 1863.

To Mrs. GOVERNOR HARVEY:

I have ordered the establishment of a hospital at the Farwell house in Madison, to be called the Harvey Hospital, in memory of your late lamented husband, the patriotic Governor of Wisconsin, who lost his life while caring for the wounded soldiers of the State.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

In addition to what the men of Wisconsin have done in the war, the women of the State are entitled to notice for their great and persistent efforts to uphold the arm of the National Government in the recent struggle.

At an early day, the sympathy of the women of the State was enlisted in the National cause. By their timely assistance, the

State authorities were enabled to comfortably clothe the earlier regiments. Meeting in concert, these worthy descendants of "our revolutionary mothers," devoted their time to the fabrication of garments necessary for the comforts of those who had voluntarily relinquished the endearments of home, not only to contend with an armed foe, but also to expose themselves to all the hardships incident to a soldier's life. This first work being accomplished, naturally induced those engaged, to continue their efforts. Soon the call came for lint and bandages, with an intimation that a supply of those articles and delicacies so necessary to the comfort of the sick, would not be declined. These hints, at once showed to WOMAN what was to be her duty during the war, and with great alacrity she proceeded to fulfil that duty.

At first, these benevolent impulses manifested themselves in donations to individuals, squads or companies, raised in the town or neighborhood of the donors, being their sons, brothers, or intimate friends. The practical difficulties surrounding this manner of sending supplies, soon manifested itself by repeated failures of the packages to reach their destination. Another source of disquietude arose from reports that the supplies sent were diverted from their original destination, and that they were appropriated to the personal use of the officers, or medical attendants. For these, and other reasons, the general ardor for furnishing sanitary assistance to the soldiers, became somewhat dampened. Like other great projects, where large numbers were working to the same end without concert of action, it was found that this army of benevolent women, needed organization in order to make their efforts effective. At this juncture, the United States Sanitary Commission was organized in June, 1861. Branches were soon established at Chicago, Louisville, and St. Louis. This institution and its several branches, were dependent upon the benevolent men and women of the loyal States, for means to carry out their great sanitary measures, and they at once became the medium, by which the local "Aid Societies," which had been formed in all the cities, villages and townships of this, and other States, could send their donations to the field, with the assurance that the supplies thus sent, would be properly bestowed.

We would gladly accord a chapter for the relation of what the women of Wisconsin have done to sustain the government in the recent war, but the limits of a single volume will not permit us to do so, had we the time to gather the material for such a history. The subject is worthy of a volume by itself, and we have no doubt a history will some day be written, by one fully conversant with all that has been done by the women of the loyal States, as their efforts form one of the marked features of the war, having no parallel in the military history of any nation in the world.

"Soldiers' Aid Societies" were formed throughout the State soon after the disaster at Bull Run, the sufferings of our soldiers on that field of battle being the first to call out the sympathies of the non-combatants at home. At Milwaukee and Madison, strong societies were organized, other cities and towns following closely. The society at Milwaukee, at first styled the "Ladies Association for the Aid of Military Hospitals," became the nucleus for a State organization, and the "Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society" was subsequently formed. This institution became the centre of over three hundred auxiliary societies, and continued its labors until the close of the war. The reports of this society, exhibit the number of boxes received from its several auxiliaries—the amounts in cash received from different parts of the State—a statement of its disbursements—and treats of other matters of charity to which the society devoted its attention.

A "Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society" was organized at Washington City, by citizens of Wisconsin, temporarily resident there. Ex-Governor Randall, was the President. This society contributed much to the relief of our soldiers in the hospitals in and around the City of Washington, and was the medium through which Governors Salomon and Lewis, extended relief to our soldiers on the Potomac.

The following from the farewell address of the United States Sanitary Commission, giving notice of the close of their labors, shows in what estimation the efforts of the patriotic women of the North were held by those who were best able to judge of their extent and value. They say:

For more than four years the United States Sanitary Commission has depended on its branches, mainly directed and controlled by women, for keeping alive the interest in

its work in all the villages and homes of the country, for establishing and banding together the Soldiers' Aid Societies which in thousands have sprung up and united their strength in our service. By correspondence and by actual visitation, as well as by a system of canvassers, you, at the centres of influence, have maintained your hold upon the homes of the land, and kept your storehouses and ours full of their contributions. By what systematic and business like devotion of your time and talents you have been able to accomplish this, we have been studious and admiring observers.

Nor do we suppose that you, who have controlled and inspired our branches, and with whom it has been our happiness to be brought into personal contact, are, because acting in a larger sphere, more worthy of our thanks and respect than the women who have maintained our village Soldiers' Aid Societies. Indeed, the ever-cheering burden of your communications to us has been the praise and love inspired in you by the devoted patriotism, the self-sacrificing zeal of the Aid Societies and their individual contributors. Through you we have heard the same glowing and tear-moving tales of the sacrifices, made by humble homes and hands, in behalf of our work which we often hear from the comrades of privates in the field, who throughout the war have often won the laurels their officers have worn, and have been animated by motives of pure patriotism, unmixed with hope of promotion or desire for recognition or praise, to give their blood and their lives for the country of their hearts. To you, and through you to the Soldiers' Aid Societies, and through them to each and every contributor to our supplies, to every woman who has sewed a seam or knitted a stocking in the service of the Sanitary Commission, we now return our most sincere and hearty thanks—thanks which are not ours only, but those of the camps, the hospitals, the transports, the prisons, the pickets and the lines, where your love and labor have sent comfort, protection, relief and sometimes life itself. It is as it should be. The soldier will return to his home to thank his own wife, mother, sister, daughter, for so tenderly looking after him in camp and field, in hospital and prison; and thus it will be seen that it is the homes of the country which have wrought out this great salvation, and that the men and women of America have an equal part in its glory and its joy.

PERMANENT BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

With the close of the war, the several benevolent and sanitary organizations, which had their origin in the necessities arising from a state of warfare, brought their labors to an end. The great United States Sanitary Commission found its principal mission ended, and therefore closed up its labors, except in some small matters. The Christian Commission did likewise; the several temporary "Homes" for soldiers were closed and the country began to assume the garb of peace.

The casualties of war, however, had left many subjects for the exercise of the benevolent impulses, which had been so nobly exercised in the days of bloody battles. The armless sleeve, or the crutch, told of suffering in the past, and of trial and hardship in the future,—the wail of the soldier's widow, or the cry of his orphaned children, as they mourned for the lost one who was to return no more—were left to remind us of the great struggle through which the nation had passed. These maimed and bereaved ones should not be left dependent upon common charity. They are entitled to the best of care and consideration.

The maimed are not to be neglected, those who have no friends to care for them, must have friends furnished them, and those who have no homes to shelter them, must have them provided. The helpless must be sustained—those who are not entirely disabled, must have employment furnished them; the fatherless and motherless little ones must be gathered together, and fostered, cared for, and educated at the hands of the people who have been benefitted by the services of those brave heroes, who have been deprived of life or limbs in their struggle for the national defence.

To carry out these charitable propositions, it was found necessary to establish permanent institutions. In this State it was proposed to locate in Milwaukee, the "Wisconsin Soldiers' Home," for the purpose of providing and caring for the sick, wounded, and disabled soldiers, and also to give to those permanently disabled, a quiet comfortable home.

A brief statement of what is already accomplished, and what is designed in the future, we give here.

In the spring of 1864, the attention of benevolent individuals in Milwaukee, was attracted to the numerous instances of sick and disabled soldiers, who were constantly passing through the city. Cases of unusual suffering were brought to their attention. Frequently soldiers were destitute of means to procure food and lodging, and were compelled to ask charity, or they were unable to pay their way to their homes. Under these circumstances they were subjected to much suffering, which the ladies of the city determined to alleviate as far as possible. Accordingly an association was formed, for the purpose of affording relief to these cases of distress, by the opening of a "SOLDIERS' HOME." Large and airy rooms were procured in one of the blocks on West Water Street, and arrangements were soon perfected for the reception of the maimed, sick, and wounded of our soldiers, who had occasion to pass through the city. Here the soldier could come and be provided with temporary rest and entertainment, and when too sick to proceed on his journey, he could receive such medical aid as was required, and kind and careful nursing.

The expenses of the institution were defrayed by the contributions of the benevolent people of the city and State. Supplies were solicited and received from all parts of the State.

We copy from the report of 1865, some of the results of the labors of this institution:

This HOME is not a wayside charity, or transient recreation, but a serious and permanent assumption of a sacred duty which we owe the defenders of our common country. It is food for the hungry, comfort for the cheerless, sympathy for the afflicted. It is a constant acknowledgment, that we too have duties, personal and direct, connected with the conflict that convulses our country, which can neither be postponed or evaded. It is an embodied declaration, that we at home acknowledge our obligations and are willing to share with them the arduous responsibilities of the hour. There has been no victory gained by a loyal army which the strong arms and brave hearts of Wisconsin soldiers have not helped to win. Through the heroism of these men we are still enabled to say we have peaceful homes and a stable government.

Having with a year's success and experience, learned many useful lessons, and demonstrated the positive need of this institution, we trust that a generous public will continue to sustain and firmly establish a work which we confess has arrived to this level of success with many inconveniences and sacrifices.

The Home is conducted wholly by ladies, with the counsel of an advisory committee of gentlemen; the total number of the corps being fifty-five. The regular meetings are held semi-monthly, and the average number of ladies present is twenty-five. The HOME is in charge of a male superintendent and matron, and the President or one Vice-President, and a Directress is daily in attendance. At the opening of the enterprise only one building of limited capacities, was occupied, such as our means could warrant, for from the first our motto has been "owe no one," and the financiering has been, at times, fearfully close. As our contributions and necessities increased, we added another building, thus lessening the labor and increasing the alacrity with which meals could be provided and lodgings furnished.

The Committee on Benevolent Institutions of the Senate, and the Committee on Benevolent and Charitable Institutions of the Assembly, visited the HOME in March. We copy with pride the closing paragraph of their Report to the Legislature:—"The committee extend to the ladies who compose this society, their most cordial approbation and commendation for their self-sacrificing devotion, their kindness and benevolence, their perseverance and industry, and also for the financial ability and business capacity which characterizes their efforts in this behalf."

STATISTICS.—The total number of enlisted men who have received free entertainment and assistance during the year, has been two thousand eight hundred and forty-two (2,842.) Besides this number entertained at the HOME, there have been fed at camps and depots, two thousand soldiers passing through the city to and from the field—making a total of four thousand eight hundred and forty-two (4,842,) soldiers who have been entertained by this Association.

It adds to the pleasure of our labors that the Superintendent reports the behavior of the guests of the HOME, as almost without exception, of the most decorous and soldierly character.

Of the soldiers who have shared the hospitalities of the HOME there were representatives from twenty different States, as follows:—Wisconsin, 2,090; Minnesota, 237; Iowa, 14; Missouri, 11; Pennsylvania, 17; New York, 20; Illinois, 26; Indiana, 4; Michigan, 23; Ohio, 4; Maryland, 4; Virginia, 4; Connecticut, 6; Massachusetts, 7; Maine, 2; New Hampshire, 2; Veteran Reserves, 226; Rebel Deserters, 37; Delaware, 1; North Carolina, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Regulars, 34; Christian Commission Delegates, 13; Civilians, 47.

The last named, principally in attendance upon the sick and dying.

The total number of meals served for the year ending April 15th, 1865, was seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty-six (17,456)—an average of forty-eight daily.

The meals have been prepared, cooked, and served with as much care as in private families. The food has always been the most wholesome, fresh and healthful to be purchased in the market.

No pains, labor or expense, on the part of the officers and Directresses, has been spared to render this department of the HOME as near the standard of the family circle as possible, with our limited means, thus keeping fresh in the minds of our soldiers the firesides they went forth to defend.

The number of sick and wounded that have received medical or surgical treatment at the HOME, for the year, amounted to upwards of four hundred (400.) And this number does not include the many soldiers arriving in need of special diet and careful nursing. The brief and refreshing rest afforded by this institution, to the sick, wounded, and worn soldier, has no doubt been the direct means of saving many precious lives to the cause of the nation, and to distant and anxious friends.

Just here we have to acknowledge the cheerful and principally gratuitous services of the physicians of the city.

It is due to the public to state that during the stay of a large number of sick and wounded from the Thirty-ninth and Forty-first Regiments, being quartered in different buildings, many contributions were made unaccompanied with names, hence they are not included in the list of contributions contained in this report.

The number of deaths at the HOME for the year, was fifteen.

The funeral expenses, in most instances, have been paid and the remains forwarded to the homes of the deceased, in charge of the Superintendent or some responsible person. When friendless, the ladies have stood by them, until the last whisper had ceased, as by those to whom they owed a debt which no human tongue could tell. They were borne to honored graves in our beautiful "Forest Home"—followed to the last by some of the ladies. They rest in hallowed ground, belonging to the Wisconsin Soldiers' Home, which is forever set apart as sacred to the ashes of heroes.

The Treasurer's report shows the amount received as contributions during the year, up to April 15th, 1865, to be $6,429 68. The Legislature of 1865, also appropriated $5,000 to the institution, making a total of $11,429 68.

The disbursements were, $4,591 93.

The necessity for a permanent institution of this kind, which should continue its operations after the close of the war, early impressed itself upon the minds of the ladies who had the institution in charge. Steps were, therefore, taken to secure an act of incorporation, for more effectually carrying out the project. An act was passed at the session of 1865, incorporating the institution, and an appropriation of $5,000 was made on the recommendation of the Committee on Benevolent and Charitable Institutions.

In order to place funds in the hands of the Directors of the Institution, a State Fair was projected. It was held at Milwaukee, and proved a splendid success, one hundred and one thousand dollars having been realized after paying all expenses. With this sum, it is proposed to build and endow a Permanent Soldiers' Home.

Since the publication of the Report, of 1865, many thousands of the returning soldiers of the State have been entertained at the "Home," and there are now (in October, 1865,) forty permanent residents in the Institution. It is proposed to complete the building by the 1st of May, 1866, until which time the rooms at present occupied by the Association will be open for the reception of those of our battle-scarred heroes who need a home.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Another project was, to establish an asylum for the orphan children of our deceased soldiers at Madison, to be placed among the other benevolent institutions of the State, and receive its support in the same manner.

On the discontinuance of Harvey Hospital, at Madison, the idea was conceived of making use of the hospital buildings for the purposes of a home for the orphan children of soldiers who have died in the service of the United States during the recent war.

It was ascertained at the office of the Secretary of State that there were in Wisconsin at least 8000 orphan children of soldiers. The pledges given by every community that the families of those who went forth to battle should have the protection of those whose liberties and property were defended by the heroic fathers in the field, are doubly binding in the case of those helpless and homeless ones who have been left fatherless by the casualties of war. While the "lost one" cannot be restored, the hand of charity can mitigate the poignancy of the bereavement, by providing an asylum where the soldiers' children, many of whom are motherless also, may be cared for, protected and educated as the wards of a grateful people.

The large and elegant building, erected by Governor Farwell on the banks of the Third Lake, in Madison, and recently occupied as Harvey Hospital, being eligibly situated for the purposes of the contemplated institution, the proprietors proposed to sell the property for a nominal sum, on condition that the State would take the institution under its patronage, and the General Government would contribute, without charge, the extensive wings which had been added, at a cost of $15,000.

Mrs. Harvey proceeded to Washington, and laid the matter before the proper department. She succeeded in securing the donation of the Government additions, on condition that the main buildings should be purchased, and used for the purposes of a "Soldiers' Orphans' Home."

The citizens of Madison promptly contributed $5,000 for the purchase of the buildings, and mechanics were set immediately to work, making such alterations as were necessary. It was proposed to refit and furnish the buildings for the immediate reception of at least two hundred children, to put it in complete operation, and then hand it over to the State, to be adopted as one of its benevolent institutions.

The sum required for this purpose is estimated at $30,000, of which $5,000 has been subscribed by the citizens of Madison, the balance, it is expected, will be raised among the citizens of the State. Mrs. Harvey is devoting her time and energies in securing such donations to the enterprise as will secure the early organization of the institution, and the reception of inmates.

The design of this Institution is one of the noblest of the age, and it is the duty of every locality in the State to lend its aid to the undertaking, and thereby furnish a home to the destitute orphans of our deceased soldiers, where they may be protected, fostered and educated.

The following persons were selected as officers of the Institution, preliminary to a formal organization:

His Excellency, JAMES T. LEWIS, *President.*
Hon. DAVID ATWOOD, *Vice-President.*
Hon. DENISON WORTHINGTON, *Secretary.*
SAMUEL MARSHALL, *Treasurer.*
Mrs. CORDELIA A. P. HARVEY, *General Superintendent.*
Executive Committee. — Governor JAMES T. LEWIS, Hon. DAVID ATWOOD, Hon. DENISON WORTHINGTON, SAMUEL MARSHALL, PHILO W. DUNNING, BENJ. F. HOPKINS, N. R. VAN SLYKE.

A Board of Trustees was chosen, to present the subject, and solicit subscriptions in their several localities.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT.

For the purpose of continuing benevolent efforts to assist the disabled soldier, a "Bureau of Employment for Discharged Soldiers" was established at Milwaukee, by William H. Byron, Esq., at the rooms of the "Young Men's Christian Association,"

409 Main Street. This project was heartily endorsed by the Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society and the Christian Commission. We append a statement of the objects of this Agency for Employment:

1. To aid those who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States in obtaining employment.
2. To prevent, as far as practicable, the necessity for costly charitable institutions, by thus encouraging industry, and aiding the disabled soldier who might otherwise seek an asylum, to strive for self-support.
3. To lessen the pauperism and crime necessarily more or less a consequence of war, and which surely attend on large numbers of unoccupied men left to themselves without employment or means of subsistence.
4. To save to the country a large amount of productive labor, at a time when it can least afford to maintain idle hands.

Information and suggestions are solicited relative to employments adapted to maimed and disabled men. Employers are earnestly requested to make application to this office for every class of labor; and are reminded that our Army and Navy have contained many of the best and most trustworthy young men of the nation—skilled in every occupation.

It is demanded by both patriotism and humanity, that the light occupations of all towns and communities, and whatever work can be as well done by invalid soldiers as by others, be given to the men who may have incapacitated themselves for rivalry in more active and laborious fields of duty, by giving their limbs, their health, and their blood to the nation.

These benevolent projects we heartily recommend to the attention of the people of Wisconsin, who are second to none in patriotism or benevolence, and to whom an appeal for aid, in any good cause, has never been made in vain.

In the preceding pages, we have endeavored to give a history of the action of the State authorities of Wisconsin, in the organization of the military force, which was required by the General Government, to aid in the suppression of the recent rebellion. It is necessarily brief, but gives a sufficiently explicit statement to enable the reader to fully understand what was done by the State. While it might be more interesting to some, if more detail had been given, and the several public documents inserted at large, we are constrained to think that the general mass of readers would prefer a short, concise relation of the facts, such as we have endeavored to give. An experience in the preparation of this work has demonstrated to us that a complete and full history of the State action, with the documents pertaining thereto, would make a large volume, which would prove of more interest to the student or historian than to the general class of readers.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL MILITARY OPERATIONS—EASTERN DIVISION.

Wisconsin Organizations in Eastern Division—Skirmish at Falling Waters—First Battle of Bull Run—Bolivar Heights—Winchester—Peninsula Campaign—Banks' Retreat—Battle of Cedar Mountain—Gainesville—Second Bull Run—South Mountain—Antietam—Fredericksburg—Chancellorville—Marye's Heights—Gettysburg—Rappahannock Station—Battles from the Rapidan to Petersburg—Weldon Railroad—Explosion of the Mine—Reams' Station—South Side Railroad—Hatcher's Run—Fort Stedman—Five Forks—Evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond—Pursuit of Lee's Army—Sailors' Creek—Surrender—Sherman's March from Savannah—Averysboro—Bentonville—Johnston's Surrender—"Johnny Comes Marching Home Again."

IN order that the reader may more fully understand the position occupied by our Wisconsin regiments in the general military operations instituted by the National Government for the suppression of the rebellion, we have compiled a brief sketch of the several campaigns in the Eastern, Central and Western Departments. We do not pretend to give a general history of the war, or of any campaign, confining ourselves to that portion in which our Wisconsin regiments were engaged. It is necessarily brief, but sufficiently explicit for the reader to understand the connection which our regiments had with the several great military movements which characterized the recent terrible struggle. We have drawn our information chiefly from the official reports of the several commanding generals. Where we failed to secure these, we have had recourse to the most reliable histories of the war. Many minor affairs may not be noticed, but the organization engaged will receive due credit in their regimental or

company history. We have divided the subject into three divisions, intended to coincide with the three grand divisions, into which the General Government divided the rebel territory in order to more readily prosecute the war.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The following Wisconsin regiments were, at different periods, assigned to duty in the Eastern Division, which comprised the territory on both sides of the Potomac, and the seaboard from Baltimore to Savannah:—First (three months,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Infantry, and Company G, First Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters, and Batteries Nos. Two and Four, and Battery A, Heavy Artillery. The Heavy Artillery, in time, was increased to a regiment, with full organization. The batteries composing it, with the exception of Companies B, C and D, were assigned to duty in the fortifications around Washington, in the latter part of the year 1864, where they remained until the close of the war.

The Third and Twenty-sixth Regiments were transferred to the Central Division, in 1863, and took part in the Atlanta Campaign and the grand march of General Sherman. The Fourth Regiment was, in the Spring of 1862, transferred to the "Department of the Gulf," under General Butler, and subsequently operated in the Valley of the Mississippi.

To the proclamation of President Lincoln, of April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 men, the loyal States responded with such alacrity, that in a short time the City of Washington was so far supplied with troops from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as to insure its safety against any attack which the rebels might make. This object being attained, the General Government turned its attention to other points in the vicinity of the National Capital. On the 25th of May, part of the forces congregated at Washington proceeded to take possession of the City of Alexandria, and to occupy and fortify the elevated grounds on the Virginia side of the Potomac, known as Arlington Heights. A portion of the militia of the district was also sent to occupy the several fords on the Potomac, above Georgetown, as far as

Edwards' Ferry, midway between Washington and Harper's Ferry. General Patterson, of Pennsylvania, was also appointed as commander of a military department, composed of the State of Pennsylvania and a portion of Maryland. He was ordered to congregate an army for active operations on the Potomac, above where the forces of the district were stationed, at Edwards' Ferry.

On the 18th of April, or three days after the issue of the President's proclamation, Governor Letcher, the secession Governor of the State of Virginia, dispatched a body of State troops to Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of seizing the United States Arsenal at that place, and taking possession of the arms there stored. The energetic Lieutenant Jones, of the Regular Army, who was in charge of the Government property, however, defeated the designs of the enemy, by setting fire to the work-shops and store-houses. The rebels found very few serviceable arms, but secured much of the valuable machinery, which was removed to Fayetteville, North Carolina, and used by the rebels in fabricating and repairing arms during the war. Sometime in May, the Confederate Government sent a large force, under the command of Colonel Jo. Johnston, to hold the place as a military point.

Several of the regiments organized under the first call of the President were ordered to report to General Patterson, at Chambersburg, Penn. A few regular cavalry and artillery were added, together with a Rhode Island battery, under command of Colonel Burnside. On the 15th of June, General Patterson moved his troops to Hagerstown, Md., and from there made a demonstration into Virginia, crossing the Potomac River, on the 17th, at Williamsport. His forces, under General Cadwallader, commenced their march to the rear of Harper s Ferry, which was situated a few miles below Williamsport, on the Virginia side, at the confluence of the Shenandoah River with the Potomac. The rebels apprehending that they would be cut off from communication with their main force, at Centerville and Manasses, Colonel Johnston evacuated the place, and took possession of Winchester, about thirty miles west of Harper's Ferry.

This first expedition of General Patterson was destined to be a failure, as it had advanced but a few miles when orders were

received from General Scott, at Washington, for General Patterson to send forthwith all the regulars in his army, horse and foot, to Washington, as an attack on the city was apprehended. This compelled the recall of General Cadwallader, and the abandonment of the expedition.

The arrival of other troops enabled General Patterson to make another demonstration. The First Wisconsin, under Colonel Starkweather, was among the number. General Patterson, with about 18,000 men, crossed the Potomac, at Williamsport, on the 2d day of July. The First Wisconsin had been brigaded with some Pennsylvania regiments, and was under the command of Colonel Abercrombie. This brigade was the first infantry force to wade the River—the First Wisconsin in the advance. After crossing and marching a few miles, the rebels, under Colonel Jackson, were encountered at a place called Porterfield's Farm, near the village of Falling Waters. The six right companies of the First Wisconsin were deployed as skirmishers, and attacked the rebels with such vigor, that with the assistance of a section of a battery, which opened a severe fire, the enemy soon retreated, and were pursued two or three miles by the First Wisconsin and a Pennsylvania regiment. The fight was over before the rest of Patterson's command made its appearance. Proceeding to Martinsburg, his army encamped. There he was instructed by General Scott to hold Colonel Johnston in check at Winchester, and prevent his joining the forces of Beauregard, at Manassas, as he (General Scott) proposed to attack the latter in that strong position. General Patterson was to fight Johnston if he could not be detained in any other way. From cowardice, or some other cause, Patterson failed to carry out the instructions of General Scott, and permitted Johnston to escape to Manasses, and take part in the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st of July, his rear division arriving on the field of battle in the afternoon, and snatching the victory from the hands of our exhausted soldiers. General Patterson retired with his forces to Harper's Ferry. He was soon after mustered out of the United States service, and was permitted to retire to private life, without any investigation as to his misconduct.

W. T. Sherman

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, U.S.A.

ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR CLARKE & CO. PUBLISHERS.

While these operations were progressing on the Upper Potomac, the Government planned a campaign against the rebels at Manassas, and placed the execution of it under the control of General McDowell, who immediately made preparations, and congregated his troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Washington. The SECOND WISCONSIN, under Colonel Coon, had arrived at Washington, and was incorporated with a brigade commanded by Colonel, now General W. T. Sherman. This brigade was the Third, in General Tyler's division, and marched with it to Centreville, where General McDowell concentrated his forces on the 18th of July. A portion of General Tyler's division was engaged in the afternoon of that day, in a reconnoissance at Blackburn's Ford, on Bull Run, about two miles from Centerville. The rebels were found in strong force, and returned the fire of General Tyler's guns with such vigor as to induce that General to withdraw his forces after a loss of one hundred killed and wounded. Although not actively engaged, the Second Regiment was under the rebel fire and lost one man killed and two wounded.

Participating in the movement of the 21st of July, General Tyler's division in the morning, marched to the neighborhood of the Stone Bridge, which crosses Bull Run on the Warrenton turnpike, four miles west of Centerville. Here the brigade was stationed at the right of the road till about eleven o'clock, when it was ordered to cross Bull Run, to the assistance of General Hunter. Arriving on the field, the several regiments of the brigade were ordered singly to assault the battery of the enemy strongly posted on a hill. Marching forward under a withering fire, the men of the Second Wisconsin, assailed the rebel works, but were unable to carry them by reason of the superior strength of the enemy, and the want of proper support. After repeated advances, the regiment retired. About this time, the rear guard of Johnston's army from Winchester deployed on the battle-field, and opened fire upon our fatigued troops, who were compelled to retreat, being too far exhausted to withstand the charges of these fresh battalions. Leaving the field, the Union troops returned to their encampments around Washington, somewhat demoralized.

This was the only campaign planned in the Eastern department during 1861, in which Wisconsin regiments were engaged.

In addition to the First and Second regiments already mentioned, the Third Wisconsin, Colonel Hamilton, arrived in July, and reported to General Banks, at Harper's Ferry, and was stationed under his command on the Upper Potomac, during the fall and winter. Companies A, C, and H, of this regiment, engaged the enemy at Bolivar Heights, in October, driving the enemy from the village—losing six killed, and eight wounded. The Fourth Wisconsin, Colonel Paine, arrived at Baltimore in July, and was employed in guarding the railroads, encamping at the Relay House, and taking part in a reconnoitering expedition to the Eastern shore of Virginia, returning to winter quarters, near Baltimore. The Fifth Wisconsin, Colonel Cobb, and Sixth Wisconsin, Colonel Cutler, arrived at Washington during the latter part of July, and were brigaded with the Second, in King's brigade, and were engaged, during the month of September, in outpost duty, building earthworks, and attaining perfection in drill and discipline preparatory to a grand advance against the rebels in the spring. In October, they were joined by the Seventh Wisconsin, Colonel Vandor, which was added to King's brigade, the Fifth having been transferred to Hancock's brigade, in General Smith's division. Company "G," of the First Regiment of Berdan's sharpshooters, was also a Wisconsin organization, and was encamped with the regiment near Washington, during the fall and winter of 1861. In March, 1862, the Fourth Wisconsin, was transferred to the department of the Gulf, under General Butler, and sailed for Ship Island.

The first movement of the forces in Northeastern Virginia, in 1862, was commenced by General Banks, under the direction and personal supervision of General McClellan. On the 24th of February, General Banks crossed the Potomac and took possession of Harper's Ferry, and the surrounding heights. On the 2d of March, Leesburg was occupied by Colonel Geary, and Martinsburg was taken possession of on the 3d.

After the battle of Bull Run, in 1861, and during the fall and winter, the Confederate forces occupied a line extending from Acquia Creek, on the Potomac, below Alexandria, passing through Manassas and Centerville, to Winchester, on the Upper

Potomac. The effect of this movement of General Banks on the enemy's left flank, caused the evacuation of Winchester, and subsequently of Manassas, and a general change of the rebel line to the Rappahannock River.

General C. S. Hamilton, formerly Colonel of the Third Wisconsin, was ordered by General Banks, to drive the rebels from Winchester. Advancing against that town on the 11th of March, the rebel General Jackson, evacuated and retired from the place during the night. General Shields followed up the retreat, and found General Jackson reinforced, and within supporting distance of the main body of Confederates, under General Johnston. General Shields immediately retreated in great haste to Winchester. The rebel General pursued and made his appearance near that place, when being led by the departure of one division of General Banks' corps, towards Centerville, to the conclusion that Winchester was evacuated, he made an attack on General Shields' division and was defeated after a hard fought battle. General Banks, at Harper's Ferry, where he had arrived on his way to Washington, hearing of the action, returned and took command of the army, recalling the division which had been sent to Centerville, and went in pursuit of the enemy, following him to Woodstock, where the retreat became a rout.

In the meantime the grand army of General McClellan, which had been so long stationed around Washington, perfecting its organization, began an onward movement towards Manassas. Finding that post evacuated, the army was ordered to Alexandria, to embark for Fortress Monroe, to enter upon the Peninsula campaign. The army was styled "the Army of the Potomac," and had been organized into five corps, viz: First, under General McDowell; Second, under General Sumner; Third, under General Heintzelman; Fourth, under General Keyes; and the Fifth, under General Banks. The first four of these corps were designed to form the force for the Peninsula campaign; the Fifth, under General Banks, being intended as a part of the force which President Lincoln insisted should remain for the defense of Washington.

The troops commenced embarking for Fortress Monroe, progressing very slowly for the want of transports, and it was two weeks before the embarkation was fully accomplished. Before

this, the rebel movements in the Shenandoah valley, as we have before related, prevented General Banks from complying with the order to concentrate his corps at Manassas for the defense of the Capital. President Lincoln at once took the responsibility of detaining McDowell's corps, which had not yet embarked for the Peninsula.

The only regiment of Wisconsin which took part in this Peninsula campaign, was the Fifth, under Colonel Cobb, which was attached to Hancock's brigade, in General Smith's division, Fourth army corps, General Keyes. Landing at Hampton, opposite Fortress Monroe, the Fifth Regiment advanced with the brigade—was present at the battle of Lee's Mills—taking no part however—entered Yorktown, after its evacuation—was in the advance in the pursuit of the rebels, and was with Hancock's brigade, sent to the right, while General Hooker was fighting the rebels at Williamsburg, on the left. Marching to Cumberland Landing, Smith's division was transferred to the Provisional corps of General Franklin, and marched to the Chicahominy, taking part in the battles on that stream, and finally occupied the position of rearguard for the protection of the grand army on its retreat to the James River, and camping about the 3d of July, near Harrison's Landing, where it remained till the final withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula, in August. Company "G," First Regiment, Berdan's Sharpshooters, also accompanied the army on the Peninsula, and performed valuable service in nearly all the battles.

General McDowell's corps, was retained for the defense of Washington, with the exception of Franklin's division, which was finally sent to McClellan on the Peninsula. The Department of the Rappahannock was established, and General McDowell placed in command. His corps consisted of the divisions of Generals McCall and King. The Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wisconsin regiments were brigaded with the Nineteenth Indiana, under Brigadier General John Gibbon, in the division of General Rufus King.

At the same time, the department of the Shenandoah was created and placed under the command of General Banks. His forces consisted of the divisions of Generals Williams and

Shields. The Third Wisconsin Regiment was attached to the Third Brigade of General Williams' division.

General McDowell was directed by special order to consider Washington as under his protection, and was not to make any movement whereby his force should be thrown out of position for the discharge of that primary duty. On the 17th of April, General McDowell was directed to move towards the Rappahannock, and occupy a position near Fredericksburg. The enemy's pickets were encountered and driven in, and several skirmishes took place. The next day, their whole force was driven over the bridges at Fredericksburg. Not being able to defend the place, the rebels abandoned it after destroying everything of value to themselves which could not be carried away, and on the next day the city was surrendered by the authorities, but was not occupied by the National forces until the 4th of May.

Repeated requests from General McClellan, for reinforcements, induced the Government to endeavor to send a force which could coöperate with him, at the same time that it would not uncover Washington. Accordingly General McDowell was directed to enter Fredericksburg, and await the arrival of General Shields, who had been ordered to detach his division from General Banks' corps, and join General McDowell, which he did on the 22d of May. On his arrival McDowell was directed to commence his advance towards McClellan, taking the road by Bowling Green and Hanover Court House. He had thrown out his advance as far as the former place, when he was ordered to suspend operations, and send 20,000 men to aid General Fremont in cutting off Generals Jackson and Ewell, who had succeeded in compelling General Banks to retreat down the valley of the Shenandoah, and across the Potomac. The withdrawal of General Shields' division, left only General Williams' division under General Banks' command, one brigade of which, (Geary's,) was detached to guard Manassas Junction, leaving only two small brigades with General Banks, amounting to about 6,000 men, to oppose the attack of Jackson and Ewell, with at least 20,000 men. The great error lay with the War Department, and General Banks is entitled to much credit for the masterly retreat made in the front of such overpowering numbers as the enemy were able to bring to bear against his small force.

We have elsewhere stated that General Banks had pursued Jackson as far as Woodstock, after the battle of Winchester in March. He remained in that neighborhood until after the departure of General Shields with his division, to join McDowell. He then fell back to Strasburg. Before he could entrench himself there, Generals Ewell and Jackson made an attack on a small detachment at Front Royal, but such was the gallant resistance made by the Union forces that the enemy's advance was checked about six hours, which enabled General Banks to put his main force on the retreat towards Winchester. The attack at Front Royal had developed the designs of the enemy to get in his rear, and intercept his retreat, and endeavor to capture his whole army. On the road to Winchester, the enemy continually harrassed his flanks and rear. Reaching that place, he threw his command into line of battle, and held the enemy in check five hours, while his trains moved towards the Potomac. He again turned towards the river, with his troops in three columns, with a strong rear guard. The pursuit was prompt and vigorous, and the retreat rapid and without loss, after leaving Winchester. The whole force reached the banks of the Potomac about sundown of the 25th, and had crossed the river by noon of the 26th, having marched fifty-three miles in forty-eight hours, thirty-five of which were performed in one day. The loss was, killed 38, wounded, 155, missing, 711—total 904. The wagon train of 500 wagons, were all brought in except 55. All the guns were saved. The Third Wisconsin occupied a prominent position and did much towards repelling the attacks of the enemy.

The attack on General Banks was designed to prevent General McDowell from carrying out the instructions of President Lincoln, to reinforce McClellan, as soon as General Shields should join him. In this the enemy succeeded, General McDowell being ordered to suspend, for the time being, his attempt to aid General McClellan, and to send 20,000 men, including General Shields' division, to coöperate with General Fremont, who was in the Mountain Department, next west of the Shenandoah valley, and endeavor to intercept the return of the rebel Generals from the pursuit of General Banks. General King's division, which had advanced to Bowling Green, was recalled. The division of General Shields, returned to the upper part of the valley, with a

portion of General McDowell's corps. General King's division, which was also despatched by General McDowell, not being able to secure railroad transportation, marched to Haymarket on the Manassas Gap Railroad, where it remained until news was received of the escape of Jackson and Ewell, when they returned to Warrenton, and encamped until the 8th of June, returning to their old camp at Falmouth, on the 10th. The forces of General Jackson, were transported to Richmond, and took part in the operations against General McClellan, during the celebrated "seven days' fights."

A second attempt was made by General McDowell, to reinforce General McClellan, but a portion only of his force succeeded. The division of General McCall was sent by the way of Fortress Monroe, and took part in the battles on the Chicahominy.

The news of the retreat of General Banks caused great consternation throughout the country. Secretary Stanton, of the War Department, issued the following to the Governors of the several States:

Intelligence from various quarters, leaves no doubt that the enemy in great force are marching on Washington. You will please organize and forward immediately, all the militia and volunteer force in your State.

The North flew to arms, and in a few days, 500,000 men had tendered their services for the defense of Washington. It was under this extraordinary call that the Twentieth Wisconsin Regiment was organized by Governor Salomon, in 1862.

The disastrous news from General McClellan, induced President Lincoln, to call General Pope from the West, to take command of the army of Virginia, which was organized with a view to consolidating the forces in the several distinct departments of the Rappahannock, the Shenandoah, and the Mountain.

General Fremont's troops were organized into the First corps, and placed under the command of General Sigel, General Fremont declining to act under General Pope. The troops of General Banks were organized into the Second corps, under his command, and the troops of McDowell, formed the Third corps.

General Pope issued an address to the officers and soldiers of the army of Virginia, and also an order for the subsistence of the troops under his command, in the country in which military

operations were to be carried on. The inhabitants along the lines of railroads and telegraphs, and the routes of travel, were to be held responsible for any injury done to the track, line or road, or for any attacks on trains or stragglers, by bands of guerillas in their neighborhood.

The main divisions of General Pope's army by the 17th of July, were stationed at Culpepper Court House and Fredericksburg.

The repulse of General Banks in the Shenandoah valley, and the discomfiture of McClellan on the Peninsula, gave the rebels such an estimation of their own powers, that consultations were held at Richmond, and it was resolved to abandon the defensive policy, and a general advance was to be made in Virginia, Kentucky, and other border States. Maryland was to be liberated, and not only Washington and Baltimore were to be captured, but also Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and Louisville, and Cincinnati, were to be taken and destroyed. Measures were immediately adopted for the execution of these plans.

In order to facilitate the withdrawal of McClellan from the Peninsula, and to gain time also, by a demonstration against the enemy, General Pope was ordered to push his forces across the Rappahannock, and occupy Culpepper, and threaten Gordonsville.

In view of the threatened invasion, of the loyal States, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, ordering a draft of three hundred thousand militia for nine months service.

On the 24th of July, General King, in command at Fredericksburg, ordered General Gibbon to move forward with sufficient force to make a reconnoissance to Orange Court House, and ascertain the force of the enemy at that point. With three regiments of infantry, sixty sharpshooters, one battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry, General Gibbon proceeded to within five and a half miles of the Court House and camped. With one regiment of infantry, the sharpshooters, two pieces of artillery, and the squadron of cavalry, he pushed forward to within a mile and a half of the Court House, and ascertained the whereabouts of the enemy.

The enemy's cavalry pursued them on their return, and a dash was made on the rear guard, but was easily repulsed. The expedition returned to camp opposite Fredericksburg, without the

loss of a man. The Second Wisconsin formed part of this expedition.

Another expedition was sent out by General King, under the command of General Gibbon, in which his brigade, composed of the Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wisconsin, and Nineteenth Indiana, took part. It was for the purpose of destroying the Virginia Central Railroad. The Sixth Regiment, with a small force of cavalry and artillery, was placed under command of Colonel Cutler, of the Sixth, who proceeded to Frederickshall, on the Virginia Central Railroad, and destroyed two miles of the track, the depot, etc. They penetrated to a point thirty miles within the enemy's lines.

General Pope reached Culpepper Court House on the 8th of August, where he found Crawford's brigade of Banks' corps, and General Ricketts' division of McDowell's corps. General McDowell had taken command of these forces. At the same time General Banks was moving to Culpepper Court House with the rest of his corps, having left Front Royal on the 10th of July, and reaching Culpepper by way of Flint Hill, Warrenton, and Little Washington, and the First corps, under General Sigel, who had succeeded General Fremont in its command, was encamped at Sperryville, twenty miles from Culpepper. The cavalry of Generals Bayard and Buford, were guarding the fords of the Rapidan. General Bayard reported, on the 8th, that the enemy had crossed the river and driven in his pickets, and he was obliged to retire before them. General Buford reported the enemy advancing with heavy force upon Madison Court House.

General Pope ordered General Crawford's brigade to the support of General Bayard, and sent orders to Generals Banks and Sigel, to concentrate their forces at Culpepper. This order was complied with, and General Banks proceeded to the neighborhood of Crawford's brigade, seven miles from Culpepper. Sigel's corps also arrived.

The enemy showed a strong force at Cedar or Slaughter Mountain, two miles west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Mitchell's Station. Here a severe battle took place on the 9th of August, between the command of General Banks and the rebels, under General Ewell, who were reinforced by General Jackson, during the night. The loss was heavy on both sides.

At daylight the enemy retired a couple of miles, and higher up the mountain. The army rested during Sunday. Monday was spent in burying the dead, and caring for the wounded. The enemy retired during the night in the direction of Gordonsville. In this fight the Third Wisconsin was engaged, losing heavily, among others, Lieutenant Colonel Crane.

General Pope pushed forward his whole force to the Rapidan, but subsequently fell back and took position on the north bank of the North Fork of the Rappahannock. Important documents were captured showing it to be General Lee's design to attack General Pope, before a junction could be formed with the army of the Potomac, then on its return from the Peninsula.

General Halleck had been called from the Western Department, by the President, to assume the duties of General-in-Chief of the entire army of the United States. He immediately visited the army of the Potomac, at its encampment at Harrison's Landing. Not being able to furnish the additional forces estimated to be necessary by General McClellan, for another attempt on Richmond, he ordered that General to withdraw his forces from the Peninsula, and send them to Acquia Creek, for the purpose of coöperating with the army of General Pope. The evacuation of Harrison's Landing did not commence until the 14th of August, eleven days after it was ordered.

On the day that General Pope retired to the north bank of the North Fork, at Rappahannock Station, General Lee crossed the Rapidan, with a large force of all arms, and his cavalry advance made an attack on the rear of General Pope's forces as they crossed the bridge at Rappahannock Station, but were easily repulsed.

A portion of General Burnside's corps reached General Pope from Fredericksburg, and a few regiments from Port Royal, South Carolina. General Lee made various attempts to cross the North Fork of the Rappahannock, but was defeated by his antagonist. He therefore attempted a crossing higher up, and was again unsuccessful. His design was to flank General Pope on his right, and get between him and Washington. To do this, he sent a force to the west of Bull Run Mountains, under Generals Ewell and Jackson. To confront this movement, General Pope sent McDowell's corps, and that of Sigel, and the division

of General Reynolds, to Gainesville, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, to prevent reinforcements reaching General Jackson through Thoroughfare Gap. The other forces of General Pope were brought up to the vicinity of Manassas. One division of Fitz John Porter's corps, from the army of the Potomac, was among them, and also the entire corps of General Heintzelman, under Generals Hooker and Kearney.

On the 26th of August, the small force on guard at Manassas Junction, was driven across Bull Run, by General Ewell, and the immense stores deposited there, fell into the hands of the rebels. General Ewell next day, however, suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of General Hooker's division.

The defeat of Ewell placed General Jackson in a dangerous position, and he was obliged to fall back towards Centerville, as the corps of McDowell, and Sigel, and Reynolds' division were between him and Longstreet, who was advancing through Thoroughfare Gap to reinforce him.

At noon on the 28th, Manassas was occupied by the troops of General Pope, and on the same day, General Heintzelman's corps, consisting of the divisions of Generals Hooker and Kearney, pushed on to Centerville, and entered the place soon after the rear of General Jackson had retired, in order to join General Longstreet. The advance of General Jackson encountered, near Gainesville, on the Warrenton Turnpike, General Gibbons' brigade, of King's division, on whom they opened fire, and a severe fight ensued which lasted until darkness closed the contest.

This is known as the battle of Gainesville, fought on the 28th of August, 1862, in which the Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wisconsin, and the Nineteenth Indiana, won the proud name of "The Iron Brigade of the West." Single and alone, although the balance of the division was within hearing, if not within sight, of the contending parties, this brave band of heroes fought the whole left wing of Jackson's corps, and only ceased their efforts because of the darkness of the night. Here the brave Colonel O'Connor, of the Second, lost his life. We give the particulars of the fight in the history of that brigade. The "Iron Brigade," as we shall in the future style it, held possession of the ground until midnight, when they were ordered, with the rest of General King's division, to retire to Manassas, and the

road was left open for Jackson to reach Longstreet, and form a junction on the next morning. Had the efforts of Gibbon's brigade been sustained by other forces in close neighborhood, it is the opinion of good military men who were present at the fight, that the concentration of the rebel forces could have been prevented. It is evidently a case of "somebody blundered."

This concentration of the rebel corps of Longstreet and Jackson brought the whole rebel force to bear upon General Pope's position, and no alternative was left him but to retreat before them, making the best fight he could. The "Army of the Potomac" was tardily sent forward to his assistance.

On the 29th, the contest began between General Sigel's corps and Reynolds' division, of General McDowell's corps, and the Confederate forces. These divisions were on the west, towards Gainesville. The plan of General Pope was for General Heintzelman, with Generals Hooker, Kearney and Reno, to proceed from Centerville towards Gainesville, and attack the enemy on that side, and General Porter, with General King's division, to make another attack from the south, and Generals McDowell and Sigel from the west, thus attacking them on three sides. The contest continued until the afternoon, when General Heintzelman's corps joined General Sigel, soon after Longstreet had joined General Jackson. Just at night, General Heintzelman's right division, under General Kearney, succeeded in turning the enemy's left towards Sudley Springs, and driving him half a mile. The entire force of General Pope, including General McDowell's corps, was in this engagement with the two wings of Lee's army.

The contest was renewed next day, when a terrible slaughter was carried on for several hours, the men behaving with great firmness and gallantry, under the command of General McDowell. The left was driven back half a mile, remaining firm and unshaken, while our right held its ground. General Franklin's corps arrived at Centerville after dark, and General Sumner was four miles in the rear of Franklin. It appears at this time that General Pope was suffering for provisions for his men and forage for his horses.

Apprehensions that the enemy would attempt to occupy the road to Centerville, in their rear, made it necessary for General

Pope's forces to fall back, which they did, leaving the field of battle with its killed and wounded in the hands of the enemy. The "Iron Brigade" acted as the rear guard.

A truce was made between Generals Pope and Lee for the removal of the wounded.

An attempt was made by the enemy on the 31st to turn General Pope's right. This was prevented by that General changing his front. General Banks joined General Pope at Germantown, on Sunday, September 1st, after burning large quantities of rolling stock, ammunition, etc., on the railroad, near Manassas. On the same day, General Burnside evacuated Fredericksburg, after burning commissary stores, and destroying the bridges. Aquia Creek was also evacuated.

General Pope's forces, on the 1st of September, were posted in and around Germantown and Fairfax Court House, General McDowell's corps being two miles to the west of Fairfax. A severe fight occurred in this position on the 1st of September, in which Generals Stevens and Kearney were killed. On the 2d, the whole army was ordered to fall back to the defenses at Washington, which was executed on the 2d and 3d of September, after fifteen days of fighting and retreating.

The Confederate Army moved towards Vienna, threatening the Chain Bridge near Washington. The invasion of Maryland was now open to the rebel forces. Lee accordingly drew off his army towards Leesburg, and crossed the Potomac at Noland's Ferry, and also above Point of Rocks. His force consisted of the divisions of Longstreet, Jackson, Ewell, A. P. Hill and D. H. Hill. Proceeding in the direction of Frederick, he entered that city on the 6th of September, leaving it on the 10th, continuing toward Hagerstown, entering that city the same day. Evacuating Frederick and Hagerstown, he posted himself along the crest of South Mountain, awaiting the advance of McClellan's forces.

This invasion of Maryland caused great excitement in the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, the farmers sending away their wives, children and cattle, and hastening to take up arms. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, called for fifty thousand volunteers to defend the State from invasion. Seventy-five thousand men responded to the call. The neighboring States

were equally excited, and the troops collected under the call for three hundred thousand men were hurried to Washington and Harrisburg.

General McClellan was, by order of September 2d, placed in command of the fortifications around Washington, and of all the troops for the defense of the Capital. He found it necessary to reorganize the several distinct armies, which were then congregated around Washington, composed of the forces formerly under General Pope, and his own army of the Potomac, and the army which occupied the defenses of Washington.

The army designed for the march into Maryland was organized as follows:—The right wing, composed of the Ninth Corps, under General Reno, and the First Corps, made up mostly of the troops of McDowell's old corps, under General Hooker, was commanded by General Burnside. The center, formed of the Second Corps of General Sumner, and the Twelfth Corps, made up of General Banks' old corps, under General Williams, subsequently at the battle of Antietam, under General Mansfield, was commanded by General Sumner. The left wing was formed of the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, General Franklin, and Couch's division and Sykes' division, of the Fifth Corps, all under command of General Franklin.

General King's division was in General Hooker's corps. General King accompanied it until near South Mountain, when he was relieved, and General Hatch took command. In the battle of South Mountain, General Hatch was wounded, and General Doubleday was placed in command of King's old division. Gibbon's "Iron Brigade" was still attached to the division.

The Third Wisconsin was located in General Williams' Twelfth Corps, and the Fifth in Franklin's Sixth Corps. The sharpshooters were in Fitz John Porter's Fifth Corps, (Couch and Syke's divisions,) which was held in reserve at Antietam.

Having intelligence that General Lee was in Maryland, General McClellan was ordered to pursue him with all the troops not required for the defense of Washington. On the 5th of September, most of the army was in motion, rapidly advancing into Maryland. On the 13th, General McClellan's forces came in

contact with the Confederate rear, and drove it out of Middletown. On the 14th, the Confederates were found posted on the east side of the South Mountain, stretching on a line north and south. Early in the morning, the advance came in contact with the enemy, who retreated slowly towards Boonsboro.

The enemy were found strongly posted in the vicinity of Turner's Pass. General Reno, in the forenoon, carried the crest of the heights on the left of the Pass or Gap, and General Hooker, with the Pennsylvania Reserves, carried the heights to the right, while Gibbon's "Iron Brigade" were assigned the duty of storming the Pass itself on the main road, which they accomplished, after an obstinate resistance, some time after dark. The brigade used up the last of its ammunition, and also the contents of the cartridge boxes found on the dead and wounded, and held the Pass until they were relieved by Gorman's brigade of Sedgwick's division. Here Captain Colwell, of Company B, Second Wisconsin, was killed.

During the night of the 14th of September, the enemy left his position at South Mountain. Pursuit was made next day, and General Lee was found in a strong position on the Elk Ridge, on the west side of Antietam Creek. On the 16th of September, examination showed the enemy's lines stretching across the angle formed by the Potomac and Antietam, protected on the flanks by these streams. General McClellan's line confronted the enemy, General Hooker's corps occupying his extreme right, and General Burnside the extreme left. Mansfield's corps was on Hooker's left.

In the afternoon of the 16th, General Hooker's corps crossed the Antietam, and attacked the enemy, and attempted to turn his left flank. General Meade's division advanced, and a sharp contest ensued, in which General Meade succeeded in driving his antagonist from the strip of woods where he was first met. The firing lasted till dark, when General Hooker's corps rested on their arms on the ground won from the enemy.

During the night, General Mansfield's Twelfth Corps, consisting of the divisions of Generals Green and Williams, crossed at the same place as Hooker did the day before. At day light on the 17th, the action commenced, and General Hooker's corps was soon engaged, and drove the enemy from the open field in front

of the first line of woods into a second line beyond. The contest was obstinate, and became more determined as General Hooker advanced. He, therefore, ordered up the corps of General Mansfield. The First Division (General Williams) deployed to the right on approaching the enemy, Crawford's brigade on the right and Gordon s on the left. Green's division joined the left of Gordon's brigade. While deploying thus, General Mansfield fell mortally wounded. The command of the Twelfth Corps devolved on General Williams. General Crawford took command of the First Division. Line of battle was formed, and the battle began about 7, A. M. The enemy met the attack in the open fields while his main force occupied the woods to the west of the turnpike. These woods were traversed by outcropping ledges of rock. To the right and rear was a hill commanding the debouche of the woods, and in the fields was a long line of stone fences continued by breastworks of rails which covered the enemy's infantry. For two hours the battle raged with varied success. Ultimately, our troops succeeded in forcing the enemy back into the woods near the turnpike. At about 9, A. M., General Sedgwick's division of Sumner's corps arrived on the field. Forming in three lines, the division moved upon the field of battle, passing diagonally to the front across the open space in front of General Williams' division, which enabled the latter to withdraw.

Driving the enemy before them, the first line met a heavy fire of musketry and shell from the infantry behind the stone wall, and the batteries on the hill, meanwhile the enemy crowded back the troops of General Green's division, and appeared in Sedgwick's rear. Pouring in a hot fire, he was able to throw Sedgwick's division into temporary confusion. It soon rallied, however, and again poured a destructive fire into the enemy. During this attack on Sedgwick's division, General Gordon, of Williams' division, moved forward with part of his brigade, to his support. Reaching the position of Sedgwick's left, he found that it had given way, leaving him with his small force, alone opposed to the enemy. He therefore withdrew to the rear of the batteries in the second line of woods. These batteries opened with such a hot fire as to compel the enemy to take shelter in the woods and rocks beyond the turnpike.

The battle was equally severe along the whole line, particularly in the afternoon. Our Wisconsin regiments, "the Iron Brigade," and the Third Regiment, were engaged in the fight on the right, which we have endeavored to describe. Franklin's corps arrived on the field between twelve and one, and were intended as a reserve, but it becoming necessary to aid a battery which occupied a position without support, the several regiments of Hancock's brigade, in Smith's division, were ordered to its support, with additional batteries. General Hancock had taken command of General Richardson's division, that officer being mortally wounded, leaving his brigade in command of Colonel Cobb, of the Fifth Regiment. Colonel Cobb retained this position until the battle was over.

On the extreme left, General Burnside was fighting gallantly, endeavoring to hold the lower bridge across the Potomac. Finding his force inadequate to do so, he sent to General McClellan for reinforcements, that General replied by sending him a single battery. The fight continued on the left till dark, resulting in the repulse of the enemy. Nearly two hundred thousand men and five hundred pieces of artillery were for fourteen hours engaged in this sanguinary strife.

On the 18th, General Lee withdrew across the Potomac, and abandoned the invasion of Maryland. On the 20th, Harper's Ferry was evacuated by the enemy, who fell back on Winchester, while McClellan rested his exhausted troops a few days. On the 1st of October, the army was visited by President Lincoln, who was cordially received, and remained until the 4th.

General McClellan did not move his army in pursuit of the enemy until the 26th of October. Then the enemy fell back as his force advanced.

General McClellan established his headquarters at Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, between Manassas Gap and Thoroughfare Gap. On the night of the 7th of November, General McClellan received an order from President Lincoln to surrender the command of his army to General Burnside, and report himself immediately at Trenton, New Jersey. This order ended the services of General McClellan in the war of the rebellion.

The mass of General Lee's forces retired to Gordonsville, south of the Rapidan, and General Burnside's army concentrated at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. Acquia Creek was again made the point of supplies. The army was organized into three grand divisions, viz., the Second and Ninth Corps formed the right grand division, under Major General Sumner; the First and Sixth Corps formed the left grand division, under Major General Franklin; the Third and Fifth Corps formed the center grand division, under Major General Hooker. The Eleventh Corps, under General Sigel, was assigned as a reserve. To this corps the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, under Colonel Jacobs, was attached, having arrived at Washington the second week in October. We are not going into detail of all the operations at Fredericksburg, further than to say that General Burnside's plan of operating against Richmond was frustrated by the untimely detention of the pontoons which delayed the crossing of the river and the occupation of Fredericksburg until the enemy had concentrated so strong a force there that when General Burnside, in December, attacked the city, he was repulsed.

In the battle of Fredericksburg, the "Iron Brigade," the Fifth Wisconsin, and Company G, sharpshooters, were engaged, but not in a very exposed position, and their losses were small.

After the battle of Fredericksburg, the army of General Burnside remained inactive for some weeks. About the middle of January, the roads being dry and hard, the pontoons were brought up from Belle Plain to Falmouth, and taken to the river some distance above. Orders were issued for the march of the army, and a general movement was commenced on the 20th of January; but on that night a storm of wind and rain commenced, which, before morning, rendered the roads impassable. In every gully, batteries, caissons, supply wagons, ambulances and pontoons were mired. Such was the condition of the roads, that it was found impossible to move the army forward, and on the 23d of January, the movement was abandoned, and the troops returned to winter quarters. This is known as the "Mud Campaign."

On the 26th of January, the command of the Army of the Potomac was transferred to General Hooker, at General Burnside's request. The troops remained in winter quarters until the 27th

of April, when a forward movement was commenced. The enemy held a line running from northwest to southeast. Its right wing extended from Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, while its left wing rested above Fredericksburg, on the same river. His army consisted of seventy thousand men. General Hooker had one hundred and twenty thousand men under his command. He proposed to attack General Lee, by massing three corps below Fredericksburg, to cross there and make a feint attack on the enemy, when two of the corps were to return and join the other four corps, which, in the meantime, would cross at fords ten to twenty miles above Fredericksburg. His object in moving down upon the enemy's left was to force him to fight outside of his entrenchments, or to fall back on Richmond.

At the opening of the campaign, in 1863, the Wisconsin regiments were located as follows:—The "Iron Brigade" was the First Brigade, First Division, General Wadsworth, First Corps, under Major General Reynolds. The Third Regiment was in General Williams' Division of the Twelfth Corps, General Howard. The Fifth Regiment was in the "Light Division" of the Sixth Corps, General Sedgwick. The Twenty-sixth Regiment was in the Eleventh Corps, General Sigel. The Sharpshooters were attached to the Third Division, General Whipple, Third Corps, at the battle of Chancellorville, but was transferred on the 11th of June to the Second Brigade of the First Division.

On the 27th of April, the Eleventh Corps, General Howard, the Twelfth Corps, General Slocum, and the Fifth Corps, under General Meade, marched westward, the Eleventh Corps crossing near Kelly's Ford, and the Twelfth Corps crossed the next morning. The Fifth Corps crossed a little lower down. The three corps were massed at Chancellorville, between five and ten miles from the Ford, where General Hooker arrived, and established his headquarters. The Second Corps, under General Couch, took position at Banks' Ford, five miles above Fredericksburg. Stoneman's cavalry were sent to cut the enemy's communications with Richmond. Of the other three corps, the First, Third and Sixth moved, and took position two miles below Fredericksburg. Early next morning, one division of the Sixth Corps crossed two miles below Fredericksburg, and one division of the

First Corps, the Iron Brigade leading the advance, about one mile further down. The Third Corps was ordered to join General Hooker at Chancellorville, and crossed at United States Ford

About noon of Friday, May 1st, the Fifth and Twelfth Corps were advanced by separate roads towards Fredericksburg, the former on the left, the latter on the right. Heavy firing ensued in about an hour, which continued for some time, extending towards the right wing. Orders were sent by General Hooker for the two columns to fall back slowly, which was done, and everything became quiet till about 4 o'clock, when the enemy appeared in line of battle in an open field, fronting a dense wood on the right of General Hooker, about a mile from Chancellorville. An artillery fire on both sides was kept up all night, when the enemy retired. Intrenchments were thrown up by Hooker's army. On the next day, Saturday, the First Corps, under General Reynolds, crossed at United States Ford and took a position on the right.

The enemy, during the night, were engaged in cutting a road past the Federal pickets on the right, and wagons were seen passing up the road on Saturday. By a reconnoissance next day, it was ascertained that these trains were ordnance wagons and ambulances following a column of troops. It was at once inferred that Jackson was to make a sudden and fierce attack upon the extreme right. To defeat this object, General Sickles was ordered to push forward Birney's division of his corps, which advanced with great vigor, cutting in twain a column of the enemy still moving up the road. General Williams, of Slocum's corps, which had orders to coöperate, then commenced a flank movement which promised great success. Notwithstanding these movements, the enemy, about five o'clock, opened the battle by a terrific musketry fire on the extreme right. The First Division of General Devin, of the Eleventh Corps, was the first assailed, and almost instantly gave way, it being attacked in the front and flanks at the same time. The division finding themselves overpowered, turned and run over and through the division of General Schurz, causing some confusion in the latter, but they soon rallied, and the second line of this division changed front from south to west, and with the assistance of a battery on the left, checked the enemy for a short time, while the first line

of Schurz's division, in connection with Colonel Bushbeck's brigade of General Steinwher's Second Division formed behind this second line, and occupied the rifle pits, receiving the entire shock of the battle, and holding the enemy in check for at least an hour, when the corps behind came to their assistance. For the panic and disaster which occurred in the Eleventh corps, General Schurz was in no way responsible, as General Howard has willingly asserted.

General Hooker sent to General Howard's assistance, the division of General Berry, of the Third Corps, whose artillery, under Captain Best, after a sanguinary contest, checked the advance of the enemy. Generals Sickles and Slocum, were recalled. General Williams' division found a portion of their works occupied by the enemy, and General Sickles found himself cut off on the route by which he had advanced. The communications were, however, established by a night attack, under General Woods. General Hooker was compelled to contract his lines and act on the defensive, protected by breastworks and intrenchments.

During the night, the First Corps, General Reynolds, and the Fifth Corps, General Meade, were transferred to Hooker's right, where they intrenched themselves. The Eleventh Corps was transferred to the old position of the Fifth Corps, and reorganized.

On the next morning, Sunday, the enemy were seen about a mile and a-half from the Chancellorville House, the headquarters of General Hooker. The Federal line was formed by General Berry's division on the right, General Birney's on his left, and Generals Williams and Whipple, supporting. In General Williams' division, the Third Wisconsin was brigaded, and Berdan's Sharpshooters were attached to Whipple's division. The enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers for the purpose of crushing the Federal lines, but the forces of Generals Sickles and Slocum, held them in check. The struggle was desperate, the carnage great—continuing till near nine o'clock, without the slightest intermission, when it lulled for the reason that the ammunition was expended on the Federal side. Bayonets took the place of powder, and the position was held until a fresh supply was received, and orders came to fall back to headquarters, where the contest was continued—the house being burned by a shell from the enemy—until nearly twelve o'clock, midnight, when the musketry

fire ceased. General Hooker contracted his lines still further, acting on the defensive. The enemy attacked next day, but were driven back.

While this was transpiring near Chancellorville, General Sedgwick was operating against the Heights of Fredericksburg, being ordered to march out on the plank road to Chancellorville, until he connected with Hooker's right. The three divisions of the Sixth Corps crossed on the night of the 2d of May, two or three miles below the city. At four o'clock, on the 4th of May, the head of the corps was in motion towards Fredericksburg. It was halted, and the several intrenchments on the heights were assaulted and taken with considerable loss, among others, the forts on what is known as "Marye's Hill," were taken by the gallant Fifth Wisconsin, led by the brave Colonel Thomas S. Allen. The ground in front of this hill, was known as the "Slaughter Pen," General Burnside having lost 6,000 or 7,000 men in the attempt to take these heights in December preceding. The Sixth Corps was immediately sent in pursuit of the enemy, and their captured works were left without protection, and were repossessed by the enemy next day. The advance of the Sixth Corps engaged the enemy about six miles out on the road to Chancellorville. With Howe's division deployed with its left wing to the rear, to confront the enemy who was reoccupying the heights, the army of General Sedgwick spent the night in line of battle, distant about six miles from General Hooker. In the morning the enemy made an advance in strong force, which Sedgwick was unable to check, and he fell back towards Banks' Ford, and on Monday night crossed the Rappahannock. The Fifth Regiment took part in this movement. While these operations were going on, no serious attack was made on General Hooker. They began shelling his trains on Monday, and until Tuesday, a harrassing and annoying fire was kept up. At ten o'clock, P. M., the army commenced crossing the Rappahannock at United States Ford, and was not disturbed by the enemy. The river rose rapidly during the night, and General Lee dared not follow in pursuit. General Hooker's army returned to its original camp opposite Fredericksburg.

General Hooker's loss was 1,512 killed, and 9518 wounded. About twelve hundred of the wounded remained on the battle

field for ten days or more. General Lee sent in a flag of truce stating that his medicine and hospital stores were exhausted. A fresh supply was sent over for the wounded of General Hooker's army. The celebrated "Stonewall Jackson," was wounded in this affair, and died on the 10th of May. He was shot by his own skirmishers, himself and staff being mistaken for Federal officers in the darkness of the night. He was struck by three balls.

The two hostile armies remained confronting each other at Fredericksburg, and for sometime were inactive. Suspicions began to exist that a portion of the rebel army had been sent off from the main body, and was on its way to make another invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania. Reconnoisances were frequently made by the cavalry; among others, one on the 6th of June, which was composed of a cavalry force under General Pleasanton, assisted by Generals Buford and Gregg, and Colonel Duffie. In addition, two small brigades of picked infantry, under General Ames, of the Eleventh Corps, and General Russel, of the Sixth Corps, were detailed to accompany the expedition, and also one battery of artillery to each brigade. The infantry force selected, challenged particular admiration, among others, a portion of the Second and Seventh Wisconsin, under Colonel Robinson, and the Third Wisconsin, with several regiments of other States.

The infantry marched by different routes to the rendezvous. That under General Ames, in which was the Third Wisconsin, crossed, with Pleasonton's cavalry force, at Beverly Ford, where the cavalry became engaged with the enemy, and where the infantry acted as skirmishers. The other infantry force, under General Russel, in which were the Seventh Wisconsin, and two companies, A, and I, of the Second Wisconsin, crossed at Kelly's Ford, with General Gregg's cavalry force, and advanced to Brandy Station, where a severe cavalry fight occurred, after which the force returned and joined Pleasonton's force at Beverly Ford, and soon after reached Bealston Station. In this fight, letters were captured, which indicated that Longstreet's corps had already been sent as an advance guard for the invasion of Pennsylvania or Maryland, moving by the Shenandoah Valley. It also discovered that the enemy was massing his cavalry on the

Upper Rappahannock, and that 250 of them crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry.

The troops detached by General Lee, for the invasion of Pennsylvania, were far advanced towards their destination, before General Hooker was aware of the movement On Saturday, the 13th of June, his army began to move from Falmouth, and the stores at Acquia Creek were removed to Alexandria. On the next day, the last of General Hooker's army left Falmouth, and by night his troops encamped at Dumfries, half-way from Falmouth to Fairfax. General Lee had massed his troops at Culpepper to fall upon the right of General Hooker, and cut his communications with Washington. His design was frustrated by the rapidity of General Hooker's march. On Monday, the army reached the Bull Run battle field. In this position General Hooker was prepared to defend Washington. General Milroy retreated from Winchester on the 15th of June, and General Tyler from Martinsburg.

The advance of General Lee's army, under General Ewell, crossed the Potomac, passed through Williamsport and Hagerstown, and entered Greencastle, Penn., on the 22d of June. On the next day Chambersburg was occupied by General Ewell. General Lee crossed the Potomac into Maryland, near Shepardstown, on the 24th of June. The advance was made in two divisions, one by way of the Harrisburg and Chambersburg Railroad towards Harrisburg, the other from Gettysburg to the Central Railroad to York and Lancaster. Carlisle was reached on Saturday, the 27th, and the advance continued to Kingston, thirteen miles from Harrisburg. On the other line of advance, Gettysburg was occupied by a force from Hagerstown, on the 26th, which force continued on to a point on the Central Railroad, thirty miles south of Harrisburg. York was occupied the same evening. On the same day the advance from Carlisle approached within four miles of Harrisburg, where some skirmishing took place. On the 28th, the rebels demanded of the town of York, $100,000 in Treasury notes, and a large amount of provisions and other supplies. A train of 178 wagons and 1,000 mules were captured a few miles north of Georgetown. Stewart's cavalry were scouting through the country bordering on the

Potomac, some of them penetrating to Silver Spring, on the Seventh Street road, near Washington.

On the 28th of June, General Lee, ordered his forces to concentrate at Gettysburg. General Hooker's army had advanced as far as Frederick, Maryland, on the 27th of June, when that General was served with an order to transfer the command of the army to General Meade, of the Fifth Corps, and to report himself at Baltimore. The change caused great surprise to the public as well as the army.

General Meade's first business, after being placed in command of the army, was to ascertain the position and strength of the different corps, and to bring up the cavalry which had beer covering the rear of the army in its passage over the Potomac. General French, commanding at Harper's Ferry, was ordered to move with 7,000 men, and occupy Frederick, Maryland, and with the balance of his force, about 4,000, to remove and escort the public property to Washington.

The army was put in motion on the 29th, and on the 30th three corps, the First, Third, and Eleventh, were at Emmetsburg. The right wing was at Manchester. General Buford having reported the enemy's appearance on the Cashtown road, near Gettysburg, General Reynolds was directed to occupy that town.

General Meade's force, consisted of the First Corps, under General Reynolds, in which was the "Iron Brigade," under General Meredith, in Wadsworth's division, and a brigade commanded by Colonel Cutler, of the Sixth Wisconsin; the Second Corps, General Hancock; Third Corps, General Sickles, to which Berdan's regiment of Sharpshooters was attached; the Fifth Corps, General Sykes; Sixth Corps, General Sedgwick, in which the Fifth Regiment was brigaded; Eleventh Corps, General Howard, in which the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin was located; and the Twelfth Corps, General Slocum, in which the Third Wisconsin was brigaded in the division of General Williams.

Gettysburg, which was destined to become historically famous, is a town of about three thousand inhabitants, the county seat of Adams County, Pennsylvania, possessing no particular attractions of itself, except that quiet plainness which characterizes most of the towns of Pennsylvania. Several important roads diverge from this point. A mile south of the town is Cemetery

Hill, the termination of an important ridge running two or three miles in a southerly direction, and terminating in an isolated knoll called Round Top. Cemetery Hill, and the adjacent ridge as far south as Round Top, was the position of the National army after the first day's fight at Gettysburg. A little to the northwest of the town of Gettysburg, near the Chambersburg road, is a Seminary, on a ridge called Oak Ridge, which runs in a north and south direction, and terminates opposite the Round Top, which we have described as the most southern spur of the Cemetery Ridge.

Roads enter Gettysburg, from all the points of the compass, centering in the town. The rebel force entered by the roads from the north, northeast, and northwest, while the Union forces reached Gettysburg, the First and Eleventh corps, by the Emmettsburg road, from the southwest, the Second and Twelfth corps, from the south, by the Taneytown road, which was also the route of the Third and Fifth corps. The Sixth Corps, on Thursday, came up on the road from Westminster, from the southeast.

In pursuance of the order to occupy Gettysburg, General Reynolds marched on the 1st of July, and arrived about ten o'clock, where he found Buford's cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, who was posted on a ridge on the west side of Willoughby's Run, near the Cashtown road. The First Corps entered the town, and turned to the northwest, and marched out by the Seminary, on the Cashtown road, where they found Heth's division of rebels advancing and driving Buford's cavalry. General Wadsworth's division was in the advance, and without a moment's delay, it was deployed into line of battle on the double quick, and attacked the enemy with great vigor. The Second Wisconsin, under Colonel Fairchild, leading the brigade, opened the battle on the enemy's centre, receiving a deadly fire, which caused great havoc in their ranks. The enemy came on in overwhelming numbers, and gradually pressed the First Corps until crowding the right centre too rashly, a movement of the left centre upon the flank of the enemy, resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners, among them, General Archer. This checked the enemy's advance. When the attack commenced, General Reynolds sent a courier to the Eleventh Corps,

General Howard, which was about eleven miles from Gettysburg, to hurry it up. General Howard put his men at the quick step, and arrived on the field about noon. The enemy being repulsed, General Reynolds went forward with his corps, driving the enemy to the ridge on the opposite side of the valley, suffering severely from the enemy's fire, and occupied the position lately held by the rebels, which was a ridge to the west of, and nearly parallel with the Seminary ridge. General Reynolds advanced to reconnoitre, when he was mortally wounded by a rebel sharpshooter, and died shortly after.

General Howard, on his arrival, assumed command on the field while General Schurz took command of the Eleventh Corps. General Doubleday temporarily commanded the First Corps until General Meade appointed General Newton to that duty. The First Corps had held the whole of the rebel force at bay until about one o'clock, when the first and third divisions of the Eleventh Corps were sent to the aid of the First Corps, taking position on its right, while the division of General Steinwher, with three batteries, was sent to occupy Cemetery Hill, to the south of the town. About 2.30, P. M., the enemy being reinforced by General Jackson's old corps, under Early and Rhodes, advanced across the valley in line of battle. In overpowering numbers they attacked the right, where the Eleventh Corps was posted. A stout resistance was made, but the advantages were all on the side of the rebel's "heavy battalions," and the line was forced to retire, which was done with deliberation, and without confusion, until the town was reached. A heavy enfilading fire swept the streets, and in attempting to protect themselves from this, the Eleventh became confused, and a temporary panic ensued, but they were rallied around the second division on Cemetery Hill, and reorganized. The left, which was composed of the exhausted veterans of the First Corps, was attacked by the combined corps of Hill and Ewell, pouring in the most terrific fire, which it was impossible for flesh and blood to stand. The right of the corps slowly gave way, the centre, under Wadsworth, held on a while longer, being supported by three regiments from Doubleday's division. But further resistance to the fierce attacks of the greatly superior force of the enemy was useless. The Eleventh had left the right of the First Corps exposed which

compelled Robinson's division of the First, to fall back, by which Wadsworth was exposed on the flank. Doubleday's division on the left, was also overrun and fell back. With only Wadsworth's division confronting them, the rebels poured round both flanks and in front. To save itself from annihilation, the division, slowly and sullenly fell back, through the town to Cemetery Hill; the First Corps occupying position on the east side of the point of the hill, the Eleventh Corps adjoining it on the west side of the point. The enemy made a slight attack on the right flank, where the First Corps was posted, which was repulsed, and the enemy desisted from further attack that day. We here remind the reader that the First and Eleventh Corps was all of Meade's army which engaged in the first day's fight, except Buford's cavalry. The Twelfth Corps, and part of the Third, arrived on the ground about seven o'clock in the evening, and took position, the Twelfth on the right of the First Corps, the Third Corps on the left of the Eleventh.

General Meade had sent General Hancock to represent him on the field, from whose reports, he became satisfied that the enemy designed to support the attack already made, by his whole army. He therefore ordered forward the other Corps of his army, and himself appeared on the field at one o'clock on the morning of the 2d. About 7, A. M., the Second and Fifth Corps, with the rest of the Third, arrived. The Second was posted to the left of the Eleventh, and the Third to the left of the Second, while the Fifth was held in reserve until the arrival of the Sixth, which did not come up until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

We have before stated that the ridge on which the Seminary was located, ran in a southerly direction, continuing parallel to the Cemetery Ridge. On this continuation of the ridge, the enemy had arrayed his forces in the front of the army of General Meade. A valley, one and a half miles in width, lay between the two armies.

On the arrival of the Sixth Corps, in which the Fifth Wisconsin was brigaded, the Fifth Corps was posted on the extreme left, and the Sixth Corps occupied its position in the reserve, having marched thirty-two miles from nine o'clock the night

before. Along the ridge from Cemetery Hill, southward, General Meade posted his artillery, consisting of about one hundred guns.

The enemy were posted on the ridge, running parallel to Cemetery Ridge, west of Meade's position, as follows: General Longstreet's Corps, opposite General Meade's extreme left, extending north, first Hood's division forming Longstreet's right, then McLaws, and then Pickett's division; Hill's Corps joined Longstreet, with the division of Anderson, Prender, and Heth, who occupied the extreme left of the rebel line. Ewell's corps was posted in Gettysburg, in the front and on the right flank of General Meade, confronting the Eleventh, First, and Twelfth corps.

The enemy made a vigorous assault about 3 o'clock, P. M., of Thursday, on General Meade's left and centre. Opening with a heavy fire of artillery, General Longstreet sent forward his corps to the assault of General Sickles' position on an eminence, in advance of the line near Little Round Top. The Third Corps stood the shock nobly, and were soon reinforced by troops from the Second and Twelfth corps, and by the Fifth Corps. Round Top was occupied by a portion of the Fifth Corps. The enemy made desperate attempts to take the position, and thus turn Meade's left flank, but were repulsed. General Sickles' corps fell back from its advanced position and reformed on the original line. The Sixth Corps, and parts of the First and Second corps, were brought up at different periods, and succeeded with the gallant Fifth Corps, in repulsing the assaults of the enemy, who retired in confusion and disorder, about sunset. About 8, P. M., an assault was made on the Eleventh Corps, which was repelled with the assistance of troops from the First and Second Corps. The Twelfth Corps on the right of Cemetery Hill, had been weakened by the withdrawal of Geary's division to assist at the left. This was taken advantage of by the enemy who occupied part of the line.

At daylight, on the morning of the 3d, General Geary returned, and with General Williams' division, attacked the enemy, drove him back, and reoccupied his former position. The contest was continued all the morning at this point, and a brigade from the Sixth Corps coming to the aid of the Twelfth, inflicted severe

losses on the enemy. Other parts of General Meade's line remained quiet until about 1, P. M., when the enemy opened with 125 guns, playing upon the centre and left. General Meade replied with all his guns on the ridge. For two hours this artillery duel continued, when General Meade's guns slacking fire, the enemy's infantry were seen massing for an advance on the left and centre. The assault was directed principally against the Second Corps, and was met with great firmness by that corps, supported by a division and brigade of the First Corps. This terminated the battle, the enemy retiring to his lines, leaving the field covered with his killed and wounded, and numerous prisoners in the hands of General Meade. Generals Hancock, Sickles, and Gibbon, were all severely wounded at this sanguinary battle.

Buford's cavalry had been sent to Westminster to refit and guard trains. Kilpatrick's corps was occupied on General Meade's left on the Emmetsburg Road, in protecting the left flank, while General Gregg engaged the enemy on the right.

On the 4th, both armies engaged in burying their dead and caring for the wounded, the enemy sending many of his wounded to Hagerstown. In the afternoon, their artillery and wagon trains commenced moving in that direction, and at dark their whole army was in motion on the road to Fairfield, crossing South Mountain to Waterloo Gap. Lee reached Hagerstown on the 6th, and on the 7th, Meade reached Funkstown, within six miles of Lee. Lee proceeded to Williamsport, and took position, but on Meade's advancing, crossed the Potomac on the 14th of July, and marched up the Shenandoah Valley, and, by the way of Strasburg, retired, and took position with his army on the Rappahannock, about the last of July. General Meade pursued by a flank movement on the east side of the Blue Ridge, keeping the enemy to the west of the Rappahannock, and halting his army at Warrenton on the 25th of July.

No other operations of importance, in which Wisconsin regiments were engaged, occurred in the Army of the Potomac until about the middle of October.

Soon after the battle of Gettysburg, the Third and Fifth Wisconsin Regiments were sent to New York City, to assist the United States Provost Marshals in the execution of the draft.

They returned in October to the Army of the Potomac. The War Department had assigned the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, under General Hooker, to the aid of General Rosecrans in Tennessee. The Third and Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Regiments being located in these two corps, were thus transferred to the Central Department.

After the battle of Gettysburg, General Lee, with his army, retired to the vicinity of Orange Court House, where he remained quietly until about the 1st of September. About this time, General Rosecrans was preparing for an attack on Chattanooga. He was confronting the rebel General Bragg at that point. Determined to crush Rosecrans, if possible, the rebel forces were concentrated under Bragg. The army which had been paroled by Grant at Vicksburg, was declared exchanged by the Confederate Government, and were again marshalled to fight our forces in Georgia. In order to still further strengthen General Bragg, Lee had sent Longstreet's corps from the Army of the Potomac. The army of Grant and Sherman could not reach Rosecrans in time, and the War Department sent the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under General Hooker; to reinforce and keep open Rosecrans' communications. They did not reach him in time to take part in the battle of Chicamauga.

With a view to still further aid their operations at Chattanooga, General Lee assumed a threatening attitude against General Meade, and manœuvered to turn his left flank at Culpepper Court House. His main object was to keep Meade's forces employed, so that no more reinforcements could be sent to Rosecrans. Lee's forward movement began on the 8th day of October.

Proceeding by way of Madison Court House, the corps of A. P. Hill and Ewell advanced towards Culpepper, from which General Meade fell back along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. On the 12th, General Lee advanced in two columns, with the design of intercepting General Meade's retreat. Attempting to cross the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs, the Federal troops disputed his passage. On the arrival of his main force, they fell back. On the next day, General Lee's columns united at Warrenton, where they halted, and next

day a portion of his army moved towards Bristoe Station, by way of New Baltimore, the rest proceeding to the same point, by the way of Auburn and Greenwich. A skirmish occurred near the latter place. General Meade's retreat was conducted on direct parallel roads, while the enemy pursued a circuitous route, and were thus unable to cut off his retreat. General Meade's rear guard, being the Second Corps, under General Warren, reached Bristoe's Station about noon on the 14th, where it was attacked by General Hill. After a sharp struggle of several hours, the enemy were repulsed with a severe loss. Retaining the position a short time, the Second Corps fell back across Broad Run. General Meade now fortified his position beyond Bull Run, extending his line toward the Little River turnpike. The enemy ceased his advance, and on the 18th, after destroying the railroad from Cub Run to the Rappahannock, retreated to the line of that river, leaving his cavalry in front of General Meade. On the 19th, General Meade's cavalry advanced until an attack was made on their flank by General Fitz Hugh Lee, near Buckland's Mills. Meade's cavalry retired to near Haymarket, where the infantry came to the support of the cavalry, and succeeded in driving back the cavalry force of the enemy. The "Iron Brigade" took part in this affair.

At Rappahannock Station, on the 7th of November, Generals French and Sedgwick attacked the enemy in his entrenchments, capturing several redoubts, guns, battle flags, and two thousand prisoners. In this encounter, the Fifth Wisconsin gallantly assaulted the works with the same regiments which accompanied it to the assault of Marye's Hill in the preceding May. An unsuccessful attack was made upon the enemy at Mine Run in November. This closed the campaign of 1863. That of 1864 was destined to open under new auspices.

The headquarters of General Meade, in command of the Army of the Potomac, was near Culpepper Court House. This position was occupied until May, 1864. On the 12th of March, General Grant was appointed Lieutenant General, and assigned to the command of all the armies of the United States. He announced his headquarters to be with the Army of the Potomac. By order of the War Department, on the 23d of March, the Army of the Potomac was reduced to three

corps, viz., the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps. The troops belonging to the First and Third Corps were distributed among the other corps. The Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps were each consolidated into four divisions. To each corps was assigned eight batteries. This reduction of the number of corps was occasioned by the reduced strength of nearly all the regiments serving in the army. The month of April was spent in reorganization.

At this time, the Second, Sixth and Seventh Regiments of the Iron Brigade, and the Fifth Wisconsin, and Company G of the Sharpshooters, were the only Wisconsin organizations in the Army of the Potomac. In May, the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin reported for duty, and in June, eight companies of the Thirty-seventh and four companies of the Thirty-eighth reported for duty in the Army of the Potomac. The two last regiments were subsequently filled up.

In the reorganization of the army, the "Iron Brigade" was designated as the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps. Brigadier General J. S. Wadsworth was appointed Division Commander, and Major General Warren commanded the Fifth Corps. The Fifth Regiment was in the Third Brigade, First Division, General H. G. Wright, in the Sixth Corps, under General Sedgwick. The Thirty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Haskell, was placed in the First Brigade, General Webb, Second Division, General Gibbon, Second Corps, General Hancock. The Ninth Corps, under General Burnside, joined the Army of the Potomac at Culpepper, on the 24th of April. The Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, under Major Kershaw, reported to General Burnside on the 10th of June, and was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division. About the same time, the battalion of the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of the Ninth Corps. These three Wisconsin regiments joined the army during its progress from the Wilderness to the James River. The Berdan Sharpshooters, in which was the Wisconsin company, were attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Second Army Corps.

A short statement of the plan of the campaign by General Grant will enable the reader to understand the reasons of certain movements. General Sigel was to move up the Shenandoah

Valley to gain possession of the Virginia Central Railroad, and hold Lynchburg, thus cutting off Lee's source of supplies from the west. Other operations in West Virginia were for the same general object, viz., to cripple Lee in regard to supplies for his army. General Butler, in command of the Army of the James, was, if possible, to capture Petersburg to the south of Richmond. By holding this point and Lynchburg, all Southern connection would be cut off from Richmond. The grand leading object of General Grant was to destroy or capture the rebel army, considering it to be the soul and life of the Confederacy.

On the 3d of May, General Meade issued a spirited address to his army, and on the 4th, camp was broken up, and with six days rations, the army was put in motion, in light marching order. The three corps crossed the Rappahannock on the same day, and at night, encamped—the Second on the Chancellorville battle field; the Fifth at the old Wilderness Tavern; the Sixth at the latter place and at Germania Ford.

The Confederate army consisted of three corps, under Generals Longstreet, A. P. Hill and Ewell, and occupied a position around Orange Court House, south of Culpepper. General Grant's plan was to follow a line nearly corresponding to the route of the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad. This would endanger Lee's communications, and that General determined to give General Grant battle, and accordingly his three corps were placed so as to confront the army of General Grant.

Early on the morning of the 5th of May, General Grant's forces began to move, the Fifth Corps, General Warren, advancing five miles to Parker's store. The Sixth Corps, General Sedgwick, followed and assumed position on Warren's right. The Second Corps, General Hancock, taking to his left. The center was a little in the advance when the battle began. General Griffin advanced with the First Division of the Fifth Corps about a mile when he came in contact with General Ewell. A sharp engagement ensued, when he was driven back to the line of battle. The Fourth Division, General Wadsworth, and Second, General Robinson, now advanced, relieving General Griffin, and holding the enemy in check. A gap having been made between Hancock and Warren, the enemy attempted to take

advantage, when a severe action occurred, lasting till late in the night, when the enemy were compelled to desist, failing in their object.

On the right, General Sedgwick was attacked in the afternoon, the enemy making a desperate effort to turn his right. General Burnside had come on to the field with his corps, and he was sent to assist General Sedgwick. The enemy was repulsed, but the attack was resumed near nightfall, and continued for two hours after dark. General Grant's line continued the same as when the battle commenced, stretching northwest and southeast, thus fully protecting his communications and supplies at Germania Ford.

During the night, both armies threw up slight barricades or earthworks. The battle on the 6th of May, was a series of fierce attacks made on each side. The engagement became general about 6 o'clock, A. M. The ground between the two armies was fought over several times, the combatants driving each other in turn from the opposite line of rifle pits. The enemy tried to break though the different corps, but were frustrated by the closing of the gaps by the Ninth Corps. The enemy massed his forces, and hurled them against the Second Corps of Hancock with such vigor as to nearly overcome them. Burnside's corps reinforced Hancock, and the enemy were checked. About noon, General Wadsworth, commanding the Fourth Division, was shot in the forehead, and killed, and General Cutler, of Wisconsin, took command of General Wadsworth's division. In the afternoon, the attack on the Second and Fifth Corps was renewed with great fury, and the enemy succeeded in driving in one of Hancock's divisions and rushed into the gap, but were repulsed, with great slaughter. Towards night, an assault was made on the brigades of Generals Seymour and Shaler, of the Third Division of the Second Corps. They were overwhelmed, and their commanders captured. The whole right wing was now in peril, but General Sedgwick rallied the Sixth Corps, and held his troops, saving the army from threatened destruction. The enemy retired in the darkness. The lines remained nearly the same, the intervening space being occupied by the dead and wounded.

On the afternoon of the 7th of May, General Lee withdrew his forces in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House. At dark, the Second Corps, General Hancock, moved by way of Brock's Road, followed by the Fifth Corps. The Sixth and Ninth Corps moved by the old Chancellorville Road, and arrived on the field near Spottsylvania at noon on Sunday. The Fifth Corps arrived within three miles of Spottsylvania on Saturday night, where they then came upon the enemy behind earthworks near Alsop's Farm, and fought them several hours, holding their ground until a brigade of the Sixth Corps came to their aid, when the enemy were driven from the position.

Monday, the 9th of May, was comparatively quiet, with some cannonading and skirmishing, but no general battle. While superintending the mounting of artillery, General Sedgwick was killed by a sharpshooter. On General Sedgwick's death, General Wright assumed command of the Sixth Corps. General Warren, with the Fifth Corps, occupied the center. General Hancock's Second Corps on the right, and the Sixth Corps, late Sedgwick's, occupied the left, under General Wright. Towards night, General Grant ordered another advance on the enemy. Hancock's corps crossed to the south bank of the Po River. A severe fight ensued; the enemy held Spottsylvania Court House, and General Hancock retired his corps.

On Tuesday, the 10th, Grant's line occupied substantially the same position as the day before, stretching about six miles on the north bank of the Po, taking the general form of a crescent. The enemy held Spottsylvania and the region north of the Court House. The conflict opened with a terrific fire of artillery, which was incessant during the forenoon. A vigorous attack was made by the Fifth Corps and two divisions of the Second Corps on General Lee's center. In these charges, General Grant's losses were very severe. Near the close of the day, an energetic assault was made along the whole line, in which the enemy's works were scaled, and over a thousand prisoners taken, with several guns, by a brigade of the Sixth Corps.

Nothing important occurred on the 11th. A plan was formed to assault the enemy's left on the next morning, and the position of the Second Corps was changed during the night, from the extreme right to the left.

At dawn, on the 12th of May, a dense fog enveloped the country, under cover of which the Second Corps advanced to the enemy's lines, reaching his intrenchments, and with loud cheers, the command leaped over them and dashed among the astonished enemy, compelling their surrender in mass. A whole division was thus surprised and taken prisoners. The second line of rifle pits was stormed and wrested from the enemy. A cannonade now commenced, and the whole line advanced to the support of the Second Corps. The enemy endeavored to recover their lost works, and for three hours kept up a terrible fight, but about noon they abandoned the attempt. The advance of the Second Corps was checked, and the enemy's position was found to be impregnable. Meade now sought to turn the enemy's right. Every inch of ground was fought for, and the bloody contest continued till darkness closed upon the fearful scene.

On the 14th, continual skirmishing and artillery fire was kept up, and Grant's army occupied itself in throwing up earthworks. Rain began to fall, which impeded military operations, and no important movement took place on the 15th, 16th, or 17th of May. On the 18th, two lines of the enemy's rifle pits were carried, but were afterwards abandoned. On the 18th of May the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, under Colonel Haskell, reported for duty, and was assigned to General Gibbon's division of the Second Corps.

On the 19th, Ewell attempted to turn Grant's right in order to cover General Lee's withdrawal to the North Anna, which was two day's march from Spottsylvania.

On the night of the 20th, the cavalry was put in motion towards Guiness' Station, as the advance of the army in its next movement towards Richmond. During the 21st, the whole army was in motion. The advance reached North Anna river on the 22d. The Fifth Corps arrived by the telegraph road in the neighborhood of the Jericho Mills. The Second Corps arrived during the afternoon, and took position on the left of the Fifth. Here the enemy opposing the crossing of the river, a bridge in front of the Second Corps became the subject of contest. The enemy were finally driven from the earthwork which commanded the bridge, and the Second Corps crossed the river next morning. The Fifth effected a crossing at Jericho Ford, on the

afternoon of the 23d, and threw up slight breastworks. They were soon after attacked by a heavy force of the enemy, which was repulsed by the Fifth Corps, after suffering a loss of five hundred men. The Sixth and Ninth corps arrived, and the whole army crossed the river, and considerable skirmishing took place along the whole line, with a loss of about five hundred. Here General Sheridan's cavalry force reached General Grant's army from the James River.

On the 25th, the enemy were found within two miles of General Grant's position. He was very strongly posted, and it would require a great sacrifice of life to drive him from the position. General Grant, therefore, determined on a new movement. A strong cavalry demonstration was made on the enemy's position, on the evening of the 26th. While his attention was thus occupied, the several corps of General Grant recrossed the river, and moved easterly for the Pamunkey River, the rear protected by General Hancock's corps. At 10, A. M., on the 27th, Hanovertown, on the Pamunkey, was reached. This place is fifteen miles from Richmond, and sixteen miles from the White House. To the last named place, General Grant changed his base of supplies. In the course of next day, the crossing of the river was secured. The whole army was across the Pamunkey on the 29th, and on the 30th, General Lee was found in force on the Mechanicsville road, south of Tolopatomy Creek, with his right resting on Shady Grove. The Sixth Corps was on the right of Grant's army, the Second Corps formed the right centre, and the Fifth Corps the left centre, the Ninth Corps occupied the left. About 5, P. M., the Fifth Corps was attacked, the enemy attempting to turn its flank. Timely reinforcements prevented it. A sharp engagement followed, and the enemy were forced to return. General Hancock captured the enemy's rifle pits and held them all night. General Warren held his position near Mechanicsville.

On Tuesday, the 31st of May, the army of General Grant was further reinforced by the Eighteenth Corps, under General Smith. The Nineteenth Wisconsin was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division of this Corps. The headquarters of General Grant were about five miles from Hanover Court House. In front, line of battle extended, the Sixth Corps on the right,

next the Second Corps, next the Ninth Corps, and the Fifth Corps on the left. Firing continued through the day. At night the Sixth Corps was sent to Cold Harbor. It formed on the Gaines Mill road. The Eighteenth Corps arrived and joined the Sixth Corps on the 1st of June. The object of this movement, was to prevent General Hoke's division of rebels from taking possession of Cold Harbor. He had repulsed General Sheridan, and had been reinforced. The Eighteenth charged and took the enemy's first line of rifle pits, which the enemy attempted, during the night, to recover, but in vain. The result of this days' fighting, was the complete occupation and holding of Cold Harbor.

An attempt was made on the 2d of June, to push the enemy across the Chickahominy, and to secure a place to ford that stream. The Second Corps was changed to the extreme left The attack was delayed by the rain, but took place on Friday, the 3d of June. The whole line was engaged, but the brunt of the battle was borne by the Second Corps, General Hancock. Barlow and Gibbon's divisions, fought splendidly, and were temporarily in possession of the enemy's position, but their second line was massed and hurled against them, and overwhelmed and drove back those divisions. Intrenching themselves, they remained through the day. The Eighteenth and Sixth, were similarly repulsed, and fell back and intrenched. The Fifth and Ninth corps, were not so severely handled, as the enemy had massed his forces on his right. All efforts to cross the Chickahominy at that point, were repelled. In this battle, Colonel Haskell, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, was killed. The positions gained, were held, and the next day temporary breastworks were erected. A fierce attack on the Second, Eighteenth, and Sixth Corps, was repulsed on the 4th of June.

During the 5th and 6th of June, the lines remained the same, except that the Fifth Corps was withdrawn to the rear, and the Ninth Corps transferred to its place in the line. An attack on Smyth's brigade, of Gibbon's division, Second Corps, was successfully repelled. New earthworks were built along the Chickahominy, the enemy erecting works parallel to them. On the 7th, an attack on the Ninth Corps was repelled. The divisions of Generals Griffin and Cutler, of the Fifth Corps, drove the

enemy from Sumner's bridge, across the Chickahominy, but were unable to hold the bridge, as it was commanded by the enemy's artillery.

During the succeeding four days, affairs remained about the same. Intrenching was continued, and an advance was made to Bottom bridge, next below the railroad crossing of the Chickahominy. The enemy confronted the advance, and fortified at the bridge. On Friday, the destruction of the railroad to White House, was begun, preparatory to a change of base to James River.

On Sunday night, June 12th, the army began its march towards the James River. The Second and Fifth Corps, crossed at Long Bridge, six or seven miles below Bottom Bridge, which was commanded by the enemy's artillery, and could not be crossed. These two corps marched to Wilcox's wharf, on James River. The Sixth and Ninth corps, crossed at Jones' bridge, below Long Bridge, and marched to Charles City Court House. The Eighteenth Corps marched to the White House, and embarked on transports, and proceeded to Bermuda Hundred. On Wednesday, the entire army of General Grant was transferred to the south side of James River. The whole movement was attended with some skirmishing, and the loss of about four hundred men.

An attempt had been made to capture Petersburg, by forces under General Gilmore, and a cavalry force under General Kautz. The movement commenced on the 8th of June. General Gilmore advanced within two miles of the city, and drove in the enemy's skirmishers. On arriving near enough to examine the fortifications, General Gilmore found them too strong for his force to attempt an assault, and accordingly withdrew, and returned to camp. In the meantime, General Kautz had forced the enemy's intrenchments, and reached the streets of the city, and was sharply engaged. The withdrawal of Gilmore, permitted the enemy to concentrate on General Kautz, who was forced to retire. The Fourth Wisconsin Battery was attached to Kautz's division, having been converted into Horse Artillery.

Petersburg is situated on the south bank of the Appomattox River, twenty miles south of Richmond, and ten miles from City Point, on James River. The city was defended by a series of

strong earthworks, consisting of square redoubts, and well established and commanding rifle trenches. Petersburg was destined to be the strong point of all the military operations around Richmond, as it proved to be the key of the enemy's position, and its surrender, finally, involved the destruction of the Southern Confederacy.

On the 15th of June, it was ascertained that General Hill's Corps occupied the region southeast of Richmond, in strong force. The Eighteenth Corps arrived from White House, and marched, on the 15th, to Petersburg, crossing the Appomattox on a pontoon bridge, on nearly the same route taken by General Gilmore. General Hink's colored troops, captured a row of rifle pits, and two twelve pounders. In the afternoon line of battle was formed in front of the outer intrenchments and an assault was made about sunset. Advancing under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy, the entire range of rifle pits were swept with great gallantry. The enemy deserted their works, losing sixteen guns, a battle-flag, and three hundred prisoners. The Nineteenth Wisconsin took part in this assault. The position was held, but no further advance was made. The enemy's force was small, but was heavily reinforced before the arrival of the corps of General Grant. The Second corps arrived, and occupied the captured intrenchments, the other corps coming up during the night.

On the morning of the 16th, General Birney, of the Second Corps, carried a redoubt on his left. The intrenchments of the enemy ran in a semi-circle from the river on the north to the river on the south, and the north end was strengthened by batteries on the opposite bank of the Appomattox River. In the afternoon a line of battle was formed with the Eighteenth Corps, General Smith, on the right, the Second Corps, under General Birney, in the Centre, and the Ninth, General Burnside, on the left. An attack was made about six o'clock. The assault did not result in any permanent advantage, and was abandoned after continuing three hours.

The assault was renewed on Friday morning, June 17th, by General Patten's division of the Ninth Corps. Two of his brigades, under Generals Curtin and Griffin, carried the works in the front, capturing six guns, sixteen officers, and four hundred

men, with a loss of five hundred men. Patten's division was, in the afternoon, relieved by General Ledlie's division. This division also succeeded in carrying and holding the enemy's breastworks in their front, until about 9, P. M., when massing their forces by desperate efforts, General Ledlie was obliged to relinquish his dearly bought success, having lost a thousand men. The rest of the line accomplished nothing decisive.

A renewal of the assault was designed next morning, but it was found that the enemy had retired to his inner line of works. This destroyed the plan of operations agreed on. At noon, the Second, Fifth, and Ninth corps, were ordered to advance. An assaulting column of three brigades of the Second Corps, was sent forward, while the rest of the corps threw out skirmishers to attract the enemy's attention. The assaulting column was received with such a desperate enfilading fire from the enemy's left, that they retired before reaching the breastworks, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. A second storming party in the afternoon, met the same repulse. The works assaulted were near the Petersburg and City Point Railroad. The Ninth Corps were skirmishing during the day. The Fifth Corps advanced against the works on the south side of the Norfolk Railroad with partial success. The result of the day was disastrous.

On the 19th and 20th of June, no important results were obtained.

On Tuesday, the 21st, a movement was made to destroy the railroad from Petersburg to Weldon. The Second Corps supported by a division, from each of the Fifth and Sixth corps, was marched in a southerly direction, and found the enemy in strong position at Davis' Farm, three miles below Petersburg, and one mile from the railroad. It was not deemed advisable to make a general attack, and the force retired to their former position for the night.

Early next morning, June 22d, the movement against Weldon Railroad, was resumed. The object was to destroy the railroad, General Wilson's cavalry being sent ten miles further south for that purpose. The Second and Sixth corps, and Griffin's division of the Fifth Corps, were engaged in the movement. In an advance against the enemy's works, each corps was to protect its

own flanks. As they closed on the enemy, gaps occurred between the corps, which was taken advantage of by the enemy, who threw General Mahone's division into an interval on General Barlow's flank, which was immediately rolled up, and a large number made prisoners. Barlow's disaster uncovered General Mott's flank, who was compelled to fall back, thus in turn exposing the flank of General Gibbon's division. The enemy took possession of Mott's intrenchments, and thus pressed General Gibbon's division in front and rear. Several regiments were captured before the enemy was checked. The broken corps were soon rallied, and a new line formed, and further attacks of the enemy repulsed. The left flank of the Sixth Corps was also driven back. General Meade afterwards rallied the two corps, and ordering an advance, the Sixth recovered its former line, and the Second part of its line, and intrenched for the night. At daylight, the enemy were strongly intrenched before the Weldon railroad. The loss for the day, was two thousand prisoners, four guns, and some colors.

On the 23d, General Wright, of the Sixth Corps, moved out to the extreme left, and finding no enemy, sent out a reconnoitering force to the railroad, who cut the telegraph. Three Vermont regiments were sent to hold the road, when the enemy attacked them on the flank, and drove them back on the main body, and made a general attack. The line was withdrawn at night, to the breastworks.

No important movements in the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, or Eighteenth corps, in which the Wisconsin regiments were located, took place on the 24th and 25th of June. On the 29th of June, the Sixth Corps was sent to Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, to render assistance to Wilson's cavalry force, who had been sent to the Danville Railroad, to destroy it. Here they remained until the 11th of July, when the Sixth Corps departed for Washington, to defend that city against a force sent there by General Lee. No movements of importance, were made before Petersburg for several days, excepting the artillery fire.

About the 1st of July, General Lee, finding himself able to spare part of his force before Petersburg, and that the army of General Hunter, the successor of General Sigel, sent to operate

against Lynchburg, had retired to West Virginia, leaving the Shenandoah Valley open for his operations, detached a portion of his troops for the invasion of Maryland, hoping thereby, to compel the recall of some of General Grant's force for the defence of Washington.

The enemy advanced, and crossed the Potomac, at Hagerstown, on the 3d of July. On the 7th, after skirmishing with the enemy, near Frederick, Md., the Federal troops, at Hagerstown, retired to Chambersburg. General Wallace was put in command of the troops in Maryland, and advanced against the enemy at Monocacy, when his skirmishers were driven back. On the 9th of July, the enemy advanced against him, on the east bank of the Monocacy, and drove him back towards Ellicott's Mills. This disaster created great panic at Washington, and through the Northern States. Washington appeared to be in imminent peril, and reinforcements were hurried forward. The Nineteenth Corps, on its way from New Orleans, to reinforce General Grant, was sent to Washington, and the Sixth Corps, General Wright, was sent from Grant's lines, before Petersburg. The enemy's cavalry appeared within six miles of Baltimore, then turning south, they joined their command near Washington. The enemy appeared before Fort Stevens, on the Seventh Street road, just north of Washington. Here their Sharpshooters became very annoying, and a brigade of the Veteran Reserve Corps was sent, which encountered the enemy and drove them off, leaving about a hundred dead and wounded on the field. On their retreat, they were followed by General Wright, with the Sixth Corps, and one division of the Nineteenth. Following them across the Potomac, General Wright had an engagement with the retreating enemy, near Snicker's Gap. Soon after, General Wright abandoned further pursuit, and returned to Washington. The rebel force was under the command of General Early.

The enemy made incursions from the west bank of the Potomac, into Pennsylvania, burning Chambersburg, and committing other depredations. He also defeated General Crook, at Winchester, and compelled him to cross into Maryland. On hearing of the defeat of General Crook, the Sixth Corps, General Wright, started on the 26th of July, and reached Halltown,

three miles from Harper's Ferry, with orders to march in pursuit of General Early, in Pennsylvania.

The result of operations in Maryland and Pennsylvania, secured the organization of a force under General Sheridan for the defence of the Shenandoah Valley, consisting of the Sixth Corps, and Nineteenth Corps, General Crook's division of infantry, and cavalry under General Torbert, and four brigades of Hunter's cavalry. The Sixth Corps, in which the Fifth Wisconsin (reorganized) was brigaded, remained in service, under General Sheridan, in the valley until about the first of December, when it rejoined the army before Petersburg.

During these operations in Maryland, the army of General Grant remained comparatively quiet before Petersburg. The firing being principally on the right and centre, where General Grant's lines were pushed steadily forward, the enemy's batteries, and also the city, were pertinaciously shelled.

In the latter part of July, General Grant's lines extended a distance of twenty miles. The Second Corps was transferred from the trenches before Petersburg to the north side of the James River, about the 27th of July. Line of battle was formed with Sheridan's cavalry on the extreme right, the Second Corps next, at Strawberry Plains, a brigade of the Nineteenth on its left, and General Foster on the extreme left. The position of the enemy was in front of the Second Corps, occupying rifle pits, defended by one battery. The Second Corps advanced upon them, and General Miles' brigade, under cover, flanked the whole position under a brisk charge. The enemy retreated, losing their guns and some prisoners. A cavalry battle took place the next day. Four hundred supply wagons were sent across the pontoon bridge, apparently for an advance on Malvern Hill. A considerable force was sent by the enemy, from Petersburg, to oppose any advance. After this transfer of troops by the enemy, the Second Corps and the cavalry very quietly returned to Petersburg. This move was made to decoy the forces of the enemy from Petersburg, in order to explode a mine under one of the enemy's heaviest works.

The plan was to explode the mine, and immediately after open a cannonading from every gun on the lines. Under cover of this fire a storming party was to rush through the gap made by the

explosion, and endeavor to carry the enemy's position on the hill beyond. Nearly a hundred heavy guns could be brought to bear.

The assaulting force was the Ninth Corps of General Burnside, supported by the Eighteenth Corps, with the Second Corps in reserve on the right, and the Fifth on the left, the whole closely massed. This force was in position soon after midnight, on Friday, July 29th.

The Ninth Corps was arranged, with General Ledlie's division, in advance, Generals Wilcox and Potter's next, and General Ferrero's colored division in the rear. In this last was the Twenty-ninth colored regiment, under Colonel Bross, of Chicago, in which about 250 of the colored men of Wisconsin were enlisted.

The explosion took place a few minutes before five o'clock in the morning. A heaving and trembling of the ground was followed by huge clouds of earth and all the contents of the fort, as guns, cassions, timbers, and the soldiers which manned them, were thrown into the air. The crater was one hundred feet or more in length, and half as wide, and a depth of twenty feet, with heaps of ruins, remained where once was a six gun fort, its camp equipage, and two hundred men. The cannonading from a hundred guns commenced. The enemy recovering from his surprise, began to respond. Soon Marshall's brigade, of Ledlie's division, began to advance across the deadly plain. The supporting brigades spread out and enveloped the flanking rifle pits, capturing two hundred prisoners. The breech was gained, and the troops began to reform for the assault. The assaulting force stopped to throw up entrenchments and get two guns to bear, thus delaying an advance until the enemy had recovered and rallied and poured in a terrible enfilading fire upon the captured fort. This delay proved fatal to the final assault. The Ninth Corps, with General Potter's division on the right, Ledlie's in the centre, and Wilcox's on the left, under the fire of two guns, began the charge. On the right and on the left, and from the crest in front, the enemy concentrated a terrible fire upon those devoted divisions, and ploughed their ranks with slaughter. The charge was checked—a halt took place—and finally the whole line recoiled to the fort. The colored division, as a forlorn hope, was ordered to accomplish what the other three failed to do. As might be expected, they, too, were obliged to fall back, and

entered the captured fort on which the enemy poured a concentric fire, making of it a slaughter pen. It was difficult to retreat from the position, the fire of the enemy sweeping every foot of ground between the crater and our lines. By leaving in squads many of our men got back in safety. In the afternoon a general retreat was ordered. Those left in the fort were captured. In this assault five thousand were killed, wounded or made prisoners on our side. The dead lay on the field thirty-six hours, when they were removed under a flag of truce. The Thirty-seventh Regiment and the five companies of the 38th were engaged in this bloody struggle. Of the former regiment only ninety returned, out of two hundred and fifty-five.

On the 5th and on the 9th of August, sharp skirmishes and artillery duels occurred in front of the Ninth Corps, but nothing further of importance took place until the 18th of August, when the Fifth Corps marched to Ream's station, on the Weldon Railroad, and surprising a body of the enemy took possession of the road. Next day, August 19th, the enemy, under General Mahone, made an impetuous attack upon their right, driving back the pickets and an advanced regiment, and rushing through a gap in the line separating the divisions of Crawford and Wilcox. A desperate engagement ensued. The left was also attacked by General Heth and the temporary intrenchments carried. Reaching the second line, the enemy was checked and driven back with great slaughter. The First and Second divisions of the Ninth Corps, arrived as reinforcements. The lines were finally rallied, and the enemy forced to retire. The Federal loss was estimated at 3,500 or 4,000. The Weldon Railroad was thus recovered by the enemy as far as Yellow Tavern, but the position first taken by General Warren was held.

The Second Corps was engaged in an affair at Deep Bottom, north of James River, on the 14th of August. On the 12th the corps marched to City Point, and embarked on transports and steamed down the James River until after dark, when the whole fleet turned and steamed back, landing the troops near the old position occupied by General Foster, on whose right the Second Corps formed. An attack was made on the enemy on the 14th, which resulted in his retiring to a stronger position, losing five hundred prisoners, six cannon and two mortars. The object of

this attack was to draw the forces of the enemy from Petersburg, while the Fifth Corps made its demonstration on the Weldon Railroad, as stated in the preceding paragraph. The Second Corps remained on the north side of the river until the 20th, when it moved to its old position to the south of Petersburg, and thence to the Weldon Railroad, where it arrived on the 23d, in support of the Fifth and Ninth Corps.

Leaving the front of the Fifth and Ninth corps, the Confederates, on the 24th of August, reappeared on the flank and rear of the First and Second divisions of the Second Corps, at Ream's Station, who were engaged in destroying the Railroad. Falling behind some breastworks, the Second Corps awaited the attack. Three assaults were made and repulsed. A desperate charge was then made, the rebels were mowed down by the terrible musketry fire, but they still pushed on until the center gave way, when General Hancock withdrew his men to a wood near by, from which he sallied against the enemy's flank. Night closed the contest.

Matters remained comparatively quiet until the latter part of September, when General Grant determined to press General Lee's army in their intrenchments covering Richmond and Petersburg. His movement was directed against both flanks of the enemy. On the 28th the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were transferred to the north side of the James, and carried the outer works of Richmond at Chapin's Farm. Fort Harrison, occupying a commanding position below Fort Darling, was captured, with sixteen heavy guns and two or three hundred prisoners.

The enemy's works at New Market Heights were captured by General Birney's Tenth Corps. An unsuccessful attack was made on Fort Gilmer, on Laurel Hill, near Richmond. A reconnoissance was made by General Kautz' cavalry, within two miles of Richmond, which demonstrated that there were no formidable defenses until within four miles of that city. This development of the enemy's weakness, at this point, inspired General Grant with the idea that Richmond might possibly be captured, and he accordingly redoubled his exertions, which induced General Lee to mass his forces for the immediate protection of the rebel Capital. On the 30th, General Lee's forces attacked and endeavored to penetrate the lines between the two corps, at their

junction. Two assaults were made, at a great sacrifice of life on the part of the enemy, but without success. On the same day, General Meade, with the Fifth and Ninth Corps, advanced from his position on the Weldon Railroad, encountering the enemy at Peeble's Farm, west of the railroad. The enemy's position was carried, and he was compelled to fall back to his fortifications, covering the South Side Railroad. These were also attacked. A brilliant charge made upon the works failed, and the Fifth and Sixth Corps withdrew. The rebels made a counter charge, penetrating to our lines, and taking many prisoners. Ayres' division of the Fifth Corps was attacked next day, but the enemy were repulsed, as was an attack on Gregg's cavalry by the rebel General Hampton in the afternoon.

The operations of General Grant, with the Army of the James, immediately around Richmond, on the north side of the James, were continued with varying results until the 27th of October, when General Grant again moved against the Confederate right and left. The Armies of the James and Potomac moved simultaneously. In the former, the Tenth Corps occupied a position on the Darbytown Road, skirmishing with the enemy. The Eighteenth Corps, with Kautz' cavalry, endeavored to turn Lee's left flank, near the old "Seven Pines" battle field; two brigades assaulted the enemy's position, but were repulsed. Holman's colored brigade captured a redoubt of two guns. The entire command then retreated to their intrenchments.

The main attack of General Grant was on the enemy's right, near the South Side Railroad. The Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps were engaged. The Second Corps, with Gregg's cavalry, started at 2, P. M., on the 26th of October, leaving Miles' division in camp, moved southwesterley, towards Hatcher's Run, followed by the Fifth and Ninth Corps. Gregg, keeping to the left, found Hampton's cavalry pickets at the bridge, over the Run, and fell back to the Second Corps, skirmishing all the while. The Second Corps had crossed the Run, and marched directly westward, to the Boydtown Road. Mott's brigade had captured the rebel works at Armstrong's Mill. Generals Grant and Meade were on the ground. The enemy were strongly posted where the Boydtown Road crossed the Run at the bridge before spoken of. General Hancock's corps was drawn up across the road

fronting north towards the bridge. The Fifth Corps, having missed the road, did not come up on the right of the Second Corps, as was expected. The enemy attacked Mott's division, which was driven back, and exposed Egan's flank. That general promptly changed front, and repulsed the enemy with heavy loss. The federal forces then withdrew to the former position.

The Sixth Corps returned from the Shenandoah Valley, and took up its position in the lines before Petersburg, about the 5th of December.

On the 7th of December, a raid upon the Weldon Railroad was made, under the lead of General Warren, with the Fifth Corps and Mott's division of the Second Corps, and Gregg's cavalry. On that day, Warren moved rapidly to the Nottaway River, crossing it on pontoons. Leaving a cavalry guard at the crossing, and protecting his flanks with cavalry, he continued by Sussex Court House, to Nottoway Bridge, driving back the enemy's cavalry till the bridge was reached, which he burned. He then destroyed eight miles of the railroad south of the bridge. Jarret's Depot was burned, and the road destroyed southward, reaching Bellfield Station, near the Meherrin River, at night. Twenty miles of the road had been destroyed. Finding the enemy were posted at Hicksford, with considerable artillery, Warren turned northward on the 10th. The town of Sussex Court House was burned in retaliation for soldiers murdered. The railroad destroyed by General Warren entirely cut off General Lee's supplies from Eastern North Carolina and Virginia, east of the Weldon Railroad.

On the 1st of January, the Second Corps was commanded by Major General Humphreys, the Fifth by Major General Warren, the Sixth by Major General Wright, the Ninth by Major General Parke. The Eighteenth Corps was discontinued.

The month of January, 1865, passed off without any particular demonstration, except the attempt of the rebel iron-clads to descend the James River and attack Grant's headquarters at City Point. The land batteries, however, thwarted their designs.

On the 5th of February, General Grant made a movement to extend his left toward Hatcher's Run. The Second and Fifth Corps were engaged in this movement. They advanced until near the enemy's works, when they halted and intrenched. The

enemy attacked the intrenchments, and were repulsed. By this movement, General Grant gained some three or four miles of ground.

On the 25th of March, the campaign around Petersburg opened, General Lee suddenly attacking General Grant's lines, south of the Appomattox. Fort McGilvrey is the first fort south of that stream. A mile to its left is Fort Steadman, on Hare's Hill, and still farther to the left is Fort Haskell. Fort Steadman was the strongest position on the whole line. Three divisions of Lee's army, under General Gordon, were massed in front of Fort Steadman, and at daybreak, by a sudden rush, they seized the line held by the Third Brigade of the First Division, at the foot of the hill to the right of Fort Steadman, wheeled, and overpowering the garrison took possession of the fort, turning the guns upon the federal lines. An attack made on Fort Haskell, which was held by part of McLaughlin's brigade of Wilcox's division, was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. Fort Steadman was retaken by the troops of the First Division on either flank and a brigade from Hartruft's division.

During the afternoon of the same day, the enemy made a strong demonstration all along our lines, in front of the Second, Sixth and Ninth Corps, and were repulsed at all points, losing heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. This was a last desperate move by General Lee, in hopes of breaking our lines, and cutting our extreme left from communications with City Point. He signally failed, and, from this moment, further defense of Petersburg and Richmond became hopeless. The Second and Sixth Corps pushed forward and captured the enemy's intrenched picket line, and held it. An attempt to retake this prolonged the battle to 8 o'clock at night, the enemy losing heavily.

Pursuant to orders, the Army of the Potomac formally resumed operations against the enemy around Petersburg. The white troops of the Army of the James crossed the James River on the 27th of March. The cavalry force of General Sheridan, which had just marched from Winchester, on the Upper Potomac, also joined General Grant, and on the 29th, marched by Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, and took position at Dinwiddie Court House.

On the same day, the Second and Fifth Corps moved across Hatcher's Run. The Second Corps was relieved from its position on the extreme left, before Petersburg, by two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps, under General Gibbon. The Second Corps took position, with its right resting on Hatcher's Run, near Dabney's Mill, and its left on the Quaker Road, near Gravelly Meeting House. The Fifth Corps was ordered to move up the Quaker Road, beyond Gravelly Run. In doing so, they were obliged to build a bridge across the Run. Griffin's division was attacked about 4 o'clock, P. M. The enemy were repulsed and driven back.

On the 30th, the Second Corps again advanced, driving the enemy into his main line of works, and by night occupied a line from the Crow House, on Hatcher's Run, to the intersection of the Dabney Mill and Boydtown Plank Road. The Fifth Corps advanced on the Quaker Road to the Boydtown Plank Road, and Ayers' division was pushed over to the White Oak Road. On the night of the 30th, Miles' division of the Second Corps occupied the position of the divisions of Griffin and Crawford of the Fifth Corps who were sent to support Ayers' division on the White Oak Road. On the following morning, Ayres' division attempted to dislodge the enemy, in position on the White Oak Road, but was unsuccessful, and was compelled to fall back upon Crawford, who, in turn, was attacked, and both divisions fell back on Griffin's division, when the pursuit ceased. Miles' division of the Second Corps attacked the enemy in flank, and drove him back to his position on the White Oak Road, capturing several colors and many prisoners. About the same time, Warren advanced with Griffin's division, supported by portions of Ayres' and Crawford's divisions, and succeeded in driving the enemy, and securing a lodgment on the White Oak Road. During the night, pursuant to orders of General Grant, General Warren proceeded to Dinwiddie Court House, to the support of General Sheridan. During these operations, the Sixth and Ninth Corps remained in the lines before Petersburg, watching the enemy.

The Fifth Corps moved to the Five Forks Road, reaching there after daylight. Meantime, Sheridan had moved against the enemy posted in his front at Dinwiddie Court House. The

rebel commander finding the Fifth Corps in his rear, hastily left his position, moved off by his right flank across Chamberlain Creek, towards their works at Five Forks. They were followed by the cavalry, who succeeded in driving them into their main works at the Five Forks. Sheridan's plan was to coop them up in their works, and make a feint with the cavalry on their right flank, while the Fifth Corps made a real attack on their left, and crush their whole force, if possible, and drive westward those who might escape, thus isolating them from the main army at Petersburg. In this he succeeded admirably. By two o'clock the enemy was behind his works, at the Forks, and his skirmish line drawn in. The Fifth Corps was then ordered up, and put in position on the Gravelly Church road, obliquely to, and at a short distance from the White Oak road, and about one mile from the Five Forks. The division of Ayers was on the left, in double lines, Crawford's division on the right, in double lines, and Griffin's division in reserve, behind Crawford. General Merrit was ordered to demonstrate on the enemy's right flank, he being informed that the Fifth Corps would strike the enemy's left, and that the cavalry would assault the enemy's works when the Fifth Corps became engaged, which would be determined by the volleys of musketry. As soon as the Fifth Corps were in position they were ordered to advance. They reached the White Oak road, made a left wheel and burst on the enemy's flank and rear, like a tornado, and pushed rapidly on, orders having been given, that if the enemy was routed, there should be no reforming of broken lines. General Merritt promptly responded to the designated signal, and the works of the rebels were soon carried at several points, and they were completely routed, the Fifth Corps doubling up their left flank in confusion, and General Merritt dashing on to the White Oak road, and seizing their artillery, turned it against them, and riding into their broken ranks, so demoralized them, that they made no serious stand, and fled in disorder. Five or six thousand prisoners were taken, and the fugitives pursued in their flight to the westward. This is considered one of the most brilliant achievements of the war, and had much to do in deciding the contest with General Lee's army. It is known as the battle of Five Forks.

Soon after the engagement, General Sheridan being dissatisfied with General Warren's want of energy, relieved him of the command of the Fifth Corps, and ordered General Griffin to assume the command. General Sheridan, in his report, spoke highly of the conduct of the Fifth Corps, as well as of his cavalry command. The Fifth Corps retired to a position on the Gravelly Church road.

Intelligence having been received of the brilliant success of the cavalry and Fifth Corps, orders were immediately given to General Wright, of the Sixth, and General Parke, of the Ninth corps, to open their batteries and press the enemy's picket line. At 4 P. M., of April 2d, the Sixth Corps, under General Wright, attacked, carrying everything before him, taking possession of the enemy's strong line of works, with many guns and prisoners. After reaching the Boydton road, General Wright turned to his left, and swept the enemy's line of intrenchments till near Hatcher's Run, where meeting the head of the Twenty-fourth Corps, General Wright retraced his steps, and advanced on the Boydton plank road toward Petersburg, encountering the enemy in an inner line of works, immediately around the city. He immediately deployed his corps in front of the enemy's works, in conjunction with the Twenty-fourth, and part of the Second Corps.

General Parke's attack was also successful, carrying their lines, and capturing guns and prisoners, but it was found that the enemy occupied an inner and stronger line of works, which General Parke was unable to carry. Reinforcements from City Point were immediately sent, which enabled him to hold his lines. The remaining portion of the Second Corps, under General Humphrey, advanced and captured a redoubt in front of the Crow House. Mott's division advanced on the Boydton plank road, and finding the enemy's lines evacuated, the two divisions joined the Sixth Corps, confronting the enemy. Miles' division of the Second Corps, returning from Sheridan's support, attacked the enemy at Sutherland Station, defeating them, and capturing several guns, and many prisoners.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., Major Generals Parke and Wright, reported no enemy in front, when on advancing, it was ascertained that Petersburg was evacuated. Wilcox's division of the Ninth

Corps, was ordered to occupy the town, and the Second, Sixth, and Ninth Corps, immediately moved up the river, arriving that night, near Sutherland's Station.

The City of Richmond was taken possession of at 8.15 P. M., of the 3d, of April, by the Twenty-fifth Corps, under General Weitzel. General Grant immediately started toward the Danville road, to cut off Lee's retreating army. In the pursuit, the Fifth Corps accompanied General Sheridan's cavalry, striking the South Side Railroad at Ford's Depot, from thence to Sutherland's Station, and supported Miles' division of the Second Corps. On their approach, the enemy fled along the main road by the river. Crawford's division of the Fifth Corps, engaged them about dusk. Next morning the cavalry took up the pursuit, followed rapidly by the Fifth Corps, picking up prisoners, and artillery. On the 4th of April, the Fifth Corps moved rapidly to Jettersville, on reaching which place, it was found that Lee's whole army was at Amelia Court House. General Sheridan immediately wrote to General Grant, asking for his presence at his headquarters, that he was confident of capturing Lee's whole army, and that there was no escape for him. General Grant immediately went to the front. The Fifth Corps was ordered to intrench at Jettersville, to hold it until the main army came up. The Second and Sixth Corps were following the Fifth, while the Ninth had been detached to guard the Southside Railroad. On receiving news that Sheridan was in position at Amelia Court House, the Second and Sixth Corps were pushed forward, reaching Jettersville about 5 P. M., of the 5th of April, where they found the Fifth Corps intrenched, expecting an attack.

On the 6th of April, it being ascertained that Lee had moved from Amelia Court House toward Farmville, the Second Corps was ordered to move to Deatonville, the Fifth and Sixth Corps, to move in parallel direction, the Fifth on the right, and the Sixth on the left. The Second soon overtook the enemy's rear guard, and fought it all day, capturing a large train which the enemy abandoned at Sailor's Creek. The Sixth Corps on the left, came up with the enemy, posted on Sailor's Creek. General Wright with two divisions attacked, and completely routed him. In this fight, Lieutenant General Ewell, and four other

general officers, with the most of General Ewell's Corps, were captured.

On the 7th, the Fifth Corps moved toward Prince Edward Court House, the Second resuming direct pursuit of the enemy, coming up with him at High Bridge, over the Appomatox. He attempted to burn the railroad and common bridges, but the destruction of the latter was prevented. General Humphrey, of the Second, immediately crossed in pursuit, coming up with the enemy at the intersection of the High Bridge and Farmville roads, where he was found intrenched behind rail breastworks. An assault on the enemy's works, by Miles' division of the Second Corps, was unsuccessful. The Sixth Corps moved toward Farmville, in the morning, but the road was obstructed so that it did not reach there until late in the afternoon, when it was found that the enemy had destroyed the bridge. Being ordered to the support of the Second, in front of the enemy, a temporary bridge for infantry was constructed, over which General Wright crossed, but it was after dark before this could be effected. The enemy abandoned the position during the night.

The pursuit was continued next day, April 8th, on the Lynchburg stage road. On the 9th, the enemy were overtaken by the Second Corps, about three miles from Appomattox Court House. Here General Meade, who accompanied the Second Corps, received a letter from General Lee, asking for a suspension of hostilities pending negotiations for a surrender. Being informed that General Ord, of the Twenty-fourth Corps, on the other side of Appomattox Court House, had consented to a truce, General Meade replied to General Lee, that he should suspend hostilities for two hours. He was subsequently instructed by General Grant, to continue the armistice till further orders.

At about four o'clock in the afternoon, General Meade was informed officially, of the surrender of the army of General Lee.

General Meade, in his report, speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and heroism displayed by the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth corps, in the several positions in which they had been placed during the campaign against Petersburg.

We thus close our sketch of the military operations of the army of the Potomac, in which our Wisconsin regiments were engaged. It is more lengthy than originally intended, for the reason that the several corps in which Wisconsin was represented, embraced the entire army of the Potomac, proper, and the history of the actions of our Wisconsin regiments involved a general history of the whole army. We trust that we have given the statement such plainness, that the readers of our work will be able to understand the main facts of the campaign in which our Wisconsin boys performed so honorable a part.

SHERMAN'S MARCH FROM SAVANNAH.

Under the head of military operations in the central military division, we have given an outline of General Sherman's great march from Atlanta to Savannah. Considering that the sketch of the second part of General Sherman's grand expedition, pertains more to operations in the Eastern or seaboard division, we will close up our sketch of military operations in the Eastern division, by giving a condensed statement of General Sherman's advance from Savannah through the Carolinas to the second act of the great drama, which closed the bloody rebellion, by the surrender of the Confederate army under General Johnston.

By a singular connection of circumstances, the armies of the East, and those of the West, were destined to take part in the last great military operations of the government against rebellion, and the armies of these two divisions of the Republic, were each through their recognized leaders, to receive the submission of the two principal armies of the rebels, General Grant, at Appomattox Court House, on the 9th of April, and General Sherman, at Durham's Station, North Carolina, on the 26th of April.

General Sherman took possession of Savannah about Christmas, of 1864. He spent nearly a month in refitting his army, and preparing it for the second part of its grand march. On the 15th of January, he was ready to start northward. The same order of march as that from Atlanta to Savannah, was to be maintained, the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps still continuing

as the left wing, under General Slocum, and the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, as the right wing, under General Howard. The Wisconsin regiments retained positions as when the expedition started for Savannah. Preliminary to commencing the march, General Howard, in pursuance of orders, conveyed his command by water, to Beaufort, and from thence to the main land. Advancing along the Charleston Railroad, they met the enemy, who fell back after a sharp skirmish. On threatening a flank movement, the enemy evacuated their works, and General Howard's troops occupied the position at Pocotaligo. The left wing and Kilpatrick's cavalry, were ordered to rendezvous about the same time, near Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River. The heavy rains, which deluged the swampy region around Savannah, delayed General Slocum's advance so that he did not reach Sister's Ferry, until the first week in February.

General Grant had sent to General Sherman, Grover's division of the Nineteenth Corps, to garrison Savannah, and had transferred the Twenty-third Corps, General Schofield, to North Carolina, to assist General Sherman in his operations. On the 18th of January, General Sherman transferred the city and forts of Savannah to Major General Foster, commanding the Department of the South. He informed General Grant, that he should make Goldsborough, North Carolina, his objective point, and sent Colonel Wright, his Superintendent of military railroads, to Newbern, North Carolina, with orders to be prepared to extend the railroad out from Newbern to Goldsborough by the 15th of March.

His Quartermaster and Commissary were ordered to complete the supplies at Sister's Ferry and Pocotaligo, and then to follow the movement coastwise, to Newbern, and open communications with him, at Morehead City, about the 15th of March. General Sherman joined the right wing at Pocotaligo, on the 24th of January.

The march began on the 1st of February. The continued rains had flooded the country, and Wheeler's cavalry had endeavored to obstruct the roads by felling trees, and burning bridges. These, however, proved small impediments to the well organized pioneer corps. The felled trees were removed, and bridges were rebuilt before the rear could close up, impassable

roads were corduroyed, and rivers and swamps were often crossed, the men wading, sometimes, up to their armpits. Such was the spirit which the resolute men of the different regiments exhibited, that no obstacle could stand a moment before their all conquering march. The main points of General Sherman's route, were Orangeville, Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, and Goldsborough.

On the 2d of February, the Fifteenth Corps arrived at Loper's Cross Roads, and the Seventeenth Corps, at River's Bridge. The Seventeenth Corps was ordered to carry River's Bridge, and the Fifteenth Corps, Beaufort Bridge, which was done. The first position was carried by the divisions of Generals Mower, and Giles A. Smith, on the 3d of February, by crossing the swamp, nearly three miles wide, with water varying from knee to shoulder deep. Led by their gallant generals on foot, they waded the swamp, made a lodgment below the bridge, and drove the rebel brigade, which guarded it, in confusion, to Branchville. The whole army pushed rapidly to the South Carolina Railroad at Midway, Bamberg, and Graham's Station. All hands were at once set to work destroying railroad track. This occupied till the 10th of February, at which time General Slocum reached Blackville, and on the 11th, all the army was on the railroad from Midway to Johnson's Station.

On the same day, the movement commenced on Orangeburg. The Seventeenth Corps crossed the Edisto, at Birmaker's Bridge, and the Fifteenth, at Holman's Bridge, moving directly to Orangeburg. The left wing, and cavalry, were ordered to cross at New and Guignard's bridges. The Seventeenth Corps, found the enemy at the Orangeburg bridge, swept him away by a dash, and followed him, forcing him across the bridge, which was partially burned. One division held the bank of the river, and two divisions crossing a mile or two below, flanked the enemy, who abandoned their position and fled. Taking possession of the enemy's works, the bridge was soon repaired, and the whole corps was in Orangeburg, tearing up the railroad track. General Blair was ordered to continue its destruction to Lewisville, and to push the enemy across the Congaree, and force him to burn the bridges, which he did, on the 14th, leaving Charleston to fall by cutting off its communications with the interior. General

Sherman pushed his columns straight on Columbia, which, next to Charleston, was the hotbed where treason first sprung up to curse the nation.

The Seventeenth Corps followed the State road to Columbia, the Fifteenth Corps crossed the North Edisto, at Schilling's bridge, and took a country road, which came into the State road at Zeigler's. They found the enemy at a strong position at Little Congaree bridge, on the Congaree Creek, with a *tete de pont* on the south side, and a well constructed fort on the north side, commanding the bridge with artillery. Their flank was turned, the *tete de pont* abandoned, and the bridge and fort beyond, were taken possession of. The bridge requiring repairs to permit the passage of artillery, the corps was so delayed that it did not reach the bridge across the Congaree, at Columbia. The next morning, before the head of the column reached the bank of the Congaree, the enemy had set fire to the fine bridge which spanned the river. A few shells were thrown at the railroad depot to scatter the people who were seen carrying away sacks of corn and meal.

General Howard was directed by General Sherman, to cross about three miles above the city, at the Saluda Factory, and afterwards the Broad River, so as to approach Columbia from the north. General Slocum arrived with the left wing, soon after General Howard's column reached the bank of the river. General Sherman ordered him to cross the Saluda, at Zion Church, and to take roads direct to Winnsboro, breaking up, *en route*, the railroads and bridges about Alston.

General Howard crossed as directed, skirmishing with cavalry, and on the 17th, the Mayor surrendered the city to Colonel Stone, of the Twenty-fifth Iowa infantry. The Fifteenth Corps passed through Columbia, and out on the Camden road. The Seventeenth did not enter town at all, neither did the left wing, under General Slocum, or Kilpatrick's cavalry, come within two miles of the city. The brigade of Colonel Stone was properly posted in the town. General Sherman, and General Howard, were the first to enter the city. General Hampton, of the rebel cavalry, ordered that all cotton, public and private, should be moved into the streets and fired, to prevent the Federal troops from making use of it. Bales were piled everywhere,

the rope and bagging cut, and tufts were blown about in the wind, lodged in the trees, and against the houses. Some of these piles were burning, especially, one in the very heart of the city. Before one single public building had been fired by order of General Sherman, the smouldering fire, set by Hampton's order, was rekindled by the wind, and communicated to the buildings around. About dark, the fire began to spread, and got beyond control of the brigade on duty within the city. The whole of Wood's division was brought in, but it was found impossible to check the flames, which raged until about four o'clock in the morning, when the wind subsided, and the flames were got under control. Our officers and men on duty, worked industriously to extinguish the flames. During the 18th and 19th, the arsenals, railroad depots, machine shops, foundries, and other buildings were destroyed by detailed working parties and the railroad track torn up and destroyed, to the Waterce bridge, and up towards Winnsboro.

The left wing and cavalry reached Winnsboro, on the 21st of February, having broken up the railroad in their rear. They continued its destruction up to the Blackstakes depot. The Twentieth Corps reached Rocky Mount, and crossed the Catawba, on the 22d, on a pontoon bridge. Kilpatrick's cavalry followed, and crossed over in a terrible rain, during the night of the 23d, and moved up to Lancaster, in order to create the impression among the rebels, that his next point of attack was Charlotte, North Carolina. From the 23d to the 26th, rain had fallen rendering the roads almost impassable. Much trouble was occasioned in crossing the Catawba, the heavy rains having swollen the river and broken the pontoon bridge.

General Howard's column broke up the railroad as far as Winnsboro, then turned for Peay's Ferry, where it crossed the Catawba, before the heavy rains set in, the Seventeenth Corps moving straight on Cheraw, by Young's bridge, and the Fifteenth Corps, by Tiller's and Kelly's bridges. Detachments were sent from the Fifteenth Corps, to destroy the bridge and railroad depots, stores, etc., at Camden. An unsuccessful attempt was made by a mounted force, to destroy the railroad from Charleston to Florence. Meeting Butler's cavalry, a skirmish ensued,

when they were compelled to return without accomplishing their purpose.

The Seventeenth Corps entered Cheraw, on the 2d of March, the enemy crossing the Pedee, and burning the bridge. Here a great quantity of guns and ammunition were found, which had been brought from Charleston, on the evacuation of that city. The enemy did not suppose it possible that this point would be invaded by the hostile Yankees. These articles were destroyed, as well as the railroad.

On the 7th of March, the columns were again in motion, the right wing crossing the Pedee at Cheraw, and the left wing and cavalry at Sneedsboro. The Fourteenth Corps moving by Love's bridge, was given the right to enter and occupy Fayetteville first. The roads were bad, but the Fourteenth Corps of the left wing, and the Seventeenth Corps of the right wing, reached Fayetteville, on the 11th of March, skirmishing with Hampton's cavalry, that covered the rear of Hardee's retreating army, which had crossed Cape Fear river, burning the bridge, as usual. During the march from the Pedee, General Kilpatrick had kept his cavalry well on the left, and exposed flank. During the night of the 9th of March, his three brigades were divided to picket the roads. General Hampton detecting this, dashed in at daylight, and gained possession of the camp of Colonel Spencer's brigade, and the house in which General Kilpatrick and Colonel Spencer, had their headquarters. The surprise was complete, but General Kilpatrick quickly rallied his men on foot, in a swamp near by, and by a prompt attack, well followed up, regained his artillery, horses, camp, and everything, save some prisoners, whom the enemy carried off, leaving their dead on the ground.

The next three days were spent at Fayetteville, in destroying the United States arsenal and the vast amount of machinery which had formerly belonged to the old Harper's Ferry United States arsenal. Every building was demolished, and the machinery utterly broken up and ruined. A great quantity of property of great use to the enemy was here destroyed, or cast into the river.

At Fayetteville, General Sherman succeeded in opening communication with the outside world, by means of a tug and a gunboat from Wilmington. Dispatches were sent to Generals

Terry and Schofield, informing them that General Sherman, on Wednesday, the 15th of March, would move on Goldsboro, making a feint on Raleigh, and ordering them to march straight to Goldsboro, which he expected to reach by the 20th.

No concentration of a rebel force had, as yet, been made to oppose General Sherman's advance. About this time, however, there were indications that a force was gathering in his front. Hardee was just ahead of him. Beauregard had been reinforced by Cheatham's Corps, from the West, and the garrison at Augusta, and had had ample time to move them to Sherman's front and flank at Raleigh. These several forces, with those under Johnston and Hoke, the whole under the command of General Johnston, their most skillful and experienced General, made up an army superior to Sherman, in cavalry, and formidable in artillery and infantry, sufficient to induce Sherman to prepare for a severe contest, at some point on his march. He therefore put his several columns in fighting condition.

General Kilpatrick was ordered to move up the plank road to and beyond Averysboro. He was to be followed by four divisions of the left wing, with as few wagons as possible, the rest of that wing to take a shorter and more direct road to Goldsboro. General Howard was ordered to send his trains to the right, towards Faison's Depot and Goldsboro, and hold four divisions, light, ready to go to the aid of the left wing, if attacked while in motion. The weather was bad, and the roads had become mere quagmires.

On the 15th of March, the columns moved out from Cape Fear river. General Slocum moved up the plank road with Kilpatrick's cavalry in advance, to Kyle's landing. The cavalry skirmished heavily with the enemy's rear guard, three miles beyond, near Taylor's Hole Creek. Advancing in the same order next morning, the enemy was developed with artillery, infantry, and cavalry, in an intrenched position. It was Hardee's force of about 20,000 men. General Slocum was ordered to press and carry the position. Ward's division of the Twentieth Corps, having the advance, was deployed and developed a brigade of Charleston Heavy Artillery armed as infantry, posted across the road, behind a light parapet. General Williams sent a brigade, which made a circuit, turned the enemy's line, and by a dashing

charge, broke the brigade, which rapidly retreated to a second line. On advancing Ward's division over this ground, General Williams captured three guns, and 217 prisoners. Over one hundred rebel dead were buried. Ward's advance developed a stronger line, when Jackson's division of the Twentieth Corps was deployed on Ward's right, and the two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps on his left, and Kilpatrick was ordered to mass his force on the extreme right, and to act with Jackson's division. He got a brigade on the road, but it was furiously attacked by McLaw's division, and though it fought bravely, it was obliged to draw back to the flank of the infantry. The whole line advanced late in the afternoon, drove the enemy into his intrenched line, and pressed him so hard that next morning he was gone, having retreated in a stormy night, and over the worst of roads. Ward's division followed to and through Averysboro, and developed the fact, that Hardee had retreated to Smithfield. Slocum's loss in this affair, known as the battle of Averysboro, was 12 officers and 65 men killed, and 477 wounded. Ward's division kept up a show of pursuit, and Slocum's column turned to the right, and crossed the South river, and took the road to Goldsboro, Kilpatrick moving to the eastward, to watch that flank. Howard's column during this time, was wallowing along the miry roads between Bentonville and Goldsboro. Slocum's column camped on the 18th, on the Goldsboro road, twenty-seven miles from Goldsboro, and five miles from Bentonville. Howard was at Lee's store, two miles south, and both columns had pickets out three miles in front.

General Sherman had left Slocum's column and just joined General Howard's, when he heard artillery in Slocum's direction. Soon Slocum's staff officers came in, informing General Sherman, that Slocum had developed the whole rebel army, near Bentonville, in his front, under Johnston himself. Orders were sent for him to call up his two divisions guarding his wagon trains, and Hazen's division, of the Fifteenth Corps, to fight defensively, until Blair's corps could be brought up and with the three remaining divisions of the Fifteenth Corps come upon Johnston's left rear from the direction of Cox's bridge.

General Slocum advanced from his camp, on the 18th, and first encountered the enemy's cavalry, but soon found his

progress impeded by infantry and artillery. They attacked the head of his column, gaining a temporary advantage, and took three guns, driving the leading brigades of Carlin's division, back on the main body. General Slocum immediately deployed the two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps, General Davis, and brought up on their left, the two divisions of the Twentieth Corps. These he arranged on the defensive, behind hastily constructed barricades. General Kilpatrick also massed his cavalry on the left. In this position the left wing received six distinct assaults by the combined forces of Hoke, Hardee, and Cheatham, all under General Johnston's command, without giving an inch of ground, and doing great execution with the artillery. Johnston had moved from Smithfield in order to surprise the left wing before the right wing could be brought up. During the night, Slocum got up his wagon trains with their guard of two divisions, and Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps, which enabled him to make his position impregnable.

The head of the right wing encountered the rebel cavalry about three miles from the battle ground of the day before. General Howard soon put his column in line of battle, connecting closely on Slocum's left. By 4 o'clock of the 20th, a complete and strong line of battle confronted the enemy in his intrenched position, and General Johnston was soon himself put on the defensive, with Mill Creek and a single bridge in his rear. Skirmish firing and artillery were freely used, but no general charges were made.

On the 21st of March a steady rain prevailed. During the day General Mower got well into the rear of the enemy, towards the bridge over Mill Creek, which developed the weakness of General Johnston s position. In doing so, however, General Mower had exposed himself to an attack of Johnston's reserves, and he was therefore ordered to regain connection with his own corps, the enemy, in the meantime, being attacked all along the skirmish line. That night the enemy retreated on Smithfield, without withdrawing his pickets, and leaving his dead unburied and his wounded in field hospitals. Pursuit was made about two miles beyond Mill Creek, when it was recalled. General Slocum's losses at Bentonville were 9 officers and 145 men killed, 51 officers and 816 men wounded, and 3 officers and 223 men missing and taken prisoners; total, 1,247. He buried on the field

167 rebel dead, and took 338 prisoners. General Howard's losses were 2 officers and 35 men killed, 12 officers and 289 men wounded, and one officer and 60 men missing, total, 399. He also buried 100 rebel dead, and took 1,287 prisoners. The aggregate loss was 1,646.

On the 21st General Schofield entered Goldsboro with the the Twenty-third Corps, and General Terry was in possession of the Neuse River at Cox's bridge, so that the three armies were in actual connection, and the object of the campaign was accomplished.

The railroads to the seacoast, at Wilmington and Beaufort, North Carolina, were rapidly repaired. Ample supplies were at Kingston, which were brought forward to Goldsboro, where both wings of the Grand Army were congregated on the 24th. On the 25th the railroad to Morehead City was finished, thus enabling General Sherman to draw full supplies for his army at that point.

General Sherman on the 25th, left General Schofield in chief command, took cars to Morehead City, thence went by steam to City Point, on James River, where he had an interview with General Grant, President Lincoln, Generals Meade, Ord and others of the Army of the Potomac, and soon arranged plans for the further prosecution of the campaign, returning to Goldsboro on the 30th of March.

In his report of the march to Goldsboro, General Sherman says that "the real object was to place his army in a position easy of supply, whence it could take an appropriate part in the spring and summer campaign of 1865." This was completely accomplished on the 21st of March, by the junction of the three armies, and occupation of Goldsboro.

On the 1st of April the troops around Goldsboro occupied positions as follows:—The Army of the Ohio, under General Schofield, lay at Goldsboro, with detachments to secure and cover the routes of communication and supply, at Wilmington and Morehead City; the Tenth Corps, General Terry, was at Faison's depot; the Army of the Tennessee, Major General O. O. Howard, commanding, was encamped to the right and front of Goldsboro; and the Army of Georgia, Major General Slocum, commanding, to the left and front. The cavalry, Brevet-Major General Kilpatrick commanding, were at Mount Olive. All were engaged in repairing

the wear and tear of the recent hard march from Savannah, and in replenishing clothing and stores necessary for a further progress.

Notwithstanding the inadequate supply of railroad cars, which delayed the accumulation of supplies, by the 10th of April the men were all reclad, the wagons reloaded, and a fair amount of forage collected.

General Sherman received the news of the battles around Petersburg, at Goldsboro, on the 6th of April. His designs were to move rapidly northward, feigning on Raleigh, and striking straight for Burkesville, thereby interposing himself between Lee and Johnston. Events in Virginia, since his interview with General Grant, at City Point, had changed the whole military problem. The grand objective points now were the armies of Lee and Johnston. General Grant was to capture the former, while General Sherman would endeavor to take care of the latter.

At that time General Johnston had an army of about 45,000 men at Smithfield, directly between General Sherman and Raleigh. A forward movement was ordered on the 10th of April. At daybreak of that day all the heads of the columns were in motion, straight against the enemy, Major General Slocum taking the direct road to Smithfield, Major General Howard taking a circuit by the right, and feigning up the Weldon road to disconcert the enemy's cavalry, Generals Terry and Kilpatrick moving on the west side of the Neuse river, and aiming to reach the rear of the enemy, between Smithfield and Raleigh. General Schofield followed General Slocum as a support.

Sweeping away the slight opposition six miles from Goldsboro, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps entered Smithfield. Johnston retreated, availing himself of the railroad to lighten his trains. Having burnt the bridge, the pontoons were sent for, and General Slocum crossed over one division of the Fourteenth Corps.

Here General Sherman first heard of the surrender of General Lee's army, which was received with the liveliest satisfaction by the whole army. Under the impulse of this glorious news the army of Sherman was impatient to push ahead, and endeavor to capture the other rebel army. The trains were dropped without

hesitation, and the whole army marched rapidly in pursuit, to and through Raleigh, reaching that place on the 13th, in a heavy rain.

Johnston's army was retreating rapidly on the roads from Hillsboro to Greensboro. From Raleigh, the cavalry pushed on through the rain to Durham's Station, the Fifteenth Corps following to Monroeville Station, and the Seventeenth Corps to Jones' Station. The other columns were turned off towards Ashboro. By the 15th, though the rains were incessant and the roads were almost impassable, Major General Slocum had the Fourteenth Corps near Martha's Vineyard, with a pontoon laid across Cape Fear River, at Aven's Ferry, with the Twentieth Corps, General Mower, who had been appointed to its command, supporting the Fourteenth Corps. General Howard had the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps stretched out on the road to Pittsboro, while General Kilpatrick held Durham's Station and Chapel Hill University.

Thus matters stood, when General Sherman received General Johnston's first letter, dated April 14, copies of which were sent to the Lieutenant General and Secretary of War, with General Sherman's reply. We do not propose to enter at length into the discussion of the points in the negotiations which took place between General Sherman and General Johnston. It is sufficient for us to state in general terms that the basis agreed upon between those generals was rejected by the President of the United States, and General Grant was requested to repair immediately to General Sherman's headquarters and direct operations against the enemy.

On the 24th of April, General Sherman served a notice on General Johnston, informing him that the truce or suspension of hostilities agreed to under the first articles of their agreement would cease in forty-eight hours after the notice was received at General Johnston's headquarters.

On the same day, he sent to General Johnston a letter stating that he had received replies from Washington in answer to his communication of April 18. That he was instructed to limit his operations to General Johnston's immediate command, and not to attempt civil negotiations, and therefore demanded the

surrender of his army on the same terms as were given to General Lee at Appomattox, of April 9, purely and simply.

These communications led to an interview between the two generals, which resulted in the surrender, by General Johnston, of his whole army, to General Sherman, on the 26th day of April, 1865.

Thus ended the great march of General Sherman, one of the most remarkable expeditions in this or any other age.

It is left to us to state how the gallant armies which had so gloriously carried the old flag through the heart of the rebellious States closed their career. The Tenth and Twenty-third Corps were ordered to remain in the Department of North Carolina, as was also the cavalry under General Kilpatrick. Major General Howard was ordered to conduct the Army of the Tennessee to Richmond, by the way of Lewisburg, Warrenton, Lawrenceville and Petersburg, or to the right of that line. Major General Slocum was ordered to conduct the Army of Georgia to Richmond, by roads to the left of the one indicated for General Howard, by Oxford, Boydton and Nottaway Court Houses. The armies were ordered to turn in at Raleigh the contents of their ordnance trains, and use the wagons for extra forage and provisions. The columns were to be conducted slowly and in the best of order, aiming to be in Richmond, ready to resume the march, by the middle of May.

Reaching Richmond, the Army of General Sherman was ordered to march to Washington, having been preceded on the road a few days by the Army of the Potomac. They reached the neighborhood of Washington about the 18th of May, where they went into camp. Here they remained until the 23d and 24th of May, when a grand review of the troops of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Army of General Sherman, took place at Washington, in presence of the President, and generals and other dignitaries. From Washington, the troops from the West were sent to Louisville or St. Louis, where they were mustered out, and sent to their respective States for payment and disbandment.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL MILITARY OPERATIONS—CENTRAL DIVISION.

WISCONSIN ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION — BOWLING GREEN—NASHVILLE—HUNTSVILLE—BRAGG'S MARCH ON LOUISVILLE — BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE — JEFFERSON PIKE — STONE RIVER — SPRING HILL — TULLAHOMA — DUG GAP — CHICAMAUGA — CHATTANOOGA — MISSION RIDGE — DALTON — BUZZARD'S ROOST — RESACA — — DALLAS — KENESAW MOUNTAIN — ATLANTA — JONESBORO — LOVEJOY'S STATION — ALLATOONA — DESTRUCTION OF ATLANTA — SHERMAN'S MARCH TO SAVANNAH — BATTLE OF NASHVILLE — GENERAL WILSON'S CAMPAIGNS IN ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

THE Wisconsin organizations originally assigned to the Central Division, embracing Kentucky, Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Georgia were as follows, viz.: The First, (reorganized,) Tenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Infantry, and Batteries Nos. 1 and 3, Light Artillery, and Companies B and C, Heavy Artillery. The following were transferred from the Western Division, at different periods during the war, viz.: Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Infantry, First Cavalry, and Batteries 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Light Artillery. The Third and Twenty-sixth Infantry were transferred from the Eastern Division. The First Battery was transferred to the Western Division in 1862.

The military operations of the Government in the Central Division, comprising Kentucky, Tennessee, and Northern Georgia, commenced in June, 1861, by authorizing General Rosseau to organize two or three regiments of loyal Kentuckians. For fear of disturbing the neutrality, which Kentucky hypocritically

claimed to maintain, General Rosseau established a camp for his troops on the Indiana shore, two miles below Louisville, naming it "Camp Holt." A camp, called "Dick Robinson," was located, at a later day, in Garrard county, and Colonel, afterwards General Nelson, commenced the enrolment of recruits.

On the 4th of September, the Confederate General Polk took possession of Columbus, on the Mississippi, which was followed by General Grant taking possession of Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River. This destroyed Kentucky's neutrality, and henceforth, her soil was to echo to the tramp of armed men. General Buckner, who had enlisted for the Confederate army a large number of Kentuckians, raising the standard of rebellion, advanced with a band of armed men, and established a camp at Bowling Green, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, about forty miles north of the Tennessee line. Placing his men on the cars, he attempted to reach the Ohio River, and capture Louisville. A few miles out of Bowling Green, a loyal young man tore up two or three lengths of the rails, by which the trains containing the rebel troops were thrown off the track and detained, which enabled General W. T. Sherman, who had been appointed to command the department, to congregate the troops of General Rosseau at Camp Holt, and the Home Guards of Louisville, and place them enroute to meet General Buckner. He succeeded in getting as far as Elizabethtown, 35 miles from Louisville, where he was deterred from a further advance. General Sherman encamped at Muldraugh's Hill, three miles from Elizabethtown, with his forces, and the rebel Buckner returned to Bowling Green, where he spent the winter, gathering recruits and strengthening his army for the spring campaign.

In the meantime, requisitions had been made for troops from the neighboring Western States, and soon several regiments arrived, among them the First Wisconsin, reorganized under Colonel Starkweather, and the Tenth Wisconsin, under Colonel Chapin.

General Buell succeeded General Sherman, in November, and immediately entered on the duty of organizing an army, for the spring campaign, of nearly 100,000 men.

Intending to confine our remarks to a brief sketch of the several operations of the Union armies, in which Wisconsin

regiments were enrolled, the general movements, in other respects, will be but incidentally noticed.

General Buell, early in the year 1862, had disposed his troops so as to flank the rebel Buckner on the left, by sending General Thomas with his division, on that duty, while General Mitchell advanced toward the rebel stronghold in front. On the 1st of February the capture of Fort Henry was undertaken by General Grant, and accomplished on the 7th. This was immediately followed by the downfall of Fort Donelson, in which the rebel Buckner was taking prisoner, he having left Bowling Green, with a portion of his forces, to reinforce the Fort.

These important captures were followed by the immediate evacuation of Bowling Green, under General Johnston. General Mitchell advanced with his division, and took possession of the town on the 14th of February. The control of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, by the Union gunboats, insured the early abandonment of Nashville by the rebels, which was done on the advance of General Nelson's brigade, on transports up the river, on the 24th of April. Nelson's troops landed without opposition, and took possession of the city just about the time General Buell's advance made its appearance on the bank of the river opposite. Columbus, on the Mississippi, was also evacuated, and the rebel forces were removed to Island No. 10 and New Madrid.

General Buell's forces congregated around Nashville, encamping within five miles of the city, with pickets extending for ten miles. The Confederate forces, under General A. S. Johnson, retired to Murfreesboro, 32 miles from Nashville. Here they were soon joined by the Confederate force under General Crittenden.

In January, 1862, the Wisconsin Batteries, No. 1, Captain Foster, and No. 3, Captain Drury, arrived at Louisville, where they entered the "Camp of Instruction."

A change had been made in the plans of General Buell, by the retiring of the rebel forces, and their concentration in the vicinity of Corinth, with a view to an attack on General Grant, who had transported a large army up the Tennessee River, to Pittsburg Landing. The Departments of Kansas and Kentucky were merged in that of Missouri under the designation of the Department of the Mississippi, and General Halleck assigned to the command. General Halleck thereupon directed General Buell

to join his forces with General Grant. He accordingly left Nashville on the 28th of March, and succeeded in reaching Pittsburg Landing on the evening of the first day of the fight at that place on the 6th of April, and contributed materially to the defeat of the enemy.

General Buell, before he left Nashville, had sent the divisions of Mitchell, Nelson, and McCook, to occupy the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia. Overhauling these divisions, on his route to Pittsburg Landing, General Buell changed the route of McCook and Nelson, and they accompanied him to Pittsburg Landing, while General Mitchell was permitted to continue his route into Alabama. The Division of General Negley had been detached from McCook's corps, and sent to Columbia on special duty. Colonel Starkweather's First Wisconsin Regiment was attached to this division.

General Mitchell remained at Murfreesboro, which had been abandoned by the rebel troops, who had gone to reinforce Beauregard at Corinth, until the 4th of April, when he pushed south, through Shelbyville and Fayetteville, crossing the Alabama line on the 8th. He proceeded to within four miles of Huntsville, where he captured a railroad train with 150 prisoners. Putting his men on the quickstep his army arrived in the city at the dead of night, when the inhabitants were all asleep. The clatter of the cavalry aroused them from their slumbers, and they awoke to find their beautiful city in possession of the hated Yankees. By his energy, before night, General Mitchell had possession of one hundred miles of railroad, stretching from Stevenson to Decatur. General Mitchell continued in possession of the territory which he had at first occupied, although he was closely pressed on the west end of his line. On the 1st of May, he reports to the Secretary of War, "The campaign is ended, and I now occupy Huntsville in perfect security, while all of Alabama, north of the Tennessee River, floats no flag but that of the Union." The Tenth Wisconsin, Colonel Chapin, in Sill's brigade, performed very important services during the administration of General Mitchell.

On the advance of General Buell, this division of his army was placed under the command of General Rosseau, and General Mitchell was transferred to a command at Port Royal, South Carolina.

General Buell left Corinth with the main body of his army, for Chattanooga, on the 10th of June. Taking positions at Battle Creek, Huntsville, and McMinnville, he commenced the reorganization of affairs in this department. The Confederate General Bragg, massed his forces at Chattanooga and Knoxville. General Kirby Smith was stationed at the latter place.

We have elsewhere stated that the Confederate authorities had determined on taking the offensive, and planned an invasion of the Northern States. In furtherance of this plan in the west, General Kirby Smith, on the 22d of August, made his appearance at the Gaps, in the southeast corner of the State of Kentucky. At the same time, General Bragg marched for a similar purpose, crossing the Tennessee River above Chattanooga, and turning General Buell's left, proceeded by the mountain road, to Dunlop, thence to Pikeville. Throwing out a large force towards McMinnville, the main body of his army marched by way of Crossville. The force sent toward McMinnville, was suddenly withdrawn, and followed after the main body, which passed into Kentucky, on the 5th of September. On the 13th, this force appeared before Mumfordville, and demanded its surrender. Colonel Wilder refused, an attack was made, and after seven hours fight, the enemy was repulsed. The attack was renewed on the 16th, with great spirit, and the place was surrendered next day, by Colonel Dunham. In the meantime, General Kirby Smith had advanced into Kentucky, occupying Lexington and Frankfort, and throwing his advance within a few miles of Cincinnati. This movement created great excitement at Cincinnati and Louisville. At the former city, martial law was declared. General Lew. Wallace took command of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, on the 1st of September. Places of business were ordered to be closed at nine o'clock, and the citizens were required to assemble at ten o'clock, for defence. The citizens turned out, and took turns in working upon the fortifications on the opposite side of the river.

Meanwhile General Buell was not idle. Dispatches to General Bragg, were intercepted, by which it was ascertained that Louisville was the point aimed at by the Confederate army. Forced marches were to be made without supplies, subsisting on the country, and the city reached, when it was unprepared for

defense. The canal around the Falls, was to be destroyed, the public stores seized, and the city held, under the impression that the Federal forces would not bombard it.

The march of General Bragg commenced on the 21st. General Buell was on his left flank at Lebanon, guarding against his approach to Nashville. General Buell harrassed his rear, shelled him out of Woodsonville, forded Green River, and drove him out of Mumfordville, followed him along the turnpike road to Louisville, until Bragg turned off to the east, through Hodgeville, evidently endeavoring to unite with the forces of Kirby Smith, Humphrey Marshall, and Colonel Morgan, and make a combined attack on Louisville. General Buell continued on directly to Louisville.

Plunder seemed to be the main object of this movement. Everything was seized that could be of use to the Confederate army, or to the Southern people. From Mumfordville, the Confederate force moved to Bardstown, Glasgow, and the central part of the State.

While this invasion was in progress, reinforcements from the Western States were pouring into Cincinnati and Louisville. The State of Wisconsin furnished the Twenty-first, under Colonel Sweet; the Twenty-second, under Colonel Utley; the Twenty-third, Colonel Guppy; the Twenty-fourth, Colonel Larrabee. These regiments were ordered to Cincinnati, where they remained until the excitement died away, when the Twenty-first moved to Louisville, where it was placed with the First Wisconsin, in Colonel Starkweather's Twenty-eighth Brigade. The Twenty-second performed service in different parts of Kentucky, until the close of the year. The Twenty-third remained in Kentucky, until the 19th of November, when it moved to Memphis, Tennessee. The Twenty-fourth was subsequently attached to the Thirty-seventh Brigade of the Eleventh Division, under command of Colonel Greusel, and took part in the battle of Perryville. The Fifteenth, Colonel Heg, had been transferred to Tennessee, in September, 1862.

In the march of Kirby Smith, through the eastern gaps of Kentucky, the flank of General Morgan, who was sent in April to hold Cumberland Gap, was turned, and he was forced to retreat, after fighting the battle of Tazewell, and standing a

month's siege, the men being part of the time on half and quarter rations. The Gap was evacuated on the 17th day of September, and after a laborious march of two hundred miles, during which the troops suffered great hardships, they reached Greenupsburg, Ky., on the 3d of October. In this march, Captain Foster, of the First Wisconsin Battery, bore a conspicuous part, as chief of artillery, bringing off the most of his guns.

The following Wisconsin batteries were also with the forces under General Buell, when the advance against Bragg commenced:—The Third, Captain Drury, the Fifth, Captain Pinney, the Eighth, Captain Carpenter—the two last having recently been transferred from the Army of the Tennessee. The Tenth Battery, Captain Bebee, was transferred to Nashville in November, and was permanently attached to the Fourteenth Corps.

On the 1st of October, Buell began his march in pursuit of the Confederate forces under General Bragg, who was now endeavoring to make his escape with his immense trains of plunder.

On the 7th, a large Confederate force was reported to be at Perryville, forty-two miles from Frankfort. Here they were met by the corps of Generals McCook and Gilbert, on the 8th, and a severe battle ensued, in which the First and Twenty-first Wisconsin, in the Twenty-eighth Brigade, of Colonel Starkweather, the Tenth, in Harris' Brigade, the Fifteenth, in Carlin's Brigade, the Twenty-fourth, in Colonel Greusel's Brigade, and the Third, Fifth and Eighth Batteries were more or less engaged, the First, Tenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-first Regiments being in the hottest of the fight, and losing heavily. The Confederate forces retired during the night, and were pursued towards the southeast, where they passed into Tennessee, through the Cumberland Gap, and the pursuit was given up.

On the 25th of October, General Rosecrans was ordered to Cincinnati, to take command of the Army of the Ohio, as the successor of General Buell. The army was reorganized, and eventually became the second army of the Union in size.

The new plan of operations was the advance of a powerful army, under Rosecrans, through Tennessee and Alabama. This army became the famous "Army of the Cumberland." It was divided into the right wing, center and left wing, and the reserve. General McCook commanded the right wing, General Thomas, the center, and General Crittenden, the left wing, and the reserve, General Rosseau.

On the 10th of November, General Rosecrans arrived at Nashville, and was constantly engaged in concentrating, reorganizing, reëquiping and disciplining his army, accumulating supplies by railroad, and preparing for a forward movement. The Confederates manifested a purpose to contest the possession of Middle Tennessee. Troops were hurried to Murfreesboro, and General Jo. Johnston was placed in command.

The advance of General Rosecrans against the enemy, at Murfreesboro, was begun on the 26th of December. The Confederate skirmishers were encountered and driven back, as was also the case on the 27th, the Confederates retiring as the National army pushed on their advance. This continued until the 30th, when the Confederates were encountered in line of battle, within two miles of Murfreesboro, with its right resting on the Lebanon turnpike, extending west across Lytle's Creek and the Nashville turnpike, under the command of General Polk, the center was under General Kirby Smith, and the left under General Hardee. The Federal right, under McCook, faced the command of Hardee. Near the extreme right, the division of General Jefferson C. Davis was posted, in which was Carlin's brigade, to which the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment was attached, and Battery No. Five, Captain Pinney, and Eighth Battery, Captain Carpenter, were posted in their neighborhood. Next to Davis' division was Sheridan's division, in which was posted the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, in Greusel's brigade. The First, Tenth and Twenty-first Wisconsin Regiments were in the reserve, under General Rosseau, while the Third Battery was in Van Cleve's division, on the extreme left. General Starkweather's brigade was detached on the 30th, to guard division trains, and had a severe skirmish with Wheeler's cavalry, who attacked the train on the 30th, and were repulsed by the brigade. In consequence

of this affair, Starkweather's brigade did not arrive on the field of battle on the 31st until evening.

The attack commenced on the morning of the 31st, by an advance of the rebel left upon the Federal right. The charge was so overwhelming, that the whole right wing of McCook was obliged before night to fall back upon the Nashville turnpike, in the rear of the center. The fighting on the 31st was tremendous, and the Wisconsin regiments suffered severely. Lieutenant Colonel McKee, of the Fifteenth, was killed, as well as Captains Pinney and Carpenter, of the Fifth and Eighth Batteries. The fight on the 1st of January was chiefly confined to rebel attacks upon the front and flank of the wing which had been driven back the day before. These attacks were successfully resisted. The First, Tenth and Twenty-first Wisconsin suffered but little, although exposed to a severe fire. On the 2d, the rebel tactics were changed, and massing three divisions on their right, they made a bold dash at the division of Van Cleve, who was posted on the extreme left of the Union line, across the creek. Such was the vigor of their charge, that Van Cleve was forced to retire across the river, in the face of a terrible fire. The rebel foe, emboldened by their success, were stepping into the water for the purpose of following up their attack, when General Rosecrans, who had massed fifty-six pieces of artillery on the opposite bank, gave the orders to fire, and such a storm of cannister and grape was vomited forth, that their front ranks withered and disappeared, and when the smoke cleared away, they were seen to be falling back. This movement being expected, General Negley was at hand to follow up the advantage. His forces dashed across the stream and up the bank, and it was not long before the rebels were seen to be in full retreat, and the battle of Stone River was fought and won, although the rebels did not evacuate Murfreesboro until the 4th of January, when it was taken possession of by the Union forces.

The battle of Murfreesboro was in progress at the beginning of the year 1863. On the 4th of January, the enemy evacuated Murfreesboro, and on the 5th the headquarters of General Rosecrans were established there. The army occupied positions around the town, and earthworks were constructed encircling it, in order

to protect it as a depot of supplies, and the base of future operations.

The army was divided into three corps, designated the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first, commanded respectively by Major Generals Thomas, McCook, and Crittenden. The first duty which absorbed the attention of the commanding general, was the collection of supplies at this point, and to organize an adequate cavalry force to meet that of the enemy, and to protect the lines of communication. The rise of water in the Cumberland facilitated the accumulation of supplies at Nashville, which was made a great central depot. Transportation on the Cumberland was materially interfered with, by the enemy's cavalry, and wagon trains were often captured. His weakness in this arm of service, General Rosecrans endeavored to remedy by the organization of mounted infantry regiments, and the accumulation of such cavalry regiments as might be assigned to his department. Such, however, was the difficulty of securing forage, that it was the 15th of June before the cavalry force could be brought into available condition. About that time the First Wisconsin cavalry, which had been doing duty at Cape Girardeau, Mo., was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland.

On the 31st of January, Brigadier General Davis, with a division of infantry and two brigades of cavalry, moved against the rebels at Franklin and contiguous places. The force was absent thirteen days, and captured one hundred and forty-one prisoners. The Fifteenth Wisconsin was engaged in this affair. Several expeditions, of a like character, were sent out from time to time, but none of great moment until March. On the 4th, an expedition, under the command of Colonel John Coburn, of which the Twenty-second Wisconsin, Colonel Utley, formed a part; consisting of 1589 men, with 600 cavalry, and a battery of 6 guns, was ordered to proceed from Franklin to Spring Hill, ten miles south on the Columbia turnpike. Skirmishing commenced soon after starting, which was kept up at intervals, the enemy retreating, in order to draw the force into a favorable position, when he developed his full force. A severe struggle ensued, which was continued until General Forrest, with his cavalry, turned their flanks, and got into the rear of Colonel Coburn's force. Finding his ammunition failing, and his retreat cut off, Colonel Coburn was

obliged to surrender. The cavalry, which were not engaged, and the artillery escaped, as also did a portion of the Twenty-second Wisconsin, under Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood, who, seeing the enemy about closing up on the rear, succeeded in getting about one hundred and fifty away by a flank movement. The Confederate force consisted of six brigades of cavalry and mounted infantry, under the command of Major General Van Dorn.

On the 8th of March, the balance of the Twenty-second regiment, which had been left at Franklin, were sent to Brentwood Station, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad. Here they were attacked by overwhelming numbers and obliged to surrender. The officers and men thus captured in the two engagements were sent to Richmond, where they were soon paroled, and sent to Annapolis, Md. A rendezvous, at St. Louis, was established, where the regiment was reorganized, and resumed service in the Army of the Cumberland about the 1st of July.

In June General Rosecrans was prepared to take the field. The rebels under General Bragg, at this time occupied a strong position north of Duck River, the infantry extending from Shelbyville to Wartrace, and their cavalry to McMinnville, and on their left to Columbia and Franklin, where Forrest's forces were concentrated and threatening Franklin. Chattanooga was their main base of supplies, but their superior cavalry force had enabled them to command the rich country of Duck Creek valley, and the country south, and Tullahoma, a large intrenched camp, at the intersection of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad with the McMinnville branch, was their main depot. Bragg's infantry position was covered by a range of high, rough, rocky hills, the principal routes passing southward, from Murfreesboro to Tullahoma. The enemy held the passes through the hills.

We cannot enter into the particulars of the movement of General Rosecrans to drive Bragg from his position at Shelbyville, but will content ourselves to say, that the army commenced its onward march on the 24th of June. General Rosecrans' plan was to make a feint upon Bragg's left and center, with the smaller portion of his army, in the direction of Shelbyville, while the main blow was to be struck by marching rapidly, with the main body, upon Bragg's right; and after turning or defeating it, to

move upon Tullahoma, by way of Manchester, thus seizing the enemy's base and lines of communication at that point.

The Twentieth Corps, under General McCook, was to advance on the Shelbyville road, turn to the left, and advance on the Wartrace road, seize and hold Liberty Gap. The Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, under Lieutenant Colonel West, was brigaded under General Lytle, in Sheridan's division of McCook's corps. The Fifteenth Wisconsin was in Colonel Heg's brigade, (the Third,) in General Davis' division, of the same corps.

The Fourteenth Corps, under Major General Thomas, was to advance on the Manchester pike, seize and hold with its advance, if possible, Hoover's Gap, and bivouac, so as to command and cover that and the Millersberg road. Liberty and Hoover's gaps were narrow passes through the high hills, the latter being three miles in length. In the Fourteenth Corps the First and Twenty-first Wisconsin were brigaded in General Starkweather's brigade, in Rosseau's division (the First) in this corps. The Tenth Wisconsin was in Scribner's brigade, of the same division. The Fifth and Eighth Wisconsin batteries formed a portion of this corps.

The Twenty-first Corps, under General Crittenden, was to leave Van Cleve's division at Murfreesboro, and concentrate the other two at Bradyville, and await orders.

The several movements above described were all executed promptly in the midst of a continuous rain which so softened the ground as to make the roads almost impassable. The occupation of these gaps gave Rosecrans the command of the position, and as soon as he advanced through them, to Manchester and Winchester, he flanked General Bragg at Tullahoma, and obliged him to retreat. On learning of this, General Rosecrans ordered a rapid advance of his forces. General Thomas moved on the Manchester road, and General McCook on the one to Tullahoma. The enemy reached the crossing of Elk River before he was overtaken. The rear of General Hardee was encountered about four miles north of Elk River. General Wheeler, with his cavalry, resisted General Negley so stubbornly that the rebel trains were successfully got across the river. After crossing, the enemy endeavored to cover the retreat of his infantry and trains to the

mountains, by burning the bridge, and hastily throwing up earthworks on the opposite side of the river. A passage was forced across the river, and General Sheridan, supported by General Davis' division, pursued the enemy to Cowan, where he ascertained that he had crossed the mountains with his artillery and infantry, and that his cavalry was covering his rear. The enemy having thus entirely escaped them, the army of General Rosecrans halted to await supplies from Murfreesboro. This ended the first part of the campaign which drove the rebel forces again out of Middle Tennessee. Had not operations been retarded at Hoover's Gap and Manchester, the enemy would have been compelled to give battle in defence of his communications.

In these operations to recover Middle Tennessee, General Rosecrans lost 85 killed, 462 wounded, and 13 missing. The entire loss of the enemy is unknown, but 1,634 were made prisoners, six pieces of artillery, and many small arms, much camp equipage, and large quantities of commissary and quartermaster's stores were taken.

General Bragg returned to Chattanooga, on the south side of the Tennessee River, and threw up defensive works, to protect his position and the crossing of the river.

The first step of General Rosecrans was to repair the railroads and get forward his supplies. As soon as the main line to Stevenson was finished, Sheridan's division was advanced, two brigades to Bridgeport, and one to Stevenson, and the supplies were pushed rapidly forward to the latter place. By the 8th of August, a sufficient quantity had been collected, and corps commanders were ordered to supply their commands with sufficient rations and forage for a general movement.

The movement over the Cumberland Mountains began on the 16th of August.

General Crittenden's Corps advanced in three columns, into Sequatchie Valley; General Wood, from Hillsborough, by Pelham, to Thuman, in Sequatchie Valley; General Palmer, from Manchester, by the best route, to Dunlop; General Van Cleve, with two brigades, by the best route, to Pikeville, the head of Sequatchie Valley. To General Van Cleve's division, the Third

Wisconsin Battery was attached. Captain Drury was appointed Chief of Artillery, in this division.

The Fourteenth Army Corps of General Thomas, moved as follows: The divisions of Generals Reynolds and Brannan, to Battle Creek, where they were to take post, concealed, near its mouth; General Negley, to go by Tantallon, and halt on Crow Creek, between Anderson and Stevenson; General Baird, to follow him, and camp near Anderson. General Baird had been temporarily placed in command of General Rosseau's division, in which the First, Tenth, and Twenty-first Wisconsin regiments were brigaded.

The Twentieth Corps, under General McCook, was to move as follows: General Johnson, by Salem, to Bellefont, and General Davis, by Crow Creek, to near Stevenson.

Thus the army passed the barriers between them and the enemy and arrived opposite his position, on the banks of the Tennessee.

To cross the river, General Sheridan, not having pontoons for two bridges, began trestle work for a bridge at Bridgeport. General Reynolds, at Shellmount, collected the means for crossing at that point, and Brannan prepared rafts to cross his troops at the mouth of Battle Creek.

The laying of the pontoons at Caperston Ferry, was done by Colonel Heg's brigade, under the direction of General McCook, and the Fifteenth Regiment was the first to cross the Tennessee, throwing out skirmishers, and advancing two miles from the river.

The several corps were all across the river by the 8th of September. This barrier overcome, the enemy was found holding the Point of Lookout Mountain with infantry and artillery. The forces of the rebels from East Tennessee were reported as concentrating at Chattanooga. To dislodge him from Chattanooga, it was necessary to carry Lookout Mountain, or to endanger his communications.

By a judicious disposition of his several corps, General Rosecrans succeeded in compelling the evacuation of Chattanooga, on the 9th of September, General Crittenden, entering and taking peaceable possession, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Passing around the point of Lookout Mountain, on the 10th, General Crittenden

encamped for the night, at Rossville, five miles south of Chattanooga.

General Thomas' corps pushed over the mountains at the designated points, each division consuming two days in the passage.

At this time, the attention of the authorities at Washington was drawn to the movements of troops from Richmond. It was certain that General Longstreet's corps had left the rebel capital, but its destination was unknown. At first, surmises placed their location in North Carolina, but subsequent developments showed that the corps had gone to Bragg's assistance. Burnside had just driven the rebel forces out of East Tennessee, and a portion of them under Buckner had also joined Bragg, at Chattanooga, and accompanied him on his retreat. Bragg had also been reinforced by troops from General Johnston in Mississippi, and the prisoners taken at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, released on parole, whom the Confederate authorities had declared to be exchanged.

Under these circumstances, General Halleck ordered General Burnside to move down his infantry towards Chattanooga, on the left of General Rosecrans, at the same time requiring Sherman at Vicksburg, to send all the available forces at that point, to Memphis, thence to Corinth, and Tuscumbia, to coöperate with General Rosecrans in case the enemy should attempt to turn his right. At the same time General Schofield, commanding the Department of Missouri, and General Pope, in command of the Northwest Department, were ordered to send forward to the Tennessee line, every available man in their departments, while the commanding officers of Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, were ordered to make every possible exertion to secure General Rosecrans' line of communications.

General Rosecrans was, however, destined to encounter the enemy at Chicamauga, without the reinforcements, which the Government had so energetically ordered forward.

For a minute description of the battle of Chicamauga, we are obliged to refer the reader to the general histories, as we can only give a short account compiled from the reports of General Rosecrans, Thomas, and McCook.

It is very evident that General Rosecrans was not aware of the large reinforcements that General Bragg had received, or he would never have sent General McCook to Alpine with his corps, this place being three days' march in advance of the corps of Generals Thomas and Crittenden, to the right and rear of the position at Lafayette, where Bragg had concentrated his forces. He certainly jeopardized the safety of that corps, which it is fair to presume he would not have done, had he known the superior force of the enemy.

After crossing the mountains, it was found that General Bragg had concentrated his forces at or in the vicinity of Lafayette. This place is the capital of Walker County, Georgia, being twenty-two miles from Chattanooga, and eighteen from Dalton. Ringgold is eighteen miles from Chattanooga, on the Georgia State road. Rome is sixty-five miles southwest of Chattanooga, on the Coosa River. The road from Chattanooga to Rome, known as the Lafayette road, crosses Missionary Ridge, into Chicamauga Valley, at Rossville, and proceeding in a southwesterly direction, crossing Chicamauga Creek, eleven miles from Chattanooga, at Lee's and Gordon's Mills, and passing to the east of Pigeon Mountains, goes through Lafayette. A road from Caperton's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, below Chattanooga, leads over Sand Mountain, to Trenton, and from Trenton, over Lookout Mountain, through Cooper's and Stevens' Gaps, into McLemore's Cove, and over Pigeon Mountain, by Dug Gap, to Lafayette. The road from Trenton, continued up Will's Valley between Raccoon and Lookout Mountains, to Valley Head, over twenty miles from Trenton. From Valley Head to Alpine, was about twelve miles. By reference to the map, it will be seen that this point is nearly south of Lafayette, the position where Bragg was concentrating his forces.

When the river was crossed, General McCook was to move from Caperton's Ferry across to Trenton, thence up Will's Valley to Valley Head, and seize Winston's Gap. This was done under the belief that when he fell back from Chattanooga, Bragg would continue his retreat to Rome, and that no fight would take place to the north of the Coosa River, on which Rome is situated. The movement of McCook was made to intercept his retreat in that direction. The cavalry, under

General Stanley, was ordered to advance on the extreme right, to Somerville, and General McCook was to support the movement by throwing forward a division of infantry to Alpine. General McCook, on the 9th of September, received notice from General Rosecrans, that the enemy had evacuated Chattanooga and was retreating southward, and ordering him to move rapidly upon Alpine and Somerville in pursuit, to intercept his line of retreat, and attack him in flank. Thus it will be seen that McCook was about forty miles in advance of the balance of Rosecrans' army.

After crossing the river, the several divisions of General Thomas corps, the Fourteenth, marched over Sand Mountain to Trenton, in the vicinity of which place they were to concentrate. Crittenden's corps was ordered to reconnoitre the front of Lookout Mountain, and enter Chattanooga in case the enemy should evacuate it.

These forward movements of the several corps were begun on the 8th and 9th of September. Crittenden's movement resulted in the discovery that Chattanooga was evacuated, and his advance took peaceable possession of the town. His whole corps passed round the point of Lookout Mountain, and encamped that night, on the Rossville road, five miles from Chattanooga.

It being supposed that Bragg had returned on the road to Lafayette, General Crittenden was ordered to advance as far as Ringgold. His report indicated that the main body of the rebel army was at Lafayette. Crittenden was, therefore, ordered to move his corps from Ringgold to Gordon's Mill, at the crossing of Chicamauga Creek, on the Lafayette road, and communicate with General Thomas, who had passed through Lookout Mountain by Cooper's and Stevens' Gap, and was moving on Lafayette through Dug Gap of the Pigeon Mountain.

On the 8th of September, Negley's division had seized and occupied Cooper's and Stevens' Gap. On the 9th, he moved forward into McLemore's Cove and took a position near Rogers' Farm, throwing out skirmishers, and the enemy's cavalry were seen, and a heavy force of infantry, cavalry and artillery were reported as concentrated in his front, at Dug Gap. On the 10th, Negley advanced to within about a mile of Dug Gap, and on the 11th, General Baird's division, in which were the First, Tenth

and Twenty-first Wisconsin, were ordered to Negley's support. The enemy advanced in heavy force, when a severe skirmish took place, in which General Starkweather's brigade skilfully covered the retreat of General Negley's force, permitting them to fall back to a strong position, in front of Stevens' Gap.

Stanley's cavalry division, which had been sent to the right and rear, with McCook's corps, had a brisk fight with the enemy at Alpine, on the 9th of September, which continued for two hours, with the loss of four killed and twelve wounded. In this fight, the first Wisconsin cavalry was engaged, having joined the cavalry corps, and been placed in the First Division, Second Brigade.

Convinced by this attack on Negley, and information from General McCook, that Bragg was concentrating all his forces at Lafayette, preparatory to a battle, General Rosecrans became alarmed, and at once proceeded to concentrate the corps of his army, which were at Gordon's Mills, Bailey's Cross Roads, at the foot of Stevens' Gap, and at Alpine, a distance of forty miles from flank to flank. Orders were therefore sent to General McCook to close up his forces on Thomas' right, while General Crittenden was ordered to take a good defensive position at Gordon's Mills. General McCook was at least three days march from General Thomas. General Crittenden could not reinforce General Thomas without exposing Chattanooga; and General Thomas could not move to General Crittenden's position without exposing McCook.

As soon as General McCook's corps arrived, General Thomas moved down the Chicamauga towards Gordon's Mills. The troops were finally placed in position. Orders were sent to General Thomas to relieve General Crittenden's corps, posting one division near Crawfish Spring, and to move the remainder of his corps, by the Widow Glenn's house, to the Rossville and Lafayette road, the left extending obliquely across it, near Kelley's house. This placed General Thomas to the left of General Crittenden's corps, with which he connected at Gordon's Mill. The First Division, General Baird, took up a postion at the forks of the road, facing towards Reid's and Alexander's bridges. Over these bridges the enemy had crossed the night before, and driven Colonel Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry across the State

road to the heights on the east of the Widow Glenn's house. General Brannan's division was placed in position to the left of General Baird's. The battle began on the extreme left of General Thomas, Croxton's brigade, of Brannan's division, opening the battle about 10 o'clock. General Baird was ordered forward to his support with his whole division, which was done, and the enemy were driven back for some distance. Croxton's brigade having exhausted their ammunition, moved to the rear to fill their cartridge-boxes, when Baird and Brannan, combining their forces, drove the enemy from their immediate front. Learning that the enemy were in heavy force on his immediate right, General Baird threw back his right wing in order to meet the attack, which was made by the rebels in overwhelming numbers, assaulting Scribner's and King's brigades, and driving them back in disorder. A combination of Johnson's, Reynolds' and Palmer's divisions with Baird's and Brannan's was soon formed and advanced upon the enemy, attacking him in flank, and driving him in great confusion for a mile and a half, recapturing the artillery which had been temporarily lost by Baird's brigade, and compelling the rebels to fall back on their reserves, between Reid's and Alexander's bridges. Baird's and Brannan's commands were then reorganized, and took position on the road to Reid's bridge. Several attacks were made, by the enemy, on Baird's division during the afternoon, but were handsomely repulsed, and towards evening the combat ceased for the night.

General Davis' division of McCook's corps, in which the Fifteenth Wisconsin was brigaded, under Colonel Heg, fought on the right of the Widow Glenn's house, against vastly superior numbers, maintaining the conflict gallantly until near nightfall, when it was relieved by Bradley's brigade of Sheridan's division.

General Sheridan, with his division, relieved General Negley at Gordon's Mills, soon after the battle began in the morning, and that General proceeded towards the left. General Sheridan remained in this position till General McCook received an order to send two brigades of Sheridan's division to the Widow Glenn's house, leaving the First Brigade, General Lytle, at Gordon's Mills. The Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, Lieutenant Colonel West, was in this brigade.

The first day's fight being over, preparations were made for the next day; temporary breastworks of logs were thrown up, during the night. Baird's division was attacked on the left early in the morning, the enemy commencing a furious assault, and partially succeeding in gaining his rear; Baird was soon reinforced, when the enemy were driven entirely from his left and rear. At the time of this attack, the divisions of Johnson, Palmer and Reynolds were furiously assailed. This contest continued two hours, assault after assault being made, with fresh troops, which were met by those divisions with a most determined coolness and deliberation. The enemy having exhausted his energies, fell back, and the left of the army was not disturbed again until the withdrawal to Rossville began in the evening.

The right and center did not fare as well as the left on the second day. Late on the 19th, General McCook was ordered to post his command, so as to form the right of the new battle front, and hold the same. In compliance with this order, Lytle's brigade, of Sheridan's division, was posted in a strong position, in the rear of the Widow Glenn's house. Davis' division, consisting of Carlin's and Heg's brigades, was posted to the left and rear of Lytle's position, in reserve.

General Rosecrans, at this time, passed along the line, and noticing a portion of the log breastworks unoccupied, on General Wood's right, ordered General Davis' division to occupy the vacant space, which was done by one brigade, the other being held in reserve. Davis' instructions were, to keep well closed upon the left with Wood's division. One of Sheridan's brigades was posted in column on Davis' right and rear, as his support. At a little after 10 o'clock, A. M., General McCook received an order from the commanding General to withdraw his right, so as to spare as much force as possible to reinforce Thomas on the left, who was being heavily pressed. The order said: "The left must be held at all hazards, even if the right is withdrawn wholly back to the present left. Select a good position back this way, and be ready to start reinforcements to Thomas, at a moment's warning."

In a few minutes after, another order was received, directing him to "send two of Sheridan's brigades at once to support

General Thomas, and the Third Brigade as soon as the lines can be withdrawn sufficiently."

This order was executed at once. Lytle's and Walworth's brigades were taken from the extreme right and moved at the double quick to the support of General Thomas. Simultaneously with this movement, Wood's division left the position it had held in line of battle on General Davis' left, marching by the left flank, leaving a wide gap in the line. General Davis made an attempt to fill up this space, thus vacated, but the last brigade had not marched more than its length before the enemy made a furious assault, in overwhelming numbers, on this portion of the line. By this withdrawal of General Wood, Brannan's right was exposed, and the enemy rushed into the gap. The enemy's line of battle extended from a point beyond Brannan's right to a point far to the right of the Widow Glenn's house, and in front of the strong position just abandoned by Sheridan's two brigades. To resist this attack, McCook had but two brigades of Davis' division, Heg's and Carlin's, numbering about 1,200 men, and Laibold's brigade of Sheridan's division for a support.

Finding the enemy pouring through the interval between Davis and Brannan, Lytle's and Walworth's brigades, were deflected from their line of march, and ordered to assist in resisting the enemy. Colonels Wilder and Harrison, of the mounted infantry, closed in with their commands on Sheridan's right, as speedily as possible, and did good service. General Davis' division, being overwhelmed by numbers, was compelled to abandon its position, in order to save itself from complete annihilation or capture. Laibold's troops, coming up to Davis' support, met with a similar fate. The other two brigades of Sheridan, Lytle's and Walworth's, struggled nobly, and for a time checked the enemy in their immediate front, but the position being turned far to the left, they were compelled to withdraw from the unequal contest.

It was thus that these five brigades of the Twentieth Army Corps were cut off and separated from the remainder of the army. No troops fought with more heroism, or suffered greater losses, than these five brigades. Their loss was over forty per cent. of the number engaged, in killed and wounded.

The troops of Generals Sheridan and Davis were rallied a short distance in the rear of the line of battle, and marched

towards Rossville, to endeavor to form a junction with the troops of General Thomas. They were reported to General Thomas, who placed them in position on the road to Rossville, and they withdrew to that place with the remainder of the army.

While the attack on the right and center was progressing, General Thomas sent an aid to hurry up General Sheridan's divisions, who soon after returned, stating that he had met a large force of the enemy in the field in the rear of Reynolds' division, advancing cautiously, with a strong line of skirmishers. Hearing heavy firing to his right and rear, through the woods, General Thomas rode to the slopes of the hill, to ascertain the cause. Meeting Colonel Harker, of General Reynolds' division, he was told by General Thomas that General Sheridan's division was expected from that direction, but if the troops, seen advancing, fired on him, seeing his flag, that he was to return their fire, and resist their advance. He immediately commenced skirmishing with them. On further inspection, General Thomas became convinced that the troops advancing upon him were the enemy, although he was not aware of the disaster to the center and right. Ordering General Wood to place his division in prolongation of Brannan's division, and to resist the further advance of the enemy as long as possible, General Thomas sent an aid to inform General Reynolds that his right had been turned, and that the enemy was in his rear in force. Scarcely had General Wood time to dispose his troops on the left of Brannan before another of those fierce assaults, similar to those made in the morning, was made on him and Brannan combined, and kept up by the enemy throwing in fresh troops as fast as those in their front were driven back, until near nightfall.

About this time General Granger appeared on General Thomas' left flank, with General Steadman's division of his corps. He was immediately ordered to take position on Brannan's right, which was done with promptness and alacrity, driving the enemy down the hill with a terrible loss. This addition of fresh troops revived the flagging spirits of General Thomas' men, and inspired them with more ardor for the contest. Every assault of the enemy from that time, until nightfall, was repulsed in the most gallant style, by the whole line. By this time, the ammunition was reduced to two or three rounds per man, and a small supply

could only be had from Steadman's command. This being distributed, gave about ten rounds to a man.

General Garfield, Chief of Staff of General Rosecrans, reached General Thomas' headquarters, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, giving the first reliable information that the centre and right had been driven back. General Thomas, soon after, received a dispatch from General Rosecrans, ordering him to take command of all the forces, and with Crittenden and McCook, occupy a strong position, and assume a threatening attitude at Rossville, sending the unorganized forces to Chattanooga.

The retirement to Rossville, was begun about half past five, P. M., when a column of the enemy was seen approaching, which was met, and driven from the field by General Turchin, of Reynolds' division. Reynolds' division was placed on the Rossville road, to cover the retiring columns. Wood's, Brannan's, and Granger's divisions, withdrew from their positions, and took the road to Rossville. Johnson's and Baird's divisions, were attacked at the moment of retiring, but being prepared, retired without confusion or loss, Baird's division being in the rear. A cavalry force covered the rear of the retreating columns, among them, was the First Wisconsin Cavalry.

The whole army were finally withdrawn to the intrenchments, at Chattanooga, on the 22d.

In conclusion, we have to say, that the dead and wounded were left on the battle-field, many of the former, were not buried for months. In this battle, our Wisconsin troops suffered severely. Rosecrans' loss was 16,851, that of the enemy, was 18,000.

After the retreat to Chattanooga, General Rosecrans withdrew his troops from the passes which covered his lines of supplies, from Bridgeport, which were immediately occupied by the enemy, who also sent a cavalry force across the Tennessee, and destroyed a large train of wagons in the Sequatchie Valley, and captured McMinnville, and other points on the railroad, and thus almost completely cut off the supplies of the army at Chattanooga. The enemy's cavalry were attacked by McCook's cavalry, at Anderson's Cross Roads, on the 2d of October, in which the First Wisconsin, bore a conspicuous part. The rebels were signally defeated.

We have before stated, that the forces of General Grant had been ordered to Tennessee. Before an answer was received from General Grant, General Hooker was, on the 23d of September, sent to Tennessee, in command of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, which were detached for that object. They were assigned to protect General Rosecrans' line of communication from Bridgeport to Nashville. In the Eleventh Corps, was the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, and in the Twelfth Corps, the Third Wisconsin, who were thus transferred to the Central Department of Tennessee.

On the 18th of October, General Grant assumed command of the Departments of Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio, by order of the President, the command being consolidated and styled the "District of Mississippi." General G. H. Thomas was placed in the immediate command of the army and Department of the Cumberland; and General W. T. Sherman, in that of the army and Department of Tennessee; General Rosecrans was relieved; and Generals McCook and Crittenden, were ordered to Cincinnati, and their corps consolidated to form the Fourth Army Corps, which was placed under the command of General Gordon Granger.

Since the retreat to Chattanooga, the army had lain at that point behind intrenchments, its right flank lying at Chattanooga Creek, near the base of Lookout Mountain, and its left at Citico Creek. This was the only point on the south side of the river, held by a Federal force. The base of the army was at Stevenson and Bridgeport. The south side of the river, from Lookout Mountain to Bridgeport, was in possession of the enemy, and the north bank of the river was rendered impassable. In order to support the troops at Chattanooga, it was necessary to transport supplies over the mountains into the Anderson road, thence to Chattanooga.

General Hooker, with the Eleventh and Twelfth corps, arrived at Bridgeport, and proceeded at once to open the river communication with Chattanooga. A series of movements were entered into after the arrival of General Sherman with his Corps, and General Grant, who took command of the whole military operations. The most prominent of these was the driving of the enemy from Mission Ridge, on which General Bragg had

established himself. The original plan of attack on this celebrated position, contemplated only the capture of the rifle pits at the base of the mountain, but the heroes of the army of the Cumberland, remembering Chicamauga, and having been impatient spectators of the operations of Generals Sherman and Hooker, for two days, went forward with a will, drove the enemy from his lower works, and went on, heedless of the heavy artillery and musketry hurled against them from the crest of the ridge. Half way up they faltered, but it was for the want of breath. Without returning a shot they kept on, around the ridge, captured thirty-five out of the forty-four pieces of artillery on the hill, turned some of them against the masses in Sherman's front, and the routed line fell back, while the rest of Bragg's army, including Bragg and Hardee, fled routed and broken, to Ringgold. Thousands of prisoners and small arms, and large quantities of munitions of war were taken. That night Mission Ridge blazed with loyal camp fires.

In this brilliant exploit, the Tenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth regiments, and Sixth and Eighth Batteries, took part, Battery C, Heavy Artillery, garrisoned Fort Wood. This is commonly known as the battle of Chattanooga, or storming of Mission Ridge.

After the battle of Chattanooga, the pursuit of the enemy was not continued, for the want of horses for hauling the artillery and supply trains. General Sherman proceeded, with a body of troops, to the relief of Knoxville, which was being besieged by the forces of General Longstreet. The Fourth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth corps, were engaged in this expedition. On the night of December 3d, the cavalry of General Sherman reached Knoxville, thereby turning the flank of General Longstreet, who raised the seige, and retreated toward Rutledge that night. The Fourth Corps arriving the next day, in conjunction with General Burnside's forces, commenced the pursuit of Longstreet, who fell back into the border of Virginia, and took a strong position. The Fifteenth and Twenty-fourth Wisconsin accompanied the Fourth Corps, to which they were transferred on the discontinuance of the Twentieth Corps, and the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin were with the Eleventh Corps.

The expedition of General Sherman towards Meridian, in February, 1864, was supposed by the rebel authorities, to be intended as an attack on Mobile. General Johnston, who had succeeded General Bragg in the command of the Confederate army, near Dalton, dispatched two divisions to the aid of General Polk, at Meridian. In order to counteract this movement, General Grant set on foot an expedition against Dalton. The Fourteenth Corps, under General Palmer, advanced against that place on the 22d of February. The divisions of Generals Davis, Johnson, and Baird, participated on the right or Dalton road, and General Stanley's division on the left. The whole force moved in line of battle, till it reached Tunnel Hill. Here an artillery fire was opened on them, which was soon silenced, and the ridge occupied in the afternoon. The advance continued, and the cavalry force pressed forward in pursuit of the few scattered enemies, until it was checked by a cross fire from artillery on Rocky Face, a gorge through which the roads pass. The enemy were dislodged, and the movement continued to Dalton, seven miles from Tunnel Hill. Advancing cautiously within two miles of Dalton, they found that General Johnston had made preparations to receive them with his whole army. Deserters reported that the two divisions which had been sent to Mobile, had returned. General Palmer now fell back on Tunnel Hill, and finally to Ringgold. His loss was about three hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The First, Twenty-first, and Tenth Wisconsin regiments were in General Baird's division, and took part in the expedition.

In February, 1864, Congress passed an act reviving the grade of Lieutenant General. President Lincoln immediately sent in the nomination of General Grant for confirmation. This was done. General Grant left Tennessee, and reached Washington on the 9th of March, where he was presented, by President Lincoln, with his commission, in the presence of the Cabinet, and several distinguished military and civil gentlemen.

Orders were issued, on the 12th of March, assigning General Grant to the command of the Armies of the United States, and General Halleck to duty as Chief of Staff for the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War and Lieutenant General commanding. General W. T. Sherman was assigned to the command

of the Military Division of Mississippi, vacated by General Grant, and Major General McPherson was assigned to the command of the Department and Army of Tennessee, recently held by General Sherman.

Under General Grant's direction, the campaign upon the Potomac, and upon Atlanta, by General Sherman, were to begin simultaneously, and immediate preparations were commenced. General Grant summoned General Sherman from Vicksburg to a conference at Nashville, in which a full and complete understanding of the policy and plans for the ensuing campaign was had, covering a vast extent of country, and embracing nearly the programme which was subsequently carried out by Generals Sherman and Grant. Visiting the commanders of the Departments of Tennessee, Cumberland, and the Ohio, at their respective headquarters, at Huntsville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville, he made all needful arrangements for the coming campaign, and fixed the 1st of May as the time when all things should be ready. These officers were to complete the details of organization and preparation, and General Sherman turned his attention to the question of supplies. The depots of Nashville were found with an abundance of the munitions of war, and the railroads in fair condition, and new supplies of cars and locomotives were ordered to fill the new and increased demands of the service. The General found it necessary to discontinue the issue of supplies to the inhabitants of East Tennessee, who, up to that time, had been fed by the government. By the 1st of May the storehouses at Chattanooga began to fill up, and continued to afford a large supply of all the necessaries for the maintenance of the army.

General Sherman notified the Governors of the Northwestern States, that Government had given him control of veteran regiments on furlough, and ordered all such regiments belonging to the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland Departments, to come direct to Nashville, and those belonging to the Department of Tennessee, to Cairo, there to receive further orders. Under this order several Wisconsin regiments, who had been serving with Grant and Sherman in the Mississippi Valley, were transferred to the seat of operations near Chattanooga.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Army corps, which had been brought from the Army of the Potomac by General Hooker, were consolidated into the Twentieth Corps, and placed under command of General Hooker. The several departments in the District of Mississippi, under General Sherman, were organized for the summer campaign as follows: The Department of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, consisted of the Fourth Army Corps, General Howard, Fourteenth Army Corps, General Palmer, and Twentieth Army Corps, General Hooker. The Department of the Tennessee, under General McPherson, consisted of the Fifteenth Army Corps, General Logan, Sixteenth Army Corps, General Dodge, and Seventeenth Army Corps, General Blair. This last did not join the Army of General Sherman till about the 1st of June. The Department of the Ohio consisted of the Twenty-third Corps, under General Schofield.

The Wisconsin regiments were severally located in the Army Corps as follows: Department of the Cumberland, Fourth Corps, Fifteenth and Twenty-fourth Infantry; Fourteenth Corps, First, Tenth, and Twenty-first Infantry, and Fifth Battery; Twentieth Corps, Third, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-first Infantry. In Department of the Tennessee, Sixteenth Corps, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Infantry; Seventeenth Corps, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Infantry. The Eighth Wisconsin Battery was attached to Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, and the First Cavalry was in McCook's division of cavalry. The Thirteenth Regiment was attached to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, but was detached on railroad guard duty. The Eighteenth was attached to the Department of the Cumberland, but took no part in the Atlanta campaign, being occupied in guarding railroads in Alabama, and subsequently at Allatoona, Georgia. The Third Battery, and Battery C, Heavy Artillery, were stationed at Chattanooga, and the Sixth Battery was stationed successively at Huntsville, Kingston, and on the Etowah River, near Cartersville. The Twelfth Wisconsin Battery was stationed, successively, at Huntsville, Kingston, and Allatoona.

General Grant notified General Sherman that he should move from his camp, round Culpepper, on the 5th of May, and requested General Sherman to begin his forward movement on Atlanta at

that time. On the 27th of April the troops of the three departments were put in motion for Chattanooga, and on the 6th of May were found in their designated positions, the Army of the Cumberland at Ringgold, 23 miles southeast of Chattanooga; the Army of the Tennessee at Gordon's Mills, on the Chicamauga, eight miles from Ringgold; the Army of the Ohio, near Red Clay, ten miles northeast of Ringgold; the first amounting to 60,773 men and 130 guns, the second, 24,465 and 96 guns, and the third of 13,559 and 28 guns,—aggregate, 98,797 men, and 254 guns.

The enemy lay in and about Dalton, fifteen miles from General Thomas, at Ringgold, under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, whose army consisted of the corps of Hardee, Polk, and Hood, and about 10,000 cavalry under Wheeler.

After a reconnoissance, General Sherman became satisfied that the position of General Johnston, at Dalton, could not be successfully attacked in front, as it was covered by an inaccessible ridge, known as "Rocky Face," through which was a pass, between Tunnel Hill and Dalton, known as the Buzzard Roost, which was traversed by the railroad and wagon road. It was narrow, obstructed by abatis, and flooded by dams across Mill Creek. Batteries commanded its whole length. General Sherman determined to turn the position, and, if possible, compel Johnston to evacuate Dalton, thus inaugurating that system of flank movements which have made the operations of Generals Grant and Sherman famous in military annals.

Resaca, eighteen miles below Dalton, on the railroad, General Sherman found could be reached by way of Snake Creek Gap. General McPherson, therefore, marched from Gordon's Mills, by way of Ship Gap, Villanow, and Snake Creek Gap, directly on Resaca, while General Thomas, with the Army of the Cumberland, advanced, on the 7th of May, toward Tunnel Hill, which was carried by the Fourteenth Corps, under General Palmer, the enemy retiring to Buzzard Roost. Next day demonstration was made on Rocky Face and Buzzard Roost; on the 9th General Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps, carried the Ridge, but found the crest too narrow to enable it to carry the pass. The Fifteenth and Twenty-fourth Wisconsin were in this division.

General McPherson found Resaca too strong to be carried by assault, he therefore fell back and took a strong position at the west end of Snake Creek Gap. Failing, by this movement, to compel the enemy to evacuate Dalton, General Sherman, on the 10th, ordered General Thomas to send General Hooker's corps forward to Snake Creek Gap, to the support of General McPherson, and follow with the Fourteenth Corps, General Palmer, leaving the Fourth Corps, General Howard, to threaten Dalton. General Schofield was ordered to follow by the same route. On the 11th the whole army, excepting General Howard's corps and some cavalry, were in motion on the west side of Rocky Face Gap, for Snake Creek Gap and Resaca.

On the next day General Sherman's forces moved against Resaca, General McPherson on the direct road, preceded by Kilpatrick's cavalry; General Thomas to come up on his left, and General Schofield on Thomas' left. The cavalry met and drove the enemy's cavalry from across the road, two miles from Resaca, and then stood aside and let General McPherson pass, who struck the enemy's infantry pickets near Resaca and drove them inside their lines, and occupied a ridge of hills,—his right on the Oostanaula, and the left abreast of the town. Generals Thomas and Schofield occupied the places assigned them.

The rebel general finding his position at Dalton no longer tenable, moved with his army to Resaca, before Sherman's forces could reach it through the impracticable roads, by the way of Snake Creek Gap. General Howard's divisions entered Dalton and finding it deserted pushed on and united with the Federal forces near Tilton. The naturally strong position of Dalton was thus overthrown by the exercise of that quality styled "strategy."

Safely in Resaca, the rebels at once proceeded to strengthen the position by additional earthworks. Skirmishing began at an early hour on the 14th. A force of cavalry and infantry was sent to threaten Calhoun, four miles in the rear of Resaca. General Garrard, with his cavalry division, was sent to break the railroad between Calhoun and Kingston, if possible. At 1, P. M., an attempt was made to break the enemy's line, and force him from the elevated position which he occupied. In order to do this, it was necessary to descend a hill, in full range of the rebel artillery, ford a stream, obstructed on its banks by a thick undergrowth,

and then cross a valley full of ditches and other obstructions, to mount the opposite eminence. In performing the movement the troops became entangled in the obstructions, and being unable to shelter themselves, or return the murderous fire, they were com pelled to return with a loss of upward of a thousand. Farther to the left a division of the Twenty-third Corps, and Newton's of the Fourth Corps, succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in forcing the enemy to abandon an important position on their outer line.

Later in the afternoon, General Johnston attempted to turn the left flank of Sherman, held by Stanley's division, and charged with such impetuosity and overwhelming numbers, that that division was forced to fall back in confusion; the rebels followed up, but Hooker's Twentieth Corps checked their advance, and Stanley's division was enabled to rally, and at dusk the enemy was driven into his intrenchments with severe loss. General McPherson sent the Fifteenth Corps, General Logan, and a portion of the Sixteenth Corps, across Camp Creek, which carried a hill and line of rifle pits on the enemy's extreme left, in front of Resaca. This position enabled General Logan to pour a destructive enfilading fire upon the rebel works, and to command the railroad and trestle bridges across the river. A desperate effort was made, after dark, to retake it; column after column of infantry moved up to the very crest of the hill, but recoiled under the steady fire of the Federal troops, and retired in confusion.

Strengthening their positions during the night, the two opposing armies opened the fight next day with heavy skirmishing along the Federal center, under cover of which troops were massed for an assault on two fortified hills on the enemy's extreme right, which were considered the key of the position. Hooker's corps had been sent to the left, and Howard's, Schofield's and Palmer's troops moved to the right to fill up the gap. Soon after 1 o'clock Butterfield's division was sent forward by General Hooker as the assaulting column, supported by Geary's and Williams' divisions. After repeated assaults, the enemy was finally driven from a portion of their lines, and a lodgment secured under the projecting works of a lunette, mounting four guns. The severe fire of the interior rebel lines rendered further

advance impossible, and the Federal troops were content to hold the position. Under cover of the darkness the walls of the works were dug through, and the guns hauled out, by means of ropes, under a destructive fire from the rebels; a breach made, the lunette was soon captured.

During the night the enemy abandoned Resaca, which was entered next day by General Sherman's forces. An immediate pursuit was commenced by the whole army; General Thomas directly on his heels, General McPherson by Lay's Ferry, and Schofield by roads to the left. General Davis was sent along the west banks of the river to Rome. About sunset of the 17th, General Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps, had a severe encounter with the rebel rear guard, but the next morning he was gone, and was not seen again until about four miles beyond Kingston; he was found on ground well adapted for a battle. General Sherman made the proper dispositions, but when the enemy found the National forces closing around him, he retreated in the night across the Etowah River, burning all the bridges across that stream near Cartersville.

General Thomas' army encamped near Cassville, McPherson's about Kingston, and Schofield's at Cassville Depot, toward the Etowah Bridge, awaiting supplies for the next stage of the campaign. General Davis, after a sharp fight, obtained possession of Rome, with its forts, and its valuable mills and foundries employed in the service of the Confederate Government.

Leaving garrisons at Rome and Kingston, General Sherman, put his army in motion for Dallas, by the way of Van Wert, with twenty days rations in his wagons. By this route, he turned General Johnston's position at Allatoona Pass, which was considered an impregnable barrier to a direct advance upon Atlanta by the railroad. General Davis moved direct from Rome for Dallas, by Van Wert. General McPherson took the road to Dallas, by Van Wert; General Thomas took the road by the Euharlee and Burnt Hickory; General Schofield moved by roads more to the East. General Thomas captured a courier with a letter of General Johnston's, showing that he had detected the move, and was preparing to meet General Sherman near Dallas. The country was very rugged, mountainous, and densely wooded, with few and obscure roads.

On the 25th, the enemy were met in line of battle, two or three miles from the crossing of Pumpkin Vine Creek. General Hooker being in the advance, his leading division, General Geary, had a severe encounter. General Hooker's other two divisions were on other roads. They were immediately ordered in, and about 4 o'clock, P. M., he had his whole corps well in hand, when he deployed two divisions and made a bold push to secure possession of a point known as the New Hope Church, where three roads meet from Ackworth, Marietta and Dallas. Here a hard battle was fought, and the enemy driven back to New Hope Church, but he had thrown up some earthworks, and a dark, stormy night setting in, General Hooker was unable to drive him from from these roads. In the morning the enemy were found well intrenched. This compelled General Sherman to change the disposition of his forces. General McPherson was moved up to Dallas, General Thomas was deployed against New Hope Church, and General Schofield was placed to turn the enemy's right. General Garrard's cavalry operated with General McPherson, General Stoneman with General Schofield, General McCook looked to the rear.

The 26th and 27th were occupied in making these new dispositions; on the 28th, while General McPherson was attempting to close up with General Thomas, the enemy suddenly made a bold and daring assault upon him at Dallas. Breastworks having been erected by the Federal troops, the rebel forces were repulsed with terrible and bloody slaughter.

By a series of movements, General Sherman succeeded in disposing of his forces, so that he occupied all the roads leading back to Allatoona and Ackworth. On the 1st of June, Stoneman's cavalry were sent to the east end of the Allatoona Pass, and Garrard's to the west end, which was accomplished without trouble, and thus General Sherman succeeded in his real purpose of turning the Allatoona Pass. The bridges across the Etowah were rebuilt, and on the 4th of June, General Sherman continued his movements by the left, for the purpose of leaving Johnston in his intrenchments at New Hope Church, and moved to the railroad at Ackworth, which he reached on the 6th of June. Allatoona Pass was found admirably adapted as a secondary base for the operations of the campaign. General Sherman

gave orders for the defence of the pass, and as soon as the railroad bridge across the Etowah was finished army supplies came forward by railroad.

On the 8th of June, General Blair joined General Sherman, with two divisions of the Seventeenth Corps that had been on veteran furlough. The Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wisconsin regiments were attached to this army corps, being thus transferred from the army on the Mississippi River.

The communications to the rear being secure, on the 9th of June, General Sherman moved forward to Big Shanty. Intent on the advancement of his army to the Chattahoochie, the grand object of the campaign, General Sherman permitted no obstacle to interfere to prevent his success.

Kenesaw Mountain, crowned with the frowning batteries of the enemy, was the next point to which he was compelled to turn his attention. This mountain was now in his front, a range trending from it towards the northeast, terminated in another peak called Brushy Mountain. To the right was a smaller mountain called Pine Knob, or Mountain, and beyond it, in the distance, is Lost Mountain. All these present a sharp conical appearance, distinct from any of the hills that abound in that section. These three Mountains form a triangle, covering perfectly the town of Marietta, and the railroad, back to the Chattahoochie. Signal stations were on their summits, and their sides were covered with batteries, and alive with men, busy in felling trees digging pits, and preparing for the grand struggle impending.

The line of the enemy was found to be twelve miles long. General McPherson was ordered to move toward Marietta, his right on the railroad; General Thomas, on Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, and General Schofield, off towards Lost Mountain, with cavalry to the right and left of the line.

On the 11th of June, dispositions were made to break the enemy's line between Kenesaw and Pine Mountain. General Hooker was on the right and front, General Howard on the left and front, and General Palmer between it and the railroad. During a sharp cannonading on the 14th, the rebel General Polk was killed by a fragment of a shell, and on the 15th, Pine Mountain was found evacuated by the enemy. Generals Thomas

and Schofield advanced and found him again strongly intrenched along the line of rugged hills connecting Kenesaw and Lost Mountain. General McPherson, also advanced his line on the left. On the 17th, arrangements for an assault were made, but in the night the enemy abandoned Lost Mountain and their line of intrenchments connecting it with Kenesaw. Closing up on the enemy's works round Kenesaw, he was found strongly posted, and intrenched, with Kenesaw as his salient, his right covering Marietta, his left behind Nose's Creek covering the railroad back to the Chattahoochie. It must be remembered that this mountain was the last important and strong position to the north of the Chattahoochie. Driven from this point, the way to that important Confederate military depot, Atlanta, was open to the invincible army of Sherman.

During all these operations about Kenesaw, the weather was very bad, rain falling almost continuously for three weeks, rendering the roads impassable for a general movement. Work, however, progressed daily closer and closer to the intrenched foe. On the 22d of June, as General Hooker had advanced his line, with Schofield on his right, the enemy, under General Hood, suddenly sallied out and attacked. The blow fell mostly on General Williams' division of Hooker's corps, and one of General Schofield's brigades. The enemy was repulsed by a terrible fire, from our lines, leaving his dead and wounded, and many prisoners. Upon studying the ground, General Sherman found that he had no alternative but to assault in turn or turn his position. Orders were therefore issued on the 24th, and on the 27th, two assaults were made, and both failed, costing many valuable lives.

Failing in this manner of attack, the old plan of flank movement was ordered, and on the night of the 2d of July, General McPherson threw his whole army by the right flank, down towards the Nickajack Creek, threatening Turner's Ferry across the Chattahoochie. The next morning Kenesaw was abandoned and occupied by the Federal skirmishers. General Thomas moved along the railroad and turned south in pursuit, towards the Chattahoochie, and General Sherman entered Marietta at half past 8 o'clock, A. M. General Logan, of McPherson's army, was ordered to occupy Marietta, while Generals McPherson

and Schofield were ordered to cross the Nickajack and attack the enemy in flank and rear and to interrupt his crossing of the Chattahoochie. The rebel General had, however, provided against this emergency. He had thrown up intrenchments across the road at Smyrna, five miles from Marietta, and also had intrenched a strong *tete de pont* on the Chattahoochie, where he was found by General Thomas, with his front protected and his flanks behind the Nickajack and Rottenwood creeks.

On the 4th of July, the enemy's line at Smyrna was captured, and a strong demonstration made along Nickajack Creek, and about Turner's Ferry, to the right of Johnston's position on the river. This movement compelled Johnston, that night, to cross the main body of his forces to the left bank of the river, leaving Hardee's corps on the right bank behind his intrenched position. General Sherman then moved up to the Chattahoochie, and on the evening of the 5th, Thomas and McPherson's troops occupied a line extending from above the railroad bridge, to the mouth of Nickajack Creek, two or three miles below. The enemy lay behind a line of unusual strength, covering the railroad and pontoon bridges, and beyond the Chattahoochie. An inspection of these works, satisfied General Sherman, that from their great strength, they could only be carried by crossing the Chattahoochie, which was a rapid and deep stream, only passable by means of bridges, except at two or three difficult fords. To accomplish this result, General Schofield was sent from Smyrna to the mouth of Soap Creek, eight miles northeast of General Sherman's position on the railroad, where he effected a lodgment on the east bank of the Chattahoochie, on high and commanding ground, with good roads, leading to the eastward. He succeeded in laying a good pontoon bridge, and a trestle bridge. At the same time, General Garrard's cavalry force moved up the river, seven miles further north to Roswell, where he destroyed several woollen factories, which had supplied the rebel armies with cloth, and also secured the ford, holding it until General Newton's division of the Fourth Corps arrived, which was superseded by General Dodge's Sixteenth Corps, which in turn, was followed by General General McPherson's whole army. General Howard also built a bridge at Power's Ferry, two miles south of Schofield's

position at Soap Creek. These demonstrations caused General Johnston to again give the order for retreat on the night of the 9th of July. His heavy guns were removed to Atlanta, General Hardee's corps crossed to the left bank, and at daylight of the 10th of July, the pontoons and railroad, and road bridges, were in flames, the whole rebel army falling back towards Atlanta, his left wing remaining in the neighborhood of Turner's Ferry, in expectation of an attack.

Having accomplished his object, of driving the enemy across the Chattahoochie, General Sherman determined to give his troops a week's rest, while he brought forward his supplies. Recalling McPherson, Dodge and Schofield to their former position, detailing a sufficient force to secure the several positions on the east bank of the river, and occupy the enemy's works, the army rested until the 16th of July.

The enemy's works were found to be of great strength, costing many months of labor, and extending for five miles and a half along the river, with almost impenetrable abattis in front.

General Sherman had thus accomplished the main object of the campaign, and was in possession of both banks of the Chattahoochie. Atlanta, the great entrepot of military supplies, lay within eight miles, with its magazines, stores, arsenals, workshops, foundries, etc., and its railroads which there diverge to the four cardinal points. The next move was, therefore, the capture of this important point.

Pending the efforts to drive Johnston across the Chattahoochie, General Sherman had collected a force of 2,000 cavalry, which was placed under the command of General Rosseau. As soon as the enemy were driven from the position at the railroad bridge, General Rosseau was ordered with his cavalry force, from Decatur, Alabama, to push rapidly south, cross the Coosa, at the railroad bridge, and thence direct to Opelika. There was but a single line of railroad connecting Alabama and Mississippi with Georgia, which was from Montgomery to Opelika. General Rosseau reached this single line of road twenty-five miles west of Opelika, and broke it up nearly to that place, and also portions of the branch road towards Columbus, and towards West Point. He then returned, having performed the object of his mission.

Having collected a sufficient quantity of stores at Allatoona, Marietta, and Vining's Station, strengthened the railroad guards and garrisons, and improved the pier bridges and roads leading across the river, General Sherman ordered a general advance to commence on the 17th. General Thomas crossed at Powers' and Paise's Ferry bridges, and marched by Buckhead; General Schofield marched by Cross Keys, and General McPherson, crossed at Roswell, and reached the Augusta railroad, seven miles east of Decatur, breaking up about four miles of the railroad. General Schofield reached Decatur.

The Confederate authorities being dissatisfied with the manner in which General Johnston had conducted the campaign, appointed General Hood to the command of the Confederate forces.

On the 20th, all the armies had closed in, converging towards Atlanta. The army of the Cumberland occupied the right wing and right centre; the army of the Ohio, under General Schofield, the left centre, and the Army of the Tennessee, the left. Two divisions of General Howard's corps were sent to fill a gap between General Thomas and General Schofield, leaving Newton's division to hold an important position on the Buckhead road.

Discovering an inadequate force at Newton's position, the rebel General Hood, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th, sallied from his works in force and fell, in line of battle, against the position held by General Newton, which was the right centre on the Buckhead road; the blow was sudden and unexpected, but General Newton had hastily covered his front by a line of rail piles, which enabled him to meet the attack. Geary and Williams' divisions, of Hooker's Corps, being next to Newton, on the left, were involved in the attack. The enemy had massed his main body in front of these three divisions and advanced without skirmishers, and hoped, by one of those bold dashes characteristic of General Hood, to retrieve, at one blow, the disasters of the campaign. The whole corps of General Hooker participated. The rebels attacked with great desperation, but after four hours of incessant fighting he retired precipitately to his intrenchments, leaving on the field six hundred dead, one thousand severely wounded, and several regimental flags and prisoners. His total

loss was estimated at five thousand. The National loss was about one thousand nine hundred, of which the greater part fell on General Hooker's corps. This is known as the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and was participated in by the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, in Newton's division, and the Third, Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth Regiments in Hooker's corps.

On the 21st the enemy occupied an intrenched position on the heights commanding the valley of Peach Tree Creek, his right beyond the Augusta Railroad to the east, and his left towards Turner's Ferry, at an average distance of four miles from Atlanta. During the day a hill, known as Bald Hill, a few hundred yards in advance of the extreme left of McPherson's army, which had been strongly fortified by the enemy, was gallantly carried by General Leggett's division of the Seventeenth Corps, with a loss of seven hundred and fifty men. The rebel General Cleborne made four desperate attempts to regain the position, but he was compelled to retire, leaving his dead and most of his wounded on the slope of the hill. This hill commanded Atlanta and the two principal roads leading north and south from the city. In this contest the Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wisconsin Regiments distinguished themselves.

The line on Peach Tree Creek being found abandoned on the morning of the 22d, General Sherman's forces swept over the abandoned works of the enemy and closed in upon Atlanta, occupying a line in the form of a quarter circle of about two miles radius; here in their front they found the enemy occupying, in force, a line of finished redoubts covering all the roads leading into Atlanta. His working parties were busy connecting these redoubts with curtains, strengthened by rifle trenches, abatis and cheveaux de frize.

The general advance of all the Federal armies contracted the circle, and the Sixteenth Corps, General Dodge, being on the right of McPherson's army, was thrown out of line by the Fifteenth Corps, General Logan, connecting on the right with General Schofield, near the Howard House.

General Dodge was ordered by General McPherson to move from the right to the left of the Seventeenth Corps, and occupy Bald Hill, captured the day before by General Leggett's division of the Seventeenth Corps. This hill lay to the south and east of

the railroad; in order to reach it General Dodge moved by a diagonal path or wagon road in the direction of Blair's left flank. General McPherson after having explained to General Sherman the disposition he had made of General Dodge's corps, which that General readily acceded to, started to ride over to General Dodge's column, then marching to take possession of the hill before described. Passing into a narrow road that led to the left and rear of General G. A. Smith's division, which was the extreme left of General Blair's corps, a sharp volley was heard, and soon after the horse of General McPherson came out of the woods, riderless and wounded in two places. It was afterwards ascertained that he rode into the enemy's skirmish line, and when it was too late he found himself within fifty feet of it. He was called upon to surrender, but he only dashed his horse to the right of the road and was almost instantly brought to the ground, mortally wounded, by a volley from the skirmishers; his body was for a time in possession of the enemy, but was subsequently recovered and brought into the Union lines, when it was sent north by General Sherman for burial. On hearing of this disaster General Sherman ordered General Logan to assume command of the Army of the Tennessee.

It soon became evident to General Sherman that the plan of the enemy's action was to throw a superior force on McPherson's left flank, while he held the center and right with his forts in front. General Sherman immediately ordered his center and right to press forward and give full employment to all the enemy in his lines, while General Schofield was to hold as large a force in reserve as possible, awaiting developments.

The whole line was already engaged in battle. Hardee's corps had sallied from Atlanta, and by a wide circuit to the east, had struck General Blair's left wing, enveloping it, and his right had swung round and hit Dodge's column, which was moving towards the hill, in obedience to General McPherson's order. General Blair's line was substantially along the old line of rebel trenches, which were fashioned to fight on either side. A gap of half a mile intervened between the head of General Dodge's column and General Blair's line, through which the enemy had poured, but General McPherson's last action was to order up a brigade of the Fifteenth Corps to occupy the gap, which came in on the

double quick, and checked the enemy. Hardee attacked in flank, sweeping across the hill our men were fortifying, capturing the working party, and bore down on Blair's left. General G. A. Smith's division of the Seventeenth Corps was forced to fight, first from one side of the old rifle pits, and then from the other, Stewart's corps attacking in front directly from the main works, while Hardee attacked the flank. General Smith gradually withdrew regiment after regiment, so as to form a flank to General Leggett's division, which held the apex of the hill, this being the only part essential to General Sherman's plans. General Dodge held in check the enemy's right, punishing him severely. General G. A. Smith had gradually given up the extremity of his line, and formed a new one whose right connected with General Leggett, and his left refused facing southeast. On this ground, and in this order, the men fought well and desperately, for nearly four hours, checking and repulsing all the enemy's attacks. The execution on the enemy's ranks at the angle was terrible, and great credit is due both Generals Leggett and Giles A. Smith, and their men, for their hard and stubborn fighting. The enemy made no further progress on that flank, and by 4, P. M., had almost given up the attempt. The Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wisconsin regiments, in Leggett's division, took part in this affair, on the left of the Seventeenth Corps.

While this action was progressing, General Wheeler's cavalry taking advantage of the absence of General Garrard's cavalry force, made an attempt to capture the wagon trains at Decatur, but Colonel Sprague, with three regiments of infantry, succeeded in covering them, and sending them to the rear of Generals Schofield and Thomas. To do this, some severe fighting was done, in which the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, under Colonel Montgomery, participated.

Between four and five in the afternoon, the enemy, by massing his troops opposite a position in the Fifteenth Corps, which had been weakened by sending a brigade to the extreme left, succeeded in making a break in the line of that corps, causing the brigade to fall back in confusion, for four hundred yards, leaving the enemy in possession of two batteries of much importance to the Union forces, and separating the divisions of Generals

Wood and Harrow. General Sherman ordered the Fifteenth Corps to regain its lost ground at any cost, which it did in gallant style, assisted by several batteries from General Schofield's Corps. All the guns were retaken but two, which the enemy had removed into his main works. With this, terminated the battle of the 22d of July, which proved to be the hardest in the vicinity of Atlanta.

The Union loss in this battle, was 3,722 killed, wounded, and missing. The loss of the enemy was computed at 8,000, of which, 3,240 were killed.

In order to cut the several railroads radiating from Atlanta, General Sherman sent out a large force of cavalry, under Generals Stoneman, Garrard, and McCook. In this expedition, General Stoneman proceeded too far towards Macon, and was captured with a part of his command, two-thirds of it escaping. General Sherman attributes General Stoneman's misfortune to disobedience of orders, in not concentrating with Garrard and McCook, at Lovejoy's Station. General McCook burnt the depot at Lovejoy's, and tore up some of the track, but was obliged to leave by the overpowering force which the rebels brought against him; retiring to Newman, on the West Point Road, where he was surrounded by a heavy force, through which, he cut his way, losing 500 officers and men, and returned to Marietta.

On the 27th, the army of the Tennessee changed its position, passing behind the rest of the army to Proctor's Creek, and south to prolong the Union line due south, facing east. The object of this movement was to work the Union forces around to the south, in order to command the enemy's line of communications. General Howard, on the 27th of July, assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee, by authority of the President. At Eastpoint, a few miles southwest of Atlanta, is the junction of the Macon and West Point Railroads. The object of this movement by the right flank, was to control these roads below East Point. The Sixteenth Corps took position on Proctor's Creek, the left nearest the enemy, the Seventeenth came up next, on its right, and the Fifteenth, on the right of the Seventeenth Corps, giving it the position on the extreme right. The army was in position by 10, A. M. of the 27th, and the men began throwing up rails and logs, which, after a while, assumed the form of a

parapet. General Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, was ordered to the extreme right, in order to catch the attacking force in the flank if the enemy should attempt the game of the 22d. However, before General Davis could reach the designated position, the enemy advanced against the Fifteenth Corps, by the Bell's Ferry Road, but they were met by such a terrible fire, from behind the logs and piles of rails, that they at last, after four hours fighting, disappeared, leaving over 600 dead on the field, besides the wounded. General Howard ordered up a reserve of some of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, to protect his right flank. This was the last effort of the enemy to check General Sherman's extensions by the flank. General Schofield's corps, and General Palmer's corps, of General Thomas' army, were moved from the left to the right, as far as Eastpoint.

About this time, General Hooker resigned the command of the Twentieth Corps, and General Slocum was appointed to his place, and General Palmer resigned the command of the Fourteenth Corps, and General Jefferson C. Davis, was appointed his successor. An unsuccessful attempt was made to get a foothold on the West Point and Macon Railroads. In order to reach the Macon road, and control the supplies for Atlanta, General Sherman became convinced that he must move his whole army.

The army remained in this position till the 18th of August, during which time General Sherman fired upon the city, with his four and a half inch rifle guns, causing much destruction. After the departure of the Seventeenth Corps from the extreme left, General Wheeler's cavalry started on a raid northward, for the purpose of destroying General Sherman's communications, striking the railroad, and tearing up the track. This opportune departure of Wheeler gave Sherman perfect control of his own cavalry; he accordingly sent Kilpatrick with 5,000 men, to destroy the West Point road, and Macon road. He succeeded in damaging the former, but was prevented in his intentions on the latter, at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's, by the superior force of the enemy.

In order to enable General Sherman to move his whole army against the enemy's communications, the Twentieth Corps, temporarily under the command of General Williams, was ordered to return to the intrenched position at Chattahoochie Bridge, to

which point the army commanders were ordered to send their surplus wagons and incumbrances of all kinds, and also the sick. This being done, the movement began on the 25th of August. The army was moved to the neighborhood of Fairborn, on the West Point Railroad, where twelve or thirteen miles of road were destroyed. On the 29th of August, the army was again put in motion, and marched from the West Point Railroad, to the Macon Railroad, at Jonesboro, which was reached by the Army of the Tennessee, on the night of the 30th of August. In the morning, General Howard found himself in the presence of the enemy. He deployed the Fifteenth Corps, and disposed the Sixteenth and Seventeenth, on its flanks. The usual log and rail parapet was thrown up, and the men were soon prepared to act offensively or defensively, as the case called for. During the day, the enemy came out of his works at Jonesboro, and attacked General Howard in his position just described. They consisted of Lee's and Hardee's corps, and after two hours severe fighting, withdrew, leaving 400 dead on the field, and having at least, 2,500 wounded. During this time, General Schofield's Corps was at Rough and Ready, passing up the road, breaking it up as he went. General Stanley, was also breaking up the road south of Schofield, and General Baird, of the Fourteenth Corps, was still lower down, about four miles from Jonesboro.

Orders were at once given for these troops to march to Jonesboro, and were directed to reach that point on the 1st of September. General Davis' Corps was on time, and he deployed his right in connection with General Howard, and his left on the railroad. Generals Stanley and Schofield, with the Fourth and Twenty-third corps, were coming down on the Rough and Ready road; but from the unfavorable character of the roads these two corps did not arrive to participate in the battle of Jonesboro. Blair's corps was thrown in reserve, and sent to the right, below Jonesboro, to act against that flank in connection with Kilpatrick's cavalry. At 4, P. M., Davis' Fourteenth Corps made an assault on the enemy's lines, across open fields, carrying them handsomely, and taking prisoners nearly the whole of Gowan's brigade, including its commander and two four gun batteries.

The next morning the enemy was gone, retreating south. A general pursuit was begun, our troops overtaking him at

Lovejoy's Station in a strongly intrenched position, with his flanks well protected.

Rumors began to arrive that Atlanta had been abandoned during the night of September 1st, and that Hood had blown up his ammunition trains, which accounted for the explosions which had been heard in the direction of Atlanta since 2 o'clock of September 1st.

On the night of September 4th, a courier arrived from General Slocum, stating that Atlanta had been evacuated; that the enemy had blown up some trains of cars, and retreated on the McDonough road; General Slocum had entered and taken possession on the 2d of September. Deeming the end of the campaign accomplished General Sherman, on the 7th of September, ordered the return of the Army of the Cumberland, General Thomas, to the vicinity of Atlanta; the Army of the Tennessee to East Point, and General Schofield to Decatur.

General Hood on abandoning Atlanta marched towards McDonough, whence, moving west, he joined the corps of Hardee and Lee.

General Wheeler, with his cavalry, proceeded towards Chattanooga, destroying the railroad in places, thence into East Tennessee, performing the same kind of work; and in September endeavored to interrupt communication between Nashville and Chattanooga, but was driven into Northern Alabama by Generals Rosseau, Steadman, and Granger.

General Sherman on his return to Atlanta deemed it necessary to appropriate the place exclusively for military purposes, and orders were immediately issued for the departure of all civilians, both male and female. A truce was entered into with General Hood for the purpose of securing the removal of the inhabitants. This work was accomplished by the 21st of September, soon after which the truce ceased.

The occupation of Atlanta by General Sherman struck terror into the hearts of the leaders of the Confederacy, and immediate steps were taken by Jeff. Davis to arrest the progress of the Federal armies in Georgia. He accordingly visited that and the other Gulf States, on a tour of inspection, during which he delivered several speeches, the tone and character of which elicited much remark among the Confederate press. The effect

of his visit to the army was the adoption of a plan, whereby the President proposed to retrieve the past and drive the hated invaders from Southern soil,—to harrass and destroy Sherman's army as the Cossacks did that of Napoleon.

A campaign in the rear of Sherman was concluded upon, and General Forrest with his cavalry was soon operating in Southern Tennessee. General Hood was also on the march, crossing the Chattahoochie on the 2d of October, and proceeding to Dallas, where the several corps were to concentrate. On the 4th he captured the stations at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and destroyed the railroad between the two places. He also sent a division to capture Allatoona, but was signally defeated by General Corse, although three companies of the Eighteenth Wisconsin, who were guarding a bridge about two miles from the depot, were taken prisoners.

General Sherman took steps to follow up the defeated rebel General, by sending General Corse to Rome with reinforcements, who arrived in time at Allatoona and defended that place successfully. The previous week he had sent General Thomas with troops to Nashville. The bridges having been carried away by a freshet, on the 4th of October pontoons were laid across the Chattahoochie, and the armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio crossed and took up their march towards Marietta, with fifteen days' rations. The Twentieth Corps, General Slocum, remained to garrison Atlanta.

Learning that the enemy had taken Big Shanty and Ackworth, and threatened Allatoona, General Sherman signaled from Kenesaw Mountain, to General Corse at Rome, to reinforce the garrison at Allatoona, and hold it until the main army should arrive. Corse immediately sent nine hundred men on the cars before the attack commenced. The enemy, under General French, numbered seven thousand men. The brave garrison refused to surrender, and the enemy assaulted the works with the greatest vigor, but were as vigorously repulsed until they were compelled to retire, beaten and disheartened, towards Dallas. The enemy lost seven to eight hundred killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Eighteenth Wisconsin took a prominent part in this battle, and three companies, in an isolated block house, were taken prisoners by the enemy. General Hood proceeded to

Resaca, and engaged in the destruction of the railroad towards Dalton. On the 14th, General Sherman's main army encamped at Resaca. Capturing the colored garrison at Dalton, the enemy continued the destruction of the railroad as far as Tunnel Hill. The near approach of the Union forces compelled him to retreat to Lafayette, from thence to Alabama, by the way of Gaylesville to Gadsden on the Coosa River, seventy-five miles from Lafayette. General Sherman succeeded in capturing part of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina Regiment at Ship's Gap.

At Gadsden, General Hood was superseded by General Beauregard, who took command of the Confederate Army on the 17th of October, issuing an address to the Southern people in his usual style of bombast.

General Sherman proceeded to Gaylesville, where he watched the enemy's movements. The injuries to the railroad were only temporary, and on the 28th cars were again running from Chattanooga to Atlanta. On the 1st of November, General Hood moved with his army to Warrington, on the Tennessee River.

No sooner had General Sherman ascertained that Hood had started on his expedition into Tennessee than he moved his whole army to Rome, and proceeded at once to perfect his plans for a new campaign into the heart of the Confederacy. Considering his army unnecessarily large for the purpose, he sent the Fourth and Twenty-third corps to reinforce General Thomas at Nashville. The original plan of holding Atlanta as a secondary base was abandoned, as the new expedition was to cut loose from all bases and subsist on the enemy. The destruction of the city and the railroads leading thereto became a necessity, as it was not considered expedient to keep an army to guard the roads, or the city as a depot of supplies.

The first ten days of November were occupied in sending north the hospital inmates, and such supplies as there was time to remove. The vast supplies of provisions, forage, stores and machinery which had accumulated at Rome and Atlanta were sent in safety to Chattanooga. On the 11th of November, the last train left Atlanta for the North, and the army was supplied with every man, and horse, and gun which it needed, and with thirty days' rations in the wagons, was ready to move toward the coast.

The five corps reserved for the expedition were concentrated into four by assigning one division of the Sixteenth Corps to the Fifteenth, and the other division to the Seventeenth Corps.

The expeditionary army consisted of the Fourteenth Corps, General Jeff. C. Davis, the Fifteenth, General Logan, the Seventeenth, General Blair, and the Twentieth, General Slocum, besides four brigades of artillery, one for each corps, and two more batteries and two divisions of cavalry. This army was divided into two wings. The right commanded by Major General O. O. Howard, consisting of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, and the left commanded by Major General Slocum, consisting of the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps. In consequence of General Slocum's appointment to the command of the left wing, General A. S. Williams took command of the Twentieth Corps.

The following Wisconsin regiments took part in this celebrated expedition, assigned as follows:—In the Left Wing, Fourteenth Corps, General Davis, the Twenty-first Regiment was located in the First Brigade, Colonel Hobart, First Division, Brigadier General Carlin; in the Twentieth Corps, General Williams, the Third Regiment, Colonel Hawley, was located in the Second Brigade, Colonel Carman, First Division, Brigadier General Jackson; the Thirty-first Regiment, Colonel West, in the Third Brigade, Colonel Robinson, in the same division; the Twenty-second Regiment, Colonel Bloodgood, was in the Second Brigade, Colonel Dusten, Third Division, Brigadier General Ward; the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Winkler, was in the Third Brigade, Colonel Ross, of the Third Division, Brigadier General Ward.

In the Right Wing, under General Howard, and Seventeenth Corps, General Blair, the Twelfth Regiment, Colonel J. K. Proudfit, and the Sixteenth Regiment, Colonel Fairchild, was in the First Brigade, Colonel Ewing, Third Division, General Leggett; the Seventeenth Regiment, Colonel Malloy, was in the Third Brigade of the same division; the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Rusk, was in the Second Brigade, of the First Division, Major General Mower; the Thirty-second Regiment, Colonel DeGroat, was in the Third Brigade, of the First Division, General Mower. In the Fifteenth Corps, General Logan, was

the Eighteenth Wisconsin, Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, in the First Brigade, Third Division, Brigadier General J. E. Smith. The Twelfth Wisconsin Battery was attached to the First Division, in the Fifteenth Corps; the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, Captain McKnight, was attached to the Third Division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in the Left Wing; and the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Beebe, was attached to the First Brigade, Colonel Murray, Third Division, Kilpatrick's cavalry corps.

Company E, of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, was attached to the Seventeenth Corps, and acted as guard to the pontoon train belonging to that corps.

A synopsis of the order of march will show the manner in which the expedition was conducted. 1st. Organized the army into two wings. 2d. The march was to be on four parallel roads, if possible. 3d. No general train of supplies, — each corps to have its ammunition and provisions distributed as follows: behind each regiment one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade, a due proportion of ammunition and provision wagons, and ambulances. In case of danger, these incumbrances were to occupy the center of the column. 4th. The army to forage on the country; each brigade to have a foraging party, who was to gather corn or forage, meat, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever is needed by the command; to keep in the wagons ten days' provisions and three days' forage; soldiers forbidden to enter dwelling houses, or commit trespass; at halt or camp, had permission to gather turnips, potatoes and vegetables, and drive in stock in front of their camps. 5th. Corps commanders had power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, etc.; if the army is unmolested no destruction is to take place; but, if molested by guerrillas or bushwackers, or inhabitants should burn bridges, obstruct roads, etc., then corps commanders should retaliate. 6th. Cavalry to appropriate horses, mules, wagons, etc., freely and without limit, discriminating between the rich, who are hostile, and the poor, who are usually neutral or friendly; foraging parties to take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack mules; foraging parties not to be abusive, and may leave certifiicates, if the officer thinks proper, but no receipts; to leave with each family sufficient for its maintenance. 7th. Able bodied negroes to be taken along, if supplies are sufficient. 8th. A

pioneer battalion of negroes, for each corps, was authorized to follow the advance guard, to repair roads, and double them if possible; army commanders were directed to give artillery and wagons the road, and furnish them assistance at steep hills or bad crossings. 9th. Gives to each wing of the army a pontoon train.

The troops were instructed, in a circular, to carry in haversacks two days' rations of salt meat and hard bread, ten days coffee and salt, and five days sugar; sixty rounds ammunition on his person; to be careful of ammunition; foraging forbidden by the soldiers; pillaging, marauding, and acts of cruelty to be punished severely; brigade commanders to have a strong guard to arrest stragglers.

Thus was this extraordinary expedition organized. The several corps were concentrated at Atlanta, on the 14th of November, having destroyed the several railroads on their march thither. On the 15th, the city of Atlanta was set on fire and destroyed, and on the 16th, the whole army marched eastward, having cut loose from all its communications. We can only give an outline of the march of this remarkable expedition, sufficient to show its general direction, and the position of the several corps in the two wings, and the result.

On the 16th of November, the whole army marched eastward, in four columns, the two under General Slocum, as the left wing with which was General Sherman, following the railroad to Augusta, while the right wing, under General Howard, moved along the Macon and Augusta road. Each wing had cavalry moving on its flanks.

General Howard's command, of which the Fifteenth Corps formed the right wing, proceeded to Jonesboro, thence moved east through McDonough and Jackson, to the Ocmulgee River, which it crossed, and passing between Milledgeville and Clinton, struck the Georgia Central Railroad at Gordon, twenty miles east of Macon. Apprehensive of an attack at Macon, the rebels concentrated all their available troops there. To still further deceive the enemy, a force of cavalry was sent to East Macon, to make a feint; a collision occurred. In this affair, a rebel battery was taken, but was abandoned by its captors. On striking

the Georgia Railroad, the army proceeded to destroy the railroad track, which was done in a very thorough manner. While this was in progress, the extreme right wing of the Fifteenth Corps, under General Walcott, was attacked near Griswoldville, where they had destroyed some of the principal buildings. Protected in front by a rail barricade, a rebel force of about five thousand, approached from towards Macon, who advanced and attempted to carry the Federal position by storm, but they received such a fire from the Union troops behind their barricades, that after six desperate assaults, they retired from the contest, leaving three hundred dead on the field, and a total loss of twenty-five hundred.

The left wing, under General Slocum, proceeded along the Augusta Railroad, in two columns, the left or outer one being the Twentieth Corps. General Sherman accompanied the Fourteenth Corps in person. Having destroyed the railroad to Covington, the Fourteenth turned southward towards Milledgeville, while the Twentieth Corps continued the work of destruction to Madison, sixty-nine miles from Atlanta. To create the impression that the advance was to be on Augusta, a cavalry force was sent to within seventy-five miles of that place. This caused the enemy to concentrate a force there. From Madison, the Twentieth Corps marched due south to Milledgeville, arriving there on the 21st, and the Fourteenth Corps followed on the next day, by way of Eatonton. At the time the expedition started from Atlanta, the Georgia Legislature was in session at Milledgeville. On the 18th, hearing of the approach of General Howard from the west, and General Slocum from the north, the honorable body were struck with panic and consternation, and with Governor Brown, fled in haste to Augusta. On the 20th, a few Federal scouts dashed into the town, which was at once surrendered to them by the Mayor.

Only two or three regiments of Sherman's army were permitted to enter the town, detailed to do provost guard duty, and destroy the public buildings. The magazines, penitentiary, arsenals, depot buildings, factories, and storehouses, with a large quantity of cotton were destroyed, but the State Capitol, and private buildings received no injury. During this time the right

wing was progressing along the Georgia Railroad, destroying it effectually.

The left wing crossed the river at Milledgeville, on the 24th, and moved to Sanderville. The Fourteenth Corps here took the left flank of the column, which position it retained during the campaign. On the 27th and 28th, both wings were temporarily encamped between Sanderville and Irwin's Cross Roads, a few miles south of the railroad. General Sherman here transferred his quarters from the left wing, to the Seventeenth Corps, in the right wing.

General Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, on the 25th, started from Milledgeville to Waynesboro, seventy-five miles due east, for the purpose of covering the passage of the main body across the Ogeechee, and to make a feint on Augusta. One of the main objects was to surprise Millen, and liberate the Union soldiers in prison there, but they had been a few days before removed to other prisons in Southern Georgia. On the 28th, the Fourteenth Corps crossed the Ogeechee, at Fenn's bridge. The Twentieth Corps moved by the way of Davisboro. The right wing moved south of the railroad, and Wheeler's cavalry fell back steadily before them, seeking to delay their movements, and some sharp skirmishing occurred on the 28th and 29th with the Federal cavalry, near Louisville. Surmising that Augusta was Sherman's point of attack, Wheeler turned off towards that place, to obstruct his advance. General Sherman was thus permitted to cross the Ogeechee, unmolested, with the Seventeenth and Twentieth corps, the Fifteenth Corps remaining on the west side of the Ogeechee. In order to still further lead the rebels to believe that Augusta was his objective point, General Sherman caused a strong demonstration to be made in the direction of Waynesboro by the Fourteenth Corps, in connection with Kilpatrick's cavalry. During the 1st, 2d and 3d of December, constant skirmishing took place between the Federal and rebel cavalry, the latter being gradually pushed towards Waynesboro, where they intrenched themselves, from which they were driven by the cavalry. The three divisions of the Fourteenth Corps engaged in this demonstration, with Kilpatrick's cavalry, united at Jacksonboro, twenty miles east of Millen. The Seventeenth and Twentieth corps, advancing along the railroad, reached Millen

on the 2d of December. The whole army now pivoting on that place, swung round from its eastern course, and moved in parallel columns directly southward, all with the exception of the Fifteenth marching down the Peninsula, between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers. The Fifteenth moved in two columns, on the west bank of the Ogeechee, a day's march in advance of the main body. The Seventeenth Corps followed the railroad, destroying it from Millen downward. General Sherman's feints on Augusta had induced the rebels to concentrate a heavy force there, too far in the rear to check his onward progress. He was, therefore, unmolested until he neared the City of Savannah, where he found a line of works stretching from river to river, to delay his advance and for the purpose of preventing an attack on the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, which was the main road for supplies to the city, a force had been sent across the Ogeechee to oppose the progress of the Fifteenth Corps. This corps, however, had crossed near Eden, on the 7th, and on the next day, General Corse's division was pushed forward, between the Little and Big Ogeechee rivers, thirteen miles in advance of the main column, to a canal connecting the Ogeechee with the Savannah River. Bridging the canal, the division was soon intrenched in a strong position on the south side. After a brief resistance, the enemy abandoned his advanced lines, and took refuge within the fortifications proper in Savannah. Other portions of the Fifteenth Corps went to the support of General Corse, and on the 9th, a detachment moved forward to the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, destroyed the track for several miles, and captured a train of eighteen cars, with many prisoners, thus cutting off the communications between Savannah and the South.

While this was being done by the extreme right wing, the main body moved south, between the Ogeechee and Savannah. Rain had set in, and the swampy regions near the coast became impassable, except by bridging the streams and corduroying the swamps. Inspired by their continued success, the troops pushed forward in spite of these obstacles. On the 9th, the advance had reached positions from three to eight miles from Savannah. On the 12th, the army was concentrated in a semi-circle, extending from the Savannah River to the Savannah and Gulf Railroad. The line was about ten miles long, the extreme left, held by the

Twentieth Corps, being about three miles from the city, and the extreme right of the Fifteenth Corps was eleven miles distant. Next to the Twentieth Corps was the Fourteenth Corps, and on its right the Seventeenth. Everywhere they encountered a strong line of earthworks, having guns in position, and held apparently by a large force. These works were flanked by a series of impassable swamps.

On the 9th, a dispatch was sent by scouts through the lines, by General Howard, which reached General Foster, giving the first intelligence of General Sherman's army since it left Atlanta. General Sherman determined to open communication with the fleet through Ossibaw Sound, and therefore took measures to reduce Fort McAllister, which commands that body of water. On the 12th of December, the attack was made by General Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps. The assault barely occupied twenty minutes, the storming column never wavering an instant. As soon as the Fort was taken, General Sherman went on board the steam tug Dandelion, and wrote his first dispatch to the Secretary of War, announcing his successful arrival near Savannah. Next day he met General Foster and Admiral Dahlgreen, and made arrangements for a combined movement of the army and fleet, in the reduction of Savannah. A number of transports passed up the river, and several tons of mail matter was distributed among the soldiers. The investment of the city being complete, on the 16th of December, General Sherman sent in a formal demand of its surrender, which General Hardee refused. General Sherman immediately caused his heavy guns to be placed in position. Seeing the extent of his danger, General Hardee proceeded to destroy the navy yard and Government property, while the formidable iron clads, Georgia and Savannah, opened fire on the Federal left, supported by several batteries. Under cover of this fire, the garrison was transported during the night of the 20th, by steamboats, rowboats and rafts, to Union Causeway, and next morning the troops were well on their way to Charleston.

General Sherman entered the city in the morning and received its formal surrender from the city authorities, and soon after sent the following dispatch to President Lincoln :

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 22, 1864.

His Excellency, PRESIDENT LINCOLN:

I beg to present you, as a Christmas gift, the City of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns, and plenty of ammunition, and also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.

W. T. SHERMAN, *Major General.*

The winter campaign through Georgia, ended with the capture of Savannah, just five weeks after the Union army left Atlanta.

The first part of this extraordinary military movement had been successful. It was soon to enter upon another campaign, which was destined to prove a final one, ending with the total destruction of the rebellion.

General Geary was appointed the military commander of Savannah, the people of which city, evinced a great deal of rare common sense in quietly accepting the sudden change in their affairs, and submitting to a return to the protection of the old flag.

During the period of General Sherman's march to Savannah, General Hood was tempted to move into Tennessee, and in coöperation with General Breckenridge, make an attempt to capture Nashville. On the 21st of November, he moved his army north from the Tennessee River, and on the 23d, took passession of Pulaski, and on the 26th, occupied Columbia. The Federal force, under Thomas, continued to fall back towards Nashville. On the 30th, the enemy appeared before Franklin, where General Schofield prepared to make a stand. Hood divided his forces, one column was to attack Franklin in front, while the other moved down Harpeth River to get into the Federal's rear. Hood made an attack on Schofield on the 30th, but that General managed to hold his own until dusk, and then ordered a retreat, continuing which all night, at daylight he reached a point seven miles south of Nashville, where General A. J. Smith's corps, the Sixteenth, was posted. The Confederate flanking column, after crossing the Harpeth River, attacked a Federal cavalry brigade, compelling it to retreat; this force reached General Smith's position about the same time as General Schofield. The enemy followed up so close and heavy that General Smith was obliged to abandon his position and fall back to the outer line of the intrenchments, three miles from Nashville.

Great consternation prevailed at Nashville; business was suspended; the citizens and Government laborers were put under

arms. General Thomas' army formed in line of battle three miles south of the city, the enemy advancing to within two miles of Thomas's line.

Hood now attempted to destroy Thomas' communications with Louisville, by cutting the railroad and blockading the Cumberland River, thus compelling Thomas to evacuate Nashville; he also moved back to the Overton Hills, thereby cutting off Thomas from Rosseau, at Murfreesboro, and also cut off Bridgeport and Chattanooga. Reinforcements rapidly arrived to General Thomas, and he determined to attack Hood in his position. On the 15th of December a feint was made on Hood's right and a real attack on his left, which drove him from the river to Franklin pike, eight miles. A thousand prisoners and two trains of wagons, including Chalmer's headquarters train, and sixteen pieces of artillery were captured. During the night Hood contracted his lines back to the Brentwood hills. The battle was renewed in the morning. Steadman was on the extreme left, Wood connecting with his right, Garrard's division of A. J. Smith's corps, joined with Wood's right, then McArthur, then Colonel Moore connecting with Schofield's left; General Cox formed Schofield's right, and Couch his left. Wilson's cavalry, on Schofield's right, was ordered, if possible, to turn the enemy's flank and cut off his retreat. Commencing at 10 A. M., in the afternoon the action became close and obstinate. About dusk the enemy began to give way, and a rout soon followed. They were pursued until dark, through the gaps of the hills and along the Franklin pike, and some four thousand prisoners were captured. The entire loss of the enemy was 13,189 in prisoners, including several generals and nearly one thousand officers of lower grades, and seventy-two pieces of artillery. Two thousand deserters were also received. The Federal loss was 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing. General Hood retired with his remaining force into Alabama. In this battle the Eighth, Fourteenth, and Thirty-third Wisconsin were in A. J. Smith's corps; and the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin also participated in the battle.

This ended the principal military operations in the central division, embracing Kentucky, Tennessee, and Northern Georgia and Alabama, as the battle of Nashville was the last action of any magnitude which took place in 1864.

The most prominent military movement in the Central Division, in 1865, was General Wilson's cavalry raid. He left Chickasaw, Ala., on the 22d of March, encountering Forrest's rebel cavalry at Ebenezer Church, near Plantersville, Ala., defeating him and taking two hundred prisoners. Next, he captured Tuscaloosa, and destroyed a large amount of rebel government property. Selma was captured on the 2d of April, with 2,700 prisoners, and a large number of cannon; rolling mills, foundry, arsenal, powder works, magazines and railroad cars were destroyed. Montgomery was surrendered to General Wilson, where a large amount ot property was destroyed. Columbus, Geo., was taken by assault, capturing 1,200 prisoners, 53 guns, 100,000 bales of cotton, and immense quantities of ordnance, quartermaster and commissary stores. Several important public buildings were destroyed. West Point was stormed and taken by Colonel La Grange's brigade; Macon was taken without opposition; here General Wilson received official information of the armistice between Generals Sherman and Johnston, after which no further important movements took place, except the capture of Jeff. Davis, the fugitive Confederate President, by a detachment of Michigan cavalry, who succeeded in securing the prize, after Lieutenant Colonel Harndon and the First Wisconsin cavalry had driven him to cover, and was about to capture him.

As General Sherman had changed his field of operations to the Atlantic coast, and his subsequent movements were made in conjunction with those of General Grant, we have incorporated our narrative of the continuation of his march, from Savannah, with the military operations of the First Division.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL MILITARY OPERATIONS—WESTERN DIVISION.

WISCONSIN ORGANIZATIONS IN WESTERN DIVISION—BATTLE OF FREDERICKTON—PEA RIDGE—NEW MADRID—ISLAND NO. 10—SHILOH—SIEGE OF CORINTH—BATTLE OF IUKA—CORINTH—BAYOU CACHE—PRAIRIE GROVE—NEW ORLEANS CAPTURED—VICKSBURG BOMBARDED IN 1862—SHERMAN'S ATTEMPT—ARKANSAS POST—GRANT'S MARCH ON VICKSBURG—PORT GIBSON—JACKSON—CHAMPION HILLS—BLACK RIVER—INVESTMENT OF VICKSBURG—SURRENDER—JACKSON—YAZOO RIVER—TECHE EXPEDITION—PORT HUDSON SURRENDERS—LITTLE ROCK CAPTURED—SECOND TECHE EXPEDITION—CARRION CROW BAYOU—TEXAS EXPEDITION—HONEY SPRINGS—BATTLE OF HELENA—MERIDIAN EXPEDITION—RED RIVER EXPEDITION—FORT DE RUSSEY—SABINE CROSS ROADS—PLEASANT HILL—CANE RIVER—ALEXANDRIA—GENERAL BAILEY'S DAM—JENKINS' FERRY—PRICE'S RAID IN MISSOURI—FORT MORGAN—SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

THE following Wisconsin organizations served in the Western Division during the war, viz., Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Infantry, Second, Third and Fourth Cavalry, "Milwaukee Cavalry,' the First, Seventh, Ninth and Thirteenth Light Batteries, and Battery D, Heavy Artillery. The following were originally assigned to the Western Division, but were transferred to the Central Division, viz., Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Infantry, the First Cavalry, and Batteries Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12.

St. Louis was at an early period of the war selected by the General Government as the headquarters of military affairs in the Mississippi valley.

The action of the State Executive of Missouri in response to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops, indicated very strongly his secession sympathies, which subsequently prompted him to go over to the rebel cause.

Captain Nathaniel Lyon was, at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion, in command of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis. By his energy and coolness the State of Missouri was prevented from going bodily into the Southern Confederacy. The police commissioners were secessionists, and openly opposed the National Government. The Governor had authorized the formation of camps in the State, the principal one being Camp Jackson, near St. Louis. He was known to be a secessionist at heart, and this movement was considered an evidence of hostility to the Government. Captain Lyon organized a force of "Home Guards," principally from the German population of St. Louis, under Colonels Blair and Sigel, planted his guns, and compelled the surrender of Camp Jackson, by General Frost. All the interior arrangements of this camp indicated the secession sympathies of those who were congregated there for organization; many of the men being known to advocate the interest of the secessionists, and wearing the distinguishing dress and badge of the army of the Southern Confederacy. Arms were also found which had been furnished from the stores of the Baton Rouge Arsenal, then in the hands of the rebels.

General Harney soon after arrived, and assumed command, and Captain Lyon was appointed General of Missouri Volunteers. He commenced active duty by breaking up a Confederate force at Potosi, and seizing war material intended for Camp Jackson.

General Lyon was placed in command of the department on the removal of General Harney. Governor Jackson and General Price waited on him, and insisted that no United States troops should march through or quarter in Missouri, although Confederate troops had been permitted to do so. Lyon replied that United States troops should pass anywhere in the United States, and he would oppose every attack, and crush every effort to

molest them. Upon this Governor Jackson withdrew from St. Louis and prepared for war.

General Lyon immediately took the field and issued a proclamation to the citizens of Missouri. He advanced towards Jefferson City with a small force, and Governor Jackson and General Price retired with their secession forces to Booneville, where Lyon attacked and routed them on the 17th of June, all their tents, ammunition and supplies falling into his hands. Entering Boonville, he issued a proclamation, stating that he should endeavor, with the force at his command, to maintain the authority of the National Government at all hazards.

In the latter part of June, General Fremont was ordered to take command of the Western Department.

General Lyon continued his operations against the Confederates under Price and Jackson, and on the 10th of August, fought the battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, where he lost his life, being killed by a rifle ball while leading an Iowa regiment that had lost its colonel.

On the 26th of July, General Fremont arrived at St. Louis, to take command of the Western Department, and commenced military operations with great vigor. Troops were sent into St. Louis from adjoining States, and were encamped there or sent into the interior. The emancipation ideas of General Fremont, and the alleged extravagance of his military expenditures, was made an excuse for his removal, and the command devolved on General Hunter.

General H. W. Halleck took command of the Western Department on the 18th of November.

No military movements, in which Wisconsin regiments took part, were made in Missouri in 1861, except in the battle at Fredericktown, on the 21st of October, where the Confederates, under General Jeff. Thompson and Colonel Lowe, were attacked by a Federal force, under command of Colonel J. B. Plummer, of the Eleventh Missouri. The fight continued two hours and a-half, when the Confederates were routed along their whole line, and compelled to fly, leaving one hundred and seventy killed on the field of battle, Colonel Lowe being among the number. The Eighth Wisconsin, during this engagement, was attached to the

command of Colonel Carlin, and was left in the town of Fredericktown to guard the rear of the Union forces. It joined in the pursuit for twenty-two miles, but not finding the enemy, the command returned to Fredericktown.

The Eighth and Eleventh Regiments were the only Wisconsin organizations in Missouri in 1861, except the company of "Milwaukee Cavalry."

The plan of the campaign for 1862, in the Western Department, was a military and naval expedition to proceed from St. Louis and Cairo, down the Mississippi River. For this purpose the gunboats were originally constructed. They were found of sufficient light draft to navigate the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. The expedition down the Mississippi was suspended to admit of the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson, which was accomplished early in February, and the enemy was compelled to fall back along his whole line. Nashville soon after was in possession of the National forces, and Columbus, on the Mississippi, was evacuated, the enemy moving his military supplies down the river, and making a stand at Island No. 10. This was the situation in Western Kentucky and Tennessee in the latter part of February. General Halleck was in command of the department, with headquarters at St. Louis. The army in the field was under the command of General Grant.

At the beginning of 1862, Wisconsin had but two regiments in the field in this department, the Eighth and Eleventh, both of which camped during the winter near Sulphur Springs, in the neighborhood of St. Louis. A company of cavalry had been sent from Wisconsin in the fall of 1861, under Captain Von Deutsch, which had been incorporated into a Missouri regiment of cavalry, and was on duty in the State of Missouri.

The Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments were sent in January to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Infantry, First, Second and Third Cavalry, and Batteries No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 were sent to St. Louis in March, and the Twelfth Battery in April. These were distributed as follows:—The Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Infantry were sent with the expedition of General Grant to Pittsburg Landing late in March, the Fifteenth was sent to garrison Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, on the

Missouri side; the Seventeenth remained in St. Louis till after the battle of Shiloh, when it was also sent to Pittsburg Landing. The First Cavalry was sent to Cape Girardeau, the Second Cavalry to Springfield, Mo., the Third Cavalry to Fort Leavenworth. The Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Batteries were sent to General Pope's command at New Madrid and Island No. 10. The Eighth and Ninth Batteries were sent to Fort Leavenworth, the Tenth and Twelfth to Corinth, Miss.

The battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., was fought by General Curtis on the 6th and 7th of March. Wisconsin had one company in this battle, the "Milwaukee Cavalry," under Captain Lehman.

On the 14th of March, a formidable expedition moved from Cairo, down the Mississippi River, consisting of gunboats and mortar boats. Its object was to coöperate with General Pope in the reduction of the rebel works at Island No. 10 and New Madrid. Two transports accompanied the expedition, on which were conveyed the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry and six companies of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, Colonel Heg. The remaining companies joined the regiment the last of March.

Island No. 10 is situated in a bend of the Mississippi River, a few miles from New Madrid. The bombardment of Island No. 10 commenced on the 16th of March, and continued until the 7th of April. A canal was cut across a bend of the river, four miles, by which boats could be placed below the enemy's position.

In February, General Pope marched with an army of forty thousand men, and arrived at New Madrid on the 3d of March, and found the place defended by five regiments of infantry and several companies of artillery. Two earthworks, one mounting fourteen and the other seven guns, connected by lines of intrenchments, were found, and six gunboats carrying from four to eight heavy guns each were anchored along the shore, between the upper and lower earthworks. The river was very high, and the guns of the boats ranged directly over the bank, thus commanding the approaches to the town for miles with guns of heavy calibre.

His first step was to occupy Point Pleasant, twelve miles below New Madrid. The Eighth Wisconsin, Colonel Murphy, was stationed near Point Pleasant, in the command of General Plummer. The men composing the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Batteries

were employed in the working of heavy guns in battery on the bank of the river during the attack on New Madrid. These guns were received from Cairo on the 12th, and were placed within eight hundred yards of the main rebel works. Opening fire on the 13th, the enemy replied from land and water. Several of the gunboats were disabled, and three of the heavy guns dismounted on the main work. Convinced that he could not hold the town, the Confederate commander evacuated the place during the night, in a storm, and crossed over to the Kentucky shore, leaving nearly everything behind—twenty-three pieces of artillery, magazines, fixed ammunition, and a large amount of general army supplies, including horses, mules, wagons, etc., sufficient for an army of ten thousand men.

Possessing these works, General Pope commanded the river so as to cut off all communication with Island No. 10. In order to cut off the retreat of the rebels from Island No. 10, it was necessary that General Pope's army should cross the river into Tennessee. To do this, the canal was cut as above stated, and the boats were drawn through by hand. The gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburg succeeded in running by the rebel batteries, and assisted in the crossing of General Pope's forces. As soon as that was accomplished, the enemy evacuated the island and the batteries on the Kentucky shore. The Confederate force was driven back by General Pope until they reached the swamps, when they were forced to surrender. About 5000 prisoners were taken, and an immense amount of commissary stores, etc., and also eleven earth works, with seventy heavy cannon, from 32 to 100 pounders. The works possessed great strength, and exhibited the highest degree of engineering skill. The canal was cut through about four miles, under the superintendence of Colonel Bissel, by an engineer regiment. The Eighth Wisconsin crossed the river with General Pope's forces, and the Fifteenth Regiment was left as guard on Island No. 10, Colonel Heg having been appointed to command the post.

The gunboats and mortar boats, under Commodore Foote, continued down the river, capturing the rebel forts on the way, defeating the rebel fleet near Memphis, and taking possession of that city. Wisconsin had no troops engaged in this movement.

An expedition up the Tennessee river, under General Grant, was fitted out, consisting of fifty-seven steamers and two gunboats to transport and convey the troops. It consisted of five divisions, each composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The first division was under command of General W. T. Sherman, second, under General Hurlbut, third, under General McClernand, fourth, under General Lew Wallace, and fifth under Colonel Lauman. The transports began to arrive at Savannah on the 11th of March. The Tyler and Lexington gunboats were sent up the river to Eastport, forty miles above Savannah, to reconnoitre. The enemy were found constructing fortifications, and in considerable force. The rebels were concentrating in and around Corinth, Miss., which was a great railroad junction and crossing. The National army landed from the transports at Savannah, and advanced seven miles to Pittsburg Landing. Corinth, where the rebel force was concentrated, was eighteen miles from Pittsburg Landing. General Grant's forces lay two or three miles out on the road to Corinth; the advance line was composed of Generals Sherman's, Prentiss' and McClernand's divisions; between them and the Landing were the divisions of Generals Hurlbut and Wallace; General Prentiss' division occupied the advance position on the Corinth road. But little preparation had been made for any defence in case of attack, although the position was an exposed one.

The information that Buell was marching to join General Grant, determined the rebels to attack before he should arrive. Beauregard accordingly advanced early in the morning of the 6th of April, driving in the pickets of General Prentiss, which were composed, in part, of three or four companies of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, which regiment, with the Eighteenth Wisconsin, was brigaded in General Prentiss' division. The onslaught of the rebels was so overwhelming that they appeared in Prentiss' camps as soon as the pickets. General Prentiss fell back, with his forces fighting from position to position, till finally the rebels succeeded in nearly surrounding him, when, considering further resistance useless, he surrendered with about two thousand of his men, among them nearly two hundred of the Eighteenth Wisconsin, whose colonel and major were amongst the killed. The Sixteenth also suffered very severely, although it fought through the

first day and part of the next. The full details of the battle of Shiloh are interesting, but we confine our narrative to the portion where our Wisconsin regiments were engaged.

The Fourteenth Wisconsin, Colonel Wood, was at Savannah during the fight on Sunday, but came up during the night, and were temporarily placed in the brigade of Colonel Smith, of Kentucky. They fought splendidly during the second day of the fight. General Buell's forces arrived at the Landing on the evening of the 6th, and took a prominent part in the battle of the next day, in which the enemy was completely routed and driven into his intrenchments at Corinth.

General Halleck arrived a few days after the battle, to take command of the army. The state of the roads delayed for some days any movement of importance. General Pope arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the 22d of April, with 25,000 troops. General Grant 's army formed the right wing, General Buell's the centre, and General Pope's the left wing. On the 8th of May, General Halleck's army of 108,000 men were within eight miles of Corinth.

General Paine was sent to Farmington with his division, on the 3d of May, and encountered a force of 4,500 Confederates, who were attacked and defeated, with a loss of 30 killed, and 200 prisoners. The Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, took part in this battle.

Corinth was invested by General Halleck's forces, who advanced very slowly, so that it was the 30th of May, before the advanced guard was able to occupy it. The enemy had evacuated the position after removing all his troops, and an immense amount of stores. In the siege of Corinth, the Eighth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wisconsin regiments, and the Fifth and Sixth batteries took part. The retreating rebels were pursued by a portion of General Pope's command, as far as Baldwin and Guntown, where the pursuit terminated on the 10th of June. General Halleck was called to Washington to act as General in Chief, and General Pope to the command of the Army of Virginia, near Washington, in the month of July, and General Grant was appointed to the command of the Department of West Tennessee.

The rebels made no further demonstration in that section until September, when they advanced on Tuscumbia, which was occupied by the Second Brigade, of General Stanley's division, commanded by Colonel Murphy of the Eighth Wisconsin. On their advance, Colonel Murphy evacuated the place, and retired thirty miles to Iuka. Here Colonel Murphy was attacked on the 12th, and compelled to evacuate the place on the 14th, retiring to Farmington.

The battle of Iuka was fought on the 19th of September, by General Hamilton, and Generals Price and Van Dorn were completely routed. The Eighth Wisconsin, and Twelfth Wisconsin Battery were present at this battle.

The next movement of the rebels was on Corinth. Immediately after the battle of Iuka, the rebel Generals Price and Van Dorn, perfected their arrangements for an assault on Corinth, and on the 3d of October, they made a simultaneous attack on the whole Federal line. General Rosecrans was in command at Corinth, and had for several days, been occupied in making preparations to receive the rebels. The old rebel fortifications were made use of in some particulars. The rebels came on in a wedge like form at an impetuous charge. They extended to the right and left, and approached, covering the whole ground. In the meantime the Federal batteries were sweeping their ranks with a terrible fire. Without stopping, the ranks closed up and the mass moved on, insensible to fear and the terrible fire, until they reached Rosecrans' headquarters. A portion of General Davies' division falling back in disorder, Fort Richardson was in danger of falling into their hands, when the Fifty-sixth Illinois, rising from cover in a ravine, fired a deadly volley, and with a shout, made a charge, which the foe in their front could not withstand, and they accordingly fled. On the left General Van Dorn made the attack, which was bloody and desperate. He was finally repulsed. General Hamilton, of Wisconsin, commanded on the right of the Union army. By his skill, and the judicious management of his troops, General Hamilton was instrumental in defeating the rebels, and driving them from their position in the town, which they had succeeded in reaching during the first day's fight, by the discomfiture of Davies' troops in the centre. His troops on the second day, fought gallantly, defeating the rebels at all points.

In this battle, the Eighth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wisconsin infantry regiments, and the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth batteries were engaged.

The Confederates retreated by the Chewalla road, crossing the Tuscumbia River at Pocahontas. They sent a force to Hatchie Bridge, to protect it. Generals Ord and Hurlbut moved down and encountered this detachment and defeated it, capturing a large number of prisoners and twelve guns.

On the 4th of November, General Grant's forces advanced from Jackson and Bolivar, to LaGrange, three miles east of Grand Junction, the rebels rallying at Cold Water and Holly Springs. On the 28th, General Hamilton's corps moved in the direction of Holly Springs, and entered it on the 29th. General Grant's forces soon after encamped at Lumpkin's Mills, seven miles north of the Tallahatchie River. The Confederate force had retired to that stream. Fortifications were erected, but through fear of being attacked in the rear by General Curtis, General Van Dorn, on the 1st of December, abandoned the position, and retired further south. On the 4th, General Grant's headquarters were at Oxford, and the main body at Abbeville. The rebels fell back towards Grenada. An expedition from Helena, under General A. P. Hovey, moved from that place on the 27th of November, to operate on the Tallahatchie. In this movement a portion of the Second Wisconsin cavalry was engaged under Colonel Washburn, defeating a cavalry force near Oakland, killing five, and wounding several, and taking fifty prisoners.

An attack was made by Van Dorn in General Grant's rear, to cut off his supplies. On the 20th of December, a cavalry force surprised Holly Springs, thirty miles north of Grant's headquarters, and took the garrison prisoners. The immense stores for Grant's army were destroyed besides a large quantity of cotton. For surrendering this post, Colonel Murphy of the Eighth Wisconsin, who was in command at the time, was cashiered. Similar attacks were made along the line of the railroad from Columbus to Corinth, in order to cut off Grant's supplies. As a consequence, General Grant fell back to Holly Springs.

The object of General Grant in making a southward movement at this time, was to reach Jackson in the rear of Vicksburg,

while General Sherman should descend the Mississippi to attack Vicksburg. Forces were collecting at Cairo and Memphis at the close of the year, for the expedition down the river under General Sherman. General Grant, however, was obliged to abandon the idea of getting in the rear of Vicksburg by the route he at first contemplated, because of the severance of his communications, and the destruction of his supplies at Holly Springs, on the 20th of December. A division of his troops, however, were sent to General Sherman from Holly Springs.

In March, of 1862, an expedition left the south part of the State of Missouri under General Steele, to march south into Arkansas, to make a conjunction with General Curtis, who was to march from the northwest corner of the State to Helena. In this expedition under General Steele, the Eleventh was attached to the brigade of Colonel Hovey. Marching by way of Black River to Batesville and Jacksonport, on White River, and passing Augusta, the Eleventh Regiment participated in a severe fight with the rebels near Bayou Cache, losing four killed, and twenty wounded. The expedition succeeded in reaching Helena on the 11th of July, having passed through an unhealthy country difficult to traverse, and subsisting much of the time on half rations.

A "Great Southwestern Expedition" was projected to start from Leavenworth, Kansas, under the command of General Jim Lane. In this expedition, the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and the Eighth Battery were engaged. They marched to Fort Scott, where they remained a short time, and returned to Kansas on the abandonment of the expedition. The Ninth Regiment was afterwards attached to the "Indian Expedition," and was subsequently posted in Missouri, where it performed important services during the year 1862. The Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin, were transferred to Tennessee in the summer of 1862. The Third Cavalry was placed on duty in Kansas, and was attached to the "Army of the Frontier," under General Blunt.

The Twentieth Wisconsin was sent to Missouri in August, of 1862, and joined General Herron's brigade in the Army of the Frontier, and did splendid service at the Battle of Prairie Grove, in Arkansas, on the 6th of December, as also did the Ninth

Wisconsin, and a portion of the Second and Third Wisconsin cavalry.

In September, 1861, an expedition was projected to take possession of Ship Island, as a point in the gulf of Mexico, for the concentration of a force, ultimately designed to coöperate with the fleet under Commodore Farragut, for the capture of New Orleans. General Butler was authorized to enlist troops for this expedition soon after his return from the expedition to Hatteras Inlet. After much delay, the first troops were embarked at Boston, on the 19th of November, on transports, arriving at Ship Island on the 3d of December.

Additional troops were sent from time to time, during the winter, until a force was accumulated sufficient to begin the campaign against New Orleans. Among these troops was the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment which embarked from Newport News, on the 6th of March, 1862, and arrived at Ship Island on the 12th.

In February, Captain Farragut arrived at Ship Island, commissioned to the command of the blockading squadron of the Gulf, and was specially charged with the reduction of the forts below New Orleans, in conjunction with General Butler, who had been appointed to the command of the Department of the Gulf. A fleet of bomb vessels under command of D. D. Porter, was placed under his control, with which his fleet were to coöperate, sailing up the Mississippi River, reducing the defences which the rebels might have erected to dispute the passage, and appearing before New Orleans, to take possession of it under the guns of his fleet, and to keep possession of it until the troops should arrive. Without entering into the particulars of the expedition, we here state that forts St. Philip and Jackson, were passed by the fleet, and New Orleans taken possession of on the 25th of April. The Forts surrendered on the 29th. General Butler was placed in command, and held possession, and the fleet proceeded up the river to Baton Rouge and Natchez. The advance of the fleet reached Vicksburg on the 18th of May, and demanded its surrender, which was received with a defiant refusal. Troops arrived under the command of General Williams, among whom were the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Colonel Paine. After a week's bombardment,

this expedition was abandoned, and the fleet and transports moved down the river to Baton Rouge. On the 16th of June, the fleet, mortar boats and troops again ascended the river to Vicksburg, and a second bombardment was commenced on the 26th of June.

The main part of the fleet succeeded in passing by the batteries at Vicksburg and got above the city. The land force was found to be insufficient to coöperate in the attack. An expedition went up the Yazoo River, consisting of the gunboats Carondelet and Tyler, and the ram Queen of the West, strengthened by sharpshooters from the army. At the mouth of the river the rebel ram Arkansas was encountered, and a fierce fight ensued. A shell from the enemy fell on board the Tyler, and exploded killing Captain Lynn, of Company I, Fourth Wisconsin, and five others belonging to the regiment, they having been detached in a squad of twenty to act as sharpshooters on the gunboat. The attack on Vicksburg was finally abandoned on account of the low water which impeded the operations of the heavy draft vessels of the fleet.

General Williams commenced a canal across the "Cutoff," but finally abandoned the project. The fleet returned to New Orleans and the Fourth Regiment remained at Baton Rouge where it took part in the battle with the forces of Breckenridge, on the 5th of August. On the evacuation of the place on the 21st of August, the regiment returned to the vicinity of New Orleans, remaining there until December, when it moved with General Banks' army, and again took possession of Baton Rouge.

The most important operation in 1863, in the Western Department, was the capture of Vicksburg by the forces of General Grant, on the 4th of July. This event was really the turning point in the fortunes of the Confederacy, We have before stated that the original project of General Grant was to march to Jackson, Mississippi in the rear of Vicksburg, while General Sherman attacked the place from the Mississippi River. The disaster at Holly Springs, by which all the supplies of his army fell into the hands of the enemy, frustrated this plan and compelled him to fall back to secure his communications. This left the Confederate General Pemberton to concentrate his forces at Vicksburg to resist General Sherman. The difficulties surrounding

the army of General Grant, in West Tennessee, growing out of the rainy season, the destruction of the railroads, and the impossibility of making an advance on that line, without adequate supplies in the rear, induced General Grant to withdraw his forces for the purpose of joining General Sherman in his attack on Vicksburg. A division of his army was sent to General Sherman in December.

General Sherman commenced his movement on Vicksburg on the 20th of December, 1862. Embarking with one division, he dropped down to Friar's Point, below Helena, the place of rendezvous, where he was joined by Admiral Porter in his flagship, with two gunboats to act as convoy. The main body of the naval force was at the mouth of the Yazoo Kiver. Troops from Helena also arrived. Embarking next day, the expedition arrived at the mouth of the Yazoo River, twelve miles above Vicksburg. Moving up the Yazoo, the troops were landed at different points from the mouth of Old River to Johnson's Farm. It was the design of General Sherman to attack Vicksburg in the rear. The bluffs on which Vicksburg is built extend from a little below the city in a northerly direction to the Yazoo River terminating in Haines' Bluff, about twelve miles above the town. They were fortified their whole length. A short distance above where the troops landed, the Chickasaw Bayou puts out from the river at nearly right angles until it approaches the bluffs, where it turns and follows their base until it empties into the Mississippi, just above Vicksburg. The bottom land of the Yazoo is covered with a dense growth of cypress, interspersed with heavy undergrowth, though much of it is quite clear. The force of General Sherman consisted of four divisions under Generals Morgan, M. L. Smith, A. J. Smith, and Steele. To the division of General Morgan, the First Wisconsin Battery, Captain Foster, was attached and took part in the expedition. The Twenty-third Wisconsin was also present in the line of battle.

The enemy's works were attacked by a portion of the force under General Blair. The unexpected strength of the position of the enemy, and the failure of General Grant to attack in the rear, while Sherman moved in front, disconcerted the whole plan as originally made. The causes of General Grant's failure we have before stated. The force of General Sherman was considered

sufficient to assault the rebel works on the crest, but it was thought that they could not hold it. General Sherman therefore, withdrew his forces, and on the 2d of January, 1863, embarked, and moved down to the mouth of the Yazoo, where General McClernand had arrived with forces from Cairo.

A new department had been created called the "Department of the Mississippi," and General McClernand appointed to its command. General Sherman relinquished his command of the right wing of the "Army of the Tennessee," as his army had before been known, and General McClernand assumed command of the "Army of the Mississippi," which was composed of the two army corps of Generals Sherman and Morgan.

An expedition had been planned by General Sherman, with the coöperation of the gunboats, against Arkansas Post, or Fort Hindman. General McClernand, Sherman's successor, approved of the enterprise. On the 9th of January, three ironclads, with the light draft gunboats, moved up the White River, followed by a fleet of transports. Among the forces engaged in this expedition, was the Twenty-third Wisconsin, Colonel Guppy, and the First Wisconsin Battery. Ascending about fifteen miles, the fleet passed through the "Cut-off," which unites the waters of the White with Arkansas River, about eight miles in length. Near the junction with the Arkansas, is the fort known as "Arkansas Post," or Fort Hindman.

The troops were under the command of General McClernand, who informed the fleet that the army was ready to move at noon, on the 11th of January, and a joint attack was made. The gunboats approached the fort, which opened upon them. The fire was returned by the fleet, with the assistance of the field batteries, among which the right section of the First Wisconsin Battery, under Lieutenant Webster, did splendid service. While this cannonading was proceeding, the fort was invested by the land forces and a severe engagement ensued. The Twenty-third Wisconsin was in the engagement, behaving admirably, and receiving the thanks of their division and brigade commanders. The fight continued until 4, P. M., when the rebels raised a white flag. A rush was made to occupy the fort and the surrender was complete.

Soon after the capture of Arkansas Post, an expedition of light draft steamers, under the command of General Gorman, was sent up the White River over a hundred miles, capturing the towns of Des Arc and Duvall's Bluffs. Des Arc was a small town about fifty miles northeast of Little Rock. Duvall's Bluff, a little below, on White River, was the station of a Confederate camp, protected by earthworks. St. Charles, another town on the river, between Arkansas Post and Duvall's Bluff, was captured, and the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin, Colonel Lewis, was left in charge of the post, while the expedition proceeded to Duvall's Bluff, in which the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, Colonel Gill, took part.

General McClernand returned with a portion of his troops to Napoleon, where he was met, on the 18th of January, by General Grant, and future movements were arranged in consultations with General Sherman and others. General McClernand immediately ordered a concentration of his forces at Young's Point, which is about nine miles above Vicksburg, on the western side of the Mississippi River, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Yazoo.

The army of General Grant, which had been concentrated at Memphis, was transported to Young's Point on the 20th of January, General Grant arriving on the 2d of February, and assuming command. The Army of the Tennessee had reached Young's Point, except General Logan's division and the troops occupying the posts in West Tennessee.

On investigation, General Grant arrived at the conclusion that Vicksburg could only be turned from the south side, and accordingly ordered work to commence on the canal begun by General Williams the year before, at the first attempt to capture the city. The high water prevented the final completion of this project, and it was ultimately abandoned.

Soon after commencing this work, General Grant caused a canal to be cut from the Mississippi into Lake Providence, on the west side of the river, with the idea that a practicable route by Bayou Baxter and Bayou Macon, to the Tensas, Wachita and Red rivers, might be established, which would enable him to coöperate with General Banks. Another channel was cut from the Mississippi, on the east side, into the Coldwater River, by

the Yazoo Pass. From the Coldwater, he expected to get into the Tallahatchie, from thence into the Yazoo River, where the enemy had a number of transports and also gunboats building. These he proposed to destroy, by sending an expedition in light gunboats and transports.

This "Yazoo Pass Expedition," as it is known in history, was to be composed of McPherson's Seventeenth Army Corps and a division each from the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Army Corps. A sufficient number of light draft boats could not be found, and the expedition was reduced to one division only from the Thirteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brigadier General Ross, and two Missouri regiments as sharpshooters. In this expedition, the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin regiments of infantry and Twelfth Wisconsin battery were engaged. The expedition penetrated to the Coldwater, from thence to Fort Pemberton, with no great difficulty in the navigation. Fort Pemberton extends from the Tallahatchie to the Yazoo river. The surrounding grounds were overflowed, and no movement of the troops could take place. The gunboats were unable to silence the guns of Fort Pemberton, and after several hours trial, they withdrew. General Quimby, after this, took command, and the expedition finally withdrew, without effecting its object, and the forces operating in that direction were ordered to concentrate at Miliken's Bend. While the above expedition was in progress, another expedition, under Admiral Porter, attempted to reach Fort Pemberton, up the Yazoo River to Cypress Bayou, thence to Steele's Bayou, through Cypress Lake to Little Black Fork, thence into Deer Creek. This expedition failed for the want of sufficient knowledge of what would be required to open the route. With this expedition, General Sherman was sent with one division of troops. This is known as the "Steele's Bayou Expedition."

The plan of transporting the troops past the batteries of Vicksburg, by means of the canal across the Bend having been defeated, and it being deemed impossible for the transports to run the batteries by the river, General Grant endeavored to find some other means of transit through the bayous between Miliken's Bend and Carthage. Men were set to work, and three dredge boats were used, so that the work progressed rapidly. One

small steamer and several barges were taken through the channel thus opened, but the river, about the middle of April, began to fall, and the roads becoming passable between Miliken's Bend and New Carthage, made it impracticable and unnecessary to open water communication between these points. As soon as General Grant determined to open water communication with New Carthage, he concluded to occupy that place, it being the first point below Vicksburg which could be reached by land. The Thirteenth Army Corps, under General McClernand, was accordingly ordered to take up its line of march on the 29th day of March, for New Carthage, to be followed by the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, moving no faster than supplies and ammunition could be transported to them. The roads, though level, were exceedingly bad, and the movement was, therefore, necessarily slow. Arriving within two miles of New Carthage, it was found that the levee of Bayou Vidal was broken up in several places, and that New Carthage was an island. Boats could not be had in sufficient numbers to cross the bayou, and a new route, therefore, had to be found. A further march of twelve miles was made around the bayou, to Perkins' Plantation, making a distance of thirty-five miles from Miliken's Bend, to reach water communication on the opposite side. Over this distance, with bad roads, ordnance stores and provisions had to be hauled in wagons, with which to commence the campaign on the opposite side of the river.

As these movements were being made by land, three transports were run past the batteries. They were struck by the rebel shots, but two of them passed through safely, the other was set on fire by a rebel shell and burnt. Six more transports were run past the batteries, five of them successfully, although somewhat damaged, the other was sunk by a rebel shot. These boats were manned by volunteers from the army. Twelve barges, loaded with forage and rations, were sent down, attached to these six transports, one-half of which got through in a condition fit to be used.

The route of travel had to be extended to Hard Times, which by the circuitous route, it was necessary to take, increased the distance to seventy miles. The Thirteenth Army Corps being through to the Mississippi, as much of it as could be, was

embarked on the transports and barges, and moved down to the front of Grand Gulf, on the 29th of April. The gunboats were to silence the guns of the enemy, and the troops were to land under cover of the gunboats, and carry the place by storm. The navy made the attack at 8 o'clock, A. M., and kept it up for more than five hours, in the most gallant manner. It became evident to General Grant, who witnessed the contest from a tug boat, that the fortifications were too strong to be taken from the water side, he therefore, determined again to run the enemy's batteries, and turn his position by landing at Bruinsburg or Rodney, still further below. Orders were given for the troops to debark at Hard Times, in Louisiana, and march across to the point immediately below Grand Gulf. An attack was again made by the gunboats, and all the transports run by, receiving but two or three shots in the passage, and these without injury.

General Grant had learned from a negro, that a good road existed from Bruinsburg to Port Gibson, he accordingly determined to land there. The Thirteenth Corps was ferried across to Bruinsburg next day, the gunboats and transports being used for that purpose. As soon as landed, being furnished with three days' rations, they started for Port Gibson, General Grant deeming it of vast importance that the highlands should be reached without resistance. The Seventeenth Corps followed as rapidly as possible.

The Eleventh Wisconsin, Colonel Harris, Twenty-third Wisconsin, Colonel Guppy, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, Colonel Gill, were brigaded in the Thirteenth Army Corps. The Eleventh and Twenty-ninth, took part in the battle at Port Gibson; the division in which the Twenty-third was brigaded, was held in reserve until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Twenty-ninth was highly complimented for its gallantry in this its first engagement. The First Wisconsin Battery was also engaged at Port Gibson. The Sixth and Twelfth Wisconsin Batteries were also attached to the Thirteenth Corps. The Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry were attached to the Seventeenth Corps, General McPherson.

About 2 o'clock, on the 1st of May, the advance of the enemy was met eight miles from Bruinsburg, on the road to Port Gibson, and was forced to fall back. The enemy had taken possession

of the forks of the road leading to Port Gibson. The nature of the ground was such that a small force could retard the progress of a much larger one for many hours. The divisions of Hovey, Carr, and Smith, succeeded in driving the enemy from position to position, back towards Port Gibson steadily all day. Osterhaus on the left, was unable to force the enemy back, until reinforced by General Smith's brigade of Logan's division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, when a position was obtained which soon drove the enemy from that part of the field.

Sleeping on their arms during the night, it was found the next morning, that the enemy had retreated across Bayou Pierre, on the Grand Gulf road, and a brigade of Logan's division was sent to divert his attention, while a bridge was being built across the Bayou. This being completed, McPherson's corps marched eight miles to the north fork of the Bayou, that stream being also bridged, the Seventeenth Army Corps passed over the next morning. On the 3d the enemy were pursued to Hawkinson's Ferry, with slight skirmishing all day, in which many prisoners were taken.

General Grant being notified of the evacuation of Grand Gulf, with a cavalry escort of twenty men, returned to that place and made it his base of supplies.

In order to divert the attention of the enemy from General Grant's movements near Grand Gulf, General Sherman, with his Fifteenth Corps, was ordered to make a demonstration on Haines' Bluff, north of Vicksburg. This was done, and the rebels were kept well employed on that side of the city. In the Fifteenth Corps, the Eighth Wisconsin was located.

General Grant's intentions was to collect all his forces at Grand Gulf, and accumulate an ample supply of provisions and ordnance stores before moving, and to detach an army corps to coöperate with General Banks, and unite in the reduction of Port Hudson, which being accomplished, that General would be able to join him with 12,000 men. He however, had learned that the enemy were expecting troops from other States to congregate at Jackson, under the command of Beauregard, which would not permit of the delay necessary to the capture of Port Hudson. General Grant therefore determined to move forward at once. Waiting at Hawkinson's Ferry for wagons, supplies,

and General Sherman's corps to join him, demonstrations were made so as to deceive the enemy as to the route which he intended to pursue. The Fifteenth Corps joined General Grant on the 7th of May.

On the 7th of May, McPherson's corps began the advance, keeping the road nearest Black River to Rocky Springs, McClernand's corps keeping the Ridge Road from Willow Springs, and Sherman following with his corps divided on the two roads. The ferries were closely guarded. The destination of McClernand's and Sherman's corps was a point on the railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson, between Edwards' Station and Bolton, McPherson was to move by way of Utica to Raymond, and from there to Jackson, destroying the railroad, telegraph, and public stores. McPherson met the enemy near Raymond, and after several hours hard fighting, drove him with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Twelfth Wisconsin Battery was in this fight at Raymond.

The enemy retreated towards Jackson, where it was reported that reinforcements were daily arriving, and that General Johnston was to take command. General Grant, therefore, determined to capture Jackson, and destroy the force there, and thus prevent reinforcements reaching General Pemberton, who was cooped up in Vicksburg. He accordingly changed his orders to Sherman and McClernand, and their army corps were put *en route* for that place. The latter named General moved to a point near Raymond, while Sherman and McPherson proceeded with their forces to attack Jackson. On the 14th of May, after marching fourteen miles, they came in contact with the enemy near that place, about 12 o'clock, M.

McClernand occupied Clinton with one division, Mississippi Springs with another, Raymond with a third, and his Fourth Division, and Blair's division of Sherman's corps, with a wagon train in the rear, were near New Auburn, while McArthur, with one brigade of his division of McPherson's corps, was moving towards Raymond on the Utica road. These forces were to be held as supports in case the resistance at Jackson should prove obstinate.

The enemy marched out about two and a-half miles, and engaged McPherson's corps. The strength of the enemy was

soon ascertained by Sherman's scouts, and skirmishers drove the enemy to their rifle pits just outside the city. Two divisions of McPherson's corps engaged the main force of the enemy. The discovery of their weakness by General Sherman induced the enemy to retreat from that part of the line in his front. On entering the city, it was found that the main body of the enemy had retreated north, after a heavy engagement of two hours with McPherson's corps, in which they were badly beaten, and were pursued until night. The Eighth and Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry and Sixth Wisconsin Battery were engaged in the attack on Jackson.

During the evening, a bearer of dispatches from Johnston to Pemberton was captured, on whom was found an order from Johnston to the latter general, instructing him peremptorily to march out from Vicksburg and attack the rear of General Grant's forces. General Grant immediately ordered Generals McClernand and Blair, of Sherman's corps, to face their troops towards Bolton, with a view to reaching Edwards' Station, marching on different roads converging near Bolton. McPherson was ordered to retrace his steps early on the morning of the 15th, on the Clinton road. Sherman was left at Jackson to finish the destruction of everything valuable to the enemy. The Eighth Regiment acted as provost guard, Lieutenant Colonel Jefferson being appointed Provost Marshal.

On the 15th, General McClernand was ordered to move his corps early next morning towards Edwards' Station, with a view to feel the enemy, but not to bring on an engagement, unless he was confident he could defeat them. Blair was also ordered to move with him.

From information received from prisoners, it was ascertained that Pemberton's force amounted to 25,000 men. General Grant also ascertained the position of the enemy, and his intention to attack the rear of his army. General Sherman's whole force at Jackson was sent for, to move with all possible speed until he came up with the main force at Bolton. His advance division was in motion in one hour from the time of receiving the dispatch. Blair was instructed to push forward with his division in the direction of Edwards' Station with all possible dispatch.

McPherson was ordered forward at 5.40, A. M., to join McClernand. At the crossing of the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad with the road from Raymond to Bolton, McPherson, with his pioneers, were engaged in rebuilding a bridge, when General Grant overtook him, and finding the road blocked with Hovey's division train, peremptorily ordered all quartermasters and wagonmasters to draw their teams to one side and make room for the passage of troops. This done, McPherson's corps resumed their march. At the front, Hovey's division of the Thirteenth Army Corps was at a halt, with his skirmishers and the enemy's pickets near each other. Hovey was bringing his troops into line ready for battle when General Grant appeared on the ground, and took a survey of affairs. The enemy had taken up a very strong position on a narrow ridge, his left resting on a height where the road makes a sharp turn to the left approaching Vicksburg. The top of the ridge and the precipitous hillside to the left of the road were covered by a dense forest and undergrowth. To the right of the road the timber extended a short distance down the hill and it then opened into cultivated fields on a gentle slope and into a valley extending for a considerable distance. On the road and in the wooded ravine and on the hillside, Hovey's division was disposed for the attack. McPherson's two divisions—all of his corps with him on the march from Miliken's Bend, until Ransom's brigade arrived that day, after the battle—were thrown to the right of the road.

McClernand was advancing with four divisions, but was yet some two and a-half miles to the left of Hovey's division. The commanding general sent couriers to hurry him up. The battle, however, began in earnest about 11 o'clock, and was fought alone by Hovey's division for some time, but the enemy being found too strong for him, General Grant sent two brigades of Crocker's division of McPherson's corps to his aid. Logan's division was also aiding Hovey in the attack, and getting to the enemy's rear, compelled him to retreat, after a terrible contest of several hours, with a heavy loss of killed, wounded and prisoners, and a number of pieces of artillery.

Carr and Osterhaus, of McClernand's corps, did not arrive in time to participate in the battle, but took part in pursuit of the enemy to Black River.

In the battle of Champion Hills, or Baker's Creek, on the 16th of May, the Eleventh Wisconsin was in the reserve in Carr's division; the Fourteenth and Seventeenth were with Ransom's brigade, but did not arrive until the fight was over; the Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry participated actively in the fight, as did also the Sixth and Twelfth Wisconsin Batteries; the First Battery was also present.

The battle of Champion Hills, or Baker's Creek, was fought mainly by Hovey's division of McClernand's corps, and Logan's and Quimby's divisions, (the latter commanded by Brigadier General M. M. Crocker,) of McPherson's corps. After the engagement, orders were sent to General Sherman to march with his corps towards Bridgeport,which lies a short distance directly north of Edwards' Depot, and General Blair was ordered to join him at that place.

At daylight, on the 17th, the pursuit was renewed with McClernand's corps in advance. The enemy was found strongly posted on both sides of Black River. On the west side of the river, the bluffs extended to the water's edge. On the east side is an open cultivated bottom of near one mile in width, nearly surrounded by a bayou, and a bend of the river. Across this bend the rebels had constructed rifle pits, so that the bayou served partially as a ditch on the left. Carr's division occupied the right in investing this place, and Lawler's brigade the right of his division. To Lawler's brigade the Eleventh Wisconsin was attached. Burbridge's brigade, in which the Twenty-third Wisconsin was also located, was present at this fight of Black River Bridge. After some skirmishing, the works were assaulted and carried, the Eleventh Wisconsin leading the charge, and capturing several hundred prisoners. The enemy on the west bank burnt the railroad bridge, thus cutting off the retreat of the forces on the east bank.

Sherman, at Bridgeport above, had the only pontoon train in the expedition, and crossed the river on the 18th, and was ready to march to Walnut Hills. McClernand and McPherson built floating bridges during the night, on which they crossed the next day. Sherman marched by the Bridgeport and Vicksburg road, turning to the right when within about three and a half miles of Vicksburg, to get possession of Walnut Hills and the Yazoo

river. This was successfully accomplished before the night of the 18th. McPherson crossed the river above the Jackson road and came into the same road with Sherman, but to his rear. He arrived after nightfall with his advance to where Sherman turned to the right. McClernand moved by the Jackson and Vicksburg road to Mount Albans, and then turned to the left to get into the Baldwin's Ferry road. By this disposition, the three army corps covered all the ground their strength would admit of, and by morning of the 19th, the investment of Vicksburg was made as complete as could be by the forces at General Grant's command.

Continuous skirmishing took place on the day of the investment, and General Grant was not without hope of carrying the works. Relying upon the demoralization of the enemy in consequence of repeated defeats outside of Vicksburg, General Grant ordered a general assault at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th of May. The Fifteenth Corps of General Sherman, having attained a good position the previous day, were enabled to make a vigorous assault. The Thirteenth and Seventeenth corps succeeded no further than to gain advanced positions covered from the fire of the enemy.

The two succeeding days were spent by General Grant, in perfecting communications with his supplies, his troops having so far subsisted for twenty days, on five days' rations. They suffered the most from want of bread to accompany the other rations. His arrangements for drawing supplies being complete, General Grant determined on making another effort to carry Vicksburg by assault. His reasons were, that he believed it could be successfully accomplished—that Johnston had been heavily reinforced and more troops were daily reaching him—that in a short time he would make an attack in the rear of the small force investing the city, and thus relieve the besieged garrison—that possession of Vicksburg at that time would have enabled him, (General Grant,) to turn upon Johnston and drive him from the State, and thus secure control of the west half of the State of Mississippi. Besides these considerations, the troops themselves were impatient to possess Vicksburg. Accordingly orders were issued for a general assault on the whole line, to commence at 10, A. M., the next day, (the 22d of May.)

The corps commanders set their time with General Grant's, and at the hour designated, the three army corps then in front of the works commenced the assault. The result of this movement is well known. The assault was gallantly made along the whole line, but the enemy's position was too strong both naturally and artificially to be taken in that way. At every point assaulted, and at all of them at the same time, the enemy was able to show all the forces his works could cover. The assault failed with a heavy loss of killed and wounded on our side, but without weakening the confidence of the troops in their ability to ultimately succeed. This was manifested in the alacrity with which they commenced work in the trenches.

Only in one instance were the works of the enemy entered. About a dozen men of the Twenty-first Iowa Regiment in McClernand's corps, succeeded in the attempt. None of these returned, except the Sergeant, named Griffith. The work entered, from its position, was of no advantage to General Grant, unless others to the right and left had been carried.

General Grant determined upon a regular siege, and his troops entered heartily into the work, progressing rapidly with the several necessary siege works, so that on the 3d of July, every thing was nearly ready for the final assault.

On the afternoon of the 3d of July, propositions for a surrender were made by General Pemberton, and on the next day the city and garrison of Vicksburg capitulated, and the Union troops entered the city. The rebel flag floating on the Court House was torn down by Lieutenant Colonel Strong of the Twelfth Wisconsin, and the stars and stripes run up in its place.

In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-third Wisconsin regiments, and the First, Sixth, and Twelfth Wisconsin batteries took part.

Reinforcements arrived during the siege, which were present at the capitulation of the place. Lauman's division arrived during the siege, and was posted on the left of the Thirteenth Corps. To this division the Twelfth and Thirty-third Wisconsin were attached. In June, General Herron's division arrived from Missouri, and took position to the left of Lauman's division,

being the extreme left of the besieging forces. In this division the Twentieth Wisconsin was brigaded.

Smith and Kimball's divisions of the Sixteenth Army Corps arrived and were assigned to the command of Major General C. C. Washburne, who was ordered to occupy a position at Haines' Bluff. To these were added, on the 14th of June, two divisions of the Ninth Army Corps from General Burnside, under command of General Parke. During the siege of Vicksburg, the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Wisconsin infantry, and two squadrons of the Second Cavalry were doing duty at Snyder's Bluff, about four miles south of Haines' Bluff, six or eight miles north of the city. These places had been strongly fortified, General Grant fearing an attack on that end of his lines by General Johnston. The increase of Grant's forces enabled him to make the investment complete, and left him a large reserve to watch the movements of Johnston.

During the siege, Johnston crossed Big Black River with a portion of his army, and evidently intended an attack on General Grant's forces. General Sherman was immediately put in command of such forces as could be spared, and ordered to watch the motions of Johnston. Johnston did not attack, but General Grant determined to move against him as soon as Vicksburg was in his possession. He therefore informed General Sherman that he should make a final assault on the 6th of July, and instructed him to be prepared to march against Johnston at short notice. The city was surrendered on the 4th of July, of which General Sherman was immediately informed. He put his force in motion at once to attack Johnston, who had fallen back to Jackson. This force consisted of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth corps, and General Parke's division of the Ninth Corps.

With this force General Sherman crossed the Big Black River, on the 6th of July. Skirmishing commenced at Clinton, a few miles west of Jackson. The enemy's pickets were driven in, and Sherman's troops soon closed around the city of Jackson, so that on the 13th of July, the place was completely invested, and the Union forces had possession of all the roads leading into the city on the west side of Pearl River. Detachments had been sent to the north and south of the city to destroy the railroads. The only line in possession of the enemy was that leading east

from Jackson. This the enemy availed himself of on the night of the 16th, when he evacuated the place, which was entered on the next day by General Sherman's forces. The Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-third, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third Wisconsin infantry, and the First Wisconsin Battery, and the Second Wisconsin cavalry were engaged in this second battle at Jackson.

The surrender of Port Hudson immediately followed the fall of Vicksburg, taking place on the 8th of July. The Fourth Wisconsin took an active part in the operations at Port Hudson.

These two important points gained, the opening of the Mississippi River was accomplished, and it was not again closed. The Southern Confederacy was thus cut in two, and the scheme of the secessionists was fast tending to a downfall.

Soon after the surrender of Vicksburg, the report came that the enemy was fortifying Yazoo City, and concentrating troops there for the purpose of gathering supplies for his army. Accordingly, General Grant ordered General Herron with his division, which was under orders to proceed to Port Hudson and reinforce General Banks, to proceed in the transports, convoyed by three gunboats of Admiral Porter's fleet, to Yazoo City, and coöperate with the naval force in the capture of the enemy's works. Sailing on the 12th, he arrived at Haines' Bluff in the afternoon, and took on board a small detachment of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, under Lieutenant Myers, and arrived at Yazoo City next day at noon. The gunboats went up to the city and engaged the batteries, and ascertaining their strength, returned to where General Herron was disembarking his troops. The squad of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry was landed three miles below, and ordered to proceed to the rear of the city, and prevent the enemy, if possible, from removing any of the boats reported to be there, and also obtain information as to his strength and position. Three regiments were landed, one of which was the Twentieth Wisconsin, and ordered forward directly on the enemy's works. A bridge across a bayou had to be repaired, which hindered the march. On getting to the other side and reaching the earthworks, they were found deserted, the enemy having fled. The Twentieth Wisconsin went in pursuit for ten miles, taking many prisoners and some arms, besides compelling the enemy to abandon some of his wagons.

General Herron, with his transports and the gunboats, proceeded up to the city, going on board the DeKalb ironclad in advance of them. When opposite the city, the DeKalb was blown up by a rebel torpedo, sinking her in fifteen feet water. No one was hurt. The boats were sent up the river by the enemy but were so closely pursued by the cavalry sent out, that they were compelled to leave five of them, four others escaped. The cavalry captured one small side wheel steamer. General Herron received orders to cross the country to Jackson, in aid of the forces under General Sherman, then investing the place, and had reached Canton, when he was informed of the surrender, when he retraced his march to Yazoo city, and from thence returned to Vicksburg on the 21st.

After the capture of Vicksburg, the Wisconsin regiments engaged in the siege, were transferred to other fields of service. The Eleventh, Twenty-third, and Twenty-ninth, and First Wisconsin Battery, were sent with the Thirteenth Army Corps to reinforce General Banks. The Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, and Thirty-third, were sent to Natchez. The Eighteenth, with the Fifteenth Army Corps went to Tennessee. The Twentieth went to New Orleans with Herron's division, and was attached to the Texas Expedition on the Rio Grande. The Twenty seventh was sent to Steele's department, at Little Rock. The Sixth and Twelfth batteries accompanied Sherman's Fifteenth Corps, to Tennessee.

The operations of the army of General Banks belong to the military division comprising the Valley of the Mississippi. General Banks succeeded General Butler in the command of the "Department of the Gulf" in November, 1862. He had gathered a military force, of about ten thousand men, which accompanied him to New Orleans. The leading object of Banks' expedition was to strengthen the military in Louisiana, and to coöperate in opening the Mississippi. After the reduction of Port Hudson and Vicksburg, an expedition to Texas was to be undertaken.

In March, 1863, General Banks concentrated his forces at Baton Rouge, numbering nearly twenty-five thousand men. A demonstration was made by the naval forces under Admiral Farragut, on Port Hudson. Some of the fleet succeeded in running

the batteries and getting above Port Hudson. During this part of the programme, the steam frigate Mississippi was set on fire by the enemy's guns, and totally destroyed. The land force under General Grover, marched out of Baton Rouge, with a view to coöperate with the fleet, but it was found impracticable as the lands adjoining the river had been flooded by the cutting of the levees by the rebels.

An expedition was now planned to operate in the Teche country, west of New Orleans. The Teche River commences near Opelousas, and flows southeast for two hundred miles. During high water, it is navigable nearly its whole length. On its banks flourish the finest sugar plantations in the State. The region comprised the parishes or counties of Terrebone, Lafourche, Assumption, St. Mary, and St. Martin. General Banks' object was the reclamation of this rich country, which had furnished a large amount of supplies to the enemy, and which sustained a dense slave population. The advance of the expedition was under Generals Weitzel and Emory, who drove the enemy before them towards his fortifications near .Bisland. Another force under General Grover, coming up in their rear, compelled the enemy to take flight, after destroying the Queen of the West and Diana gunboats, which they had captured from the National forces a short time before, and several transports. General Grover had a fight with the enemy near Bayou Vermillion, and drove them from their position. On the 20th of April, General Banks occupied Opelousas. From Opelousas he proceeded to Alexandria, on Red River, which place had been captured by the fleet of Admiral Porter. In this expedition, the Fourth Wisconsin was engaged; Colonel Paine having been put in command of a brigade in Emory's division, of which the Fourth formed a part, the regiment was under the command of Colonel Bean.

Returning from the Red River, General Banks, concentrated his forces at Shrevesport, after the investment of Vicksburg, for an advance on Port Hudson. About the middle of May, all the available force near the river was transferred to Baton Rouge, twenty-two miles below Port Hudson, to assist in the reduction of that place. This part of Banks' army was under Generals Augur

H. E. Paine.

and T. W. Sherman. General Banks, with the forces at Shreveport, landed on the east bank of the Mississippi, at Bayou Sara, five miles above Port Hudson, while the forces of Augur and Sherman advanced from below Port Hudson, and formed a junction on the 22d of May. On the 25th, the enemy was compelled to abandon their first line of works. On the morning of the 27th, a general assault was made upon the enemy's works. In this assault, two regiments of colored troops were engaged, the first use made of the "Native American of African descent," in this war, and whose conduct on this occasion, established the negro, as a "fighting character." The Fourth Regiment was engaged in the several attacks on Port Hudson, establishing a high character for courage and endurance. In one of these assaults, General Halbert E. Paine, was seriously wounded, resulting in the loss of the injured limb. The attacks on Port Hudson continued. A bombardment by the fleet had been made a week previous to the assault. Failing in his attacks of the 27th of May, and June 14th, General Banks determined to invest the place with a series of regular approaches. While engaged in this, news came of the capture of Vicksburg. The rebel commander deeming further resistance useless after that capitulation, surrendered Port Hudson to General Banks, on the 8th of July.

Soon after the fall of Vicksburg, it became the interest of the government to possess itself of the State of Arkansas, many of its people giving assurances of a desire to return to the old Union. Accordingly an expedition was fitted out at Helena, and placed under command of General F. J. Steele. This force consisted of about 12,000 men, including Davidson's cavalry division.

General Steele commenced his march, and crossed the White River, at Clarendon, on the 17th of August, 1863. Leaving his sick, about one thousand in number, at Duvall's Bluff, on White River, he proceeded to Brownsville, where his whole force was concentrated. On the 7th of September, he reached the Arkansas River, where dividing his force, which had been reduced to about seven thousand men, he marched a column on each side of the river towards the capital of the State. His approach caused great panic in Little Rock. General Davidson's cavalry dashed into the city and took possession, capturing many

Confederate officers before they could make arrangements to fly. General Steele crossed the Arkansas in a skiff, and appointed General Davidson military commander. The combined operations of General Steele on the capital, of General Blunt on Fort Scott, and of General Stevenson on the southern borders of the State, compelled the rebel General Holmes, to retreat and take refuge in Texas. In this expedition of General Steele, the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wisconsin regiments participated.

During the struggle for the possession of Port Hudson, the rebels had regained control of the region which had been conquered during the "Teche Expedition," in April. General Banks, in September, 1863, sent out an expedition to take possession of the mouth of Sabine River, Texas. This proved unsuccessful, and the troops employed returned to Brashier city, from whence they were sent in the direction of Opelousas in the Teche country. Marching by the way of Franklin, Centreville, and Vermillion Bayou, the enemy was encountered at Bayou Borbeaux, and driven back, the expedition reaching Opelousas on the 21st of October. A detachment was advanced to Barre's Landing, nine miles east of Opelousas, where it encamped.

Here further advance was abandoned, and the return march commenced on the 1st of November. Sixteen miles from Barre's Landing, an attack was made on General Burbridge's brigade of the Fourth Division, and a severe fight took place. The forces of the expedition consisted originally of the First Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, General Lawler, the Third Division, General McGinnis, and one brigade of the Fourth Division, and a portion of the Nineteenth Army Corps, all under Major General Franklin, as commander of the expedition. Major General Washburn was in command of the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps, subordinate to General Franklin. The battle took place on or near Carrion Crow Bayou. The First Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, had returned to New Iberia on the 27th of October. In this Division the Eleventh Wisconsin was brigaded, and consequently was not present at the fight. On the 1st of November, the Nineteenth Corps, under General Franklin, moved to Carrion Crow Bayou, and on the following day, to Vermillionville, leaving the Third Division of the Thirteenth

Corps, and Burbridge's brigade of the Fourth Division, to hold the position at Carrion Crow Bayou. Brigadier General Burbridge, with his brigade of about 1,200 men, and Colonel Fonda, with about 500 mounted infantry, and a section of Nim's battery was stationed on the north side of Muddy Bayou, and General McGinnis, with the Third Division, about three thousand strong, and a battery was at Carrion Crow Bayou, about three miles in the rear of General Burbridge. The forces of the rebels were concentrated, five or six thousand strong, and thrown upon the forces of General Burbridge, who was unable to withstand such an onslaught, and he was compelled to fall back. On first hearing the cannonade, General Washburn ordered forward the Third Division on the double quick, meeting General Burbridge on the retreat. Opening on the pursuing foe, with shot and shell, they were soon compelled to retreat in turn. The loss of General Burbridge was 26 killed, 124 wounded, and 566 missing, most of them taken prisoners. In this fight, the Twenty-third Wisconsin was conspicuously engaged, charging boldly upon the enemy, and although many of them fell or were taken prisoners, they succeeded in staying the advance of the enemy a sufficient length of time to enable the balance of the brigade to retreat. The Twenty-ninth Wisconsin was in the Third Division, under General McGinnis, but was not actively engaged in the battle. The expedition soon after returned to New Iberia, and subsequently to Brashier City.

On the 27th of October, 1863, General Banks despatched an expedition consisting of about twenty vessels, convoyed by gunboats, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, in Texas, and on the 5th of November, took possession of Brownsville. In the progress of this campaign in Texas, other forces were sent to reinforce General Banks, among them a portion of the Thirteenth Army Corps, in which was included the Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin regiments.

In April, 1863, General Price, with General Marmaduke, planned an invasion of southeastern Missouri, having in view the capture of Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi River. Ten thousand men, under the last named General, left Little Rock, Arkansas, about the middle of April, crossing the State line on the 20th, and reached Fredericktown, Mo., on the 22d. From

this place they marched upon Cape Girardeau, on the 25th. The garrison consisted of 1,700 men, mostly militia, under the command of General John McNeil. The rebels were repulsed in their first attack, after which they demanded a surrender of the garrison which was refused. Fighting was again resumed, and another demand for surrender was made with a threat to burn the town in case of refusal. Again McNeil refused, and after five hours hard fighting, in which the rebels suffered severely, Marmaduke retreated southward. He was pursued, but succeeded in escaping into Arkansas on the 2d of May. His loss was 60 killed, and 300 wounded. Among the garrison which defended the place, was the greater part of the First Wisconsin cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel LaGrange.

July 15th, General Blunt crossed the Arkansas River, near Honey Springs, in the Indian Territory, west of Kansas, and on the 16th attacked a large force of rebels under General Cooper, which he completely routed. The rebels had one hundred and fifty killed, which were left by them on the field, and four hundred wounded and seventy-seven prisoners. In this fight, a portion of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, under Captain Stout, was engaged. In many of the subsequent movements of General Blunt, the Third Cavalry was engaged in detachments, the main portion of the regiment being under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Calkins. In the battles at Cane Hill, at Prairie Grove, in 1862, and Cabin Creek, Honey Springs, and Baxter's Springs, portions of this regiment were engaged; and subsequently at Little Rock and in the pursuit of Shelby, in August, 1864, and at the capture of Fort Smith.

About the time of the fall of Vicksburg, Price and Marmaduke make an attack on Helena with an army of about fifteen thousand men. The Union force consisted of about four thousand men, under the command of General Frederick Salomon. With this handful of men, General Salomon made such preparations that the confederates were foiled in every attack. They fought desperately, charging repeatedly and with large masses upon the defenses of the town, but everywhere they met with the same terrible resistance from the forces of General Salomon, aided by the gunboat Tyler with its heavy guns. Failing in all their attempts, they retired, having lost one thousand killed and

wounded, and more than eleven hundred prisoners. The Twenty-eighth Wisconsin was at Helena and took part in the fight.

The first expedition in the Western Department, in 1864, was that of General Sherman, in February. His object was to penetrate the State of Mississippi as far as Meridian, to the east of Jackson, and destroy the railroads at that point. The force necessary to accomplish the design of the expedition left the City of Vicksburg on the 3d of February, in light marching order, with rations for some days. They were met by the enemy at Big Black River, when skirmishing ensued. Near Baker's Creek, a severe skirmish took place, in which the Twelfth Wisconsin drove the enemy across the bridge and held the position against the heavy force of the enemy until relieved. The rebel force was two thousand cavalry, under General Whitworth. At Canton there was a force of about five thousand men, under General Loring, and at Meridian General Polk had ten thousand more. The enemy apprehended a movement on Mobile, and General Maury, commanding in that city, requested that all non-combatants should leave the place.

General Sherman's whole force consisted of the Seventeenth Corps, under General McPherson, and the Sixteenth Corps, under General Hurlbut, comprising about thirty thousand men, with sixty pieces of light artillery. Reaching Jackson, he pressed forward to Meridian. The enemy preceded him destroying all provisions and leaving the country a desert. He passed through Brandon and Morton, reaching Meridian, the rebel force under General Polk, falling back across the Tombigbee. A complete demolition of the railroads was determined on, and the Corps of General Hurlbut was entrusted with the destruction of the roads east and north; and the Corps of McPherson, with the south and west roads. General Sherman, in his report, says that the destruction was very complete. After accomplishing his purpose, and his supplies getting short, he ordered a return to Vicksburg, by the way of Canton, which place was reached on the 26th of February. In this expedition, the Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Wisconsin regiments took part.

A cavalry force from Memphis, under General W. S. Smith, which was ordered to join General Sherman at Meridian, did not make its appearance. He was met by a heavy rebel force under Generals Lee, Forrest, and Chalmers, who prevented his intended advance, and compelled him to return to Memphis, which place he reached on the 25th of February.

The results of this combined movement of Sherman and Smith, was the destruction of one hundred and fifty miles of railroad, sixty-seven bridges, seven hundred trestles, twenty locomotives, twenty-eight cars, several thousand bales of cotton, several steam-mills, and over two million bushels of corn. Some prisoners were captured and upwards of eight thousand negroes and refugees came in with the various columns.

The rebels apprehending an attack on Mobile, General Johnston, who was in command of the forces confronting General Grant, near Chattanooga, sent two divisions to reinforce General Polk, but which were subsequently recalled by General Johnston.

Early in the year, a concentration of forces at New Orleans was commenced. After General Sherman's return from Meridian, a portion of his forces moved to join General Banks, while the division of General A. J. Smith remained at Vicksburg to coöperate. The purpose of General Banks was to open the region of Western Louisiana to trade, and scatter or destroy the forces of the enemy. This is familiary known as the "Red River Expedition." It was to be made by the joint force of the army and navy, and it was only during the months of March and April that the Red River had sufficient water to be navigable by the largest gunboats and transports.

Early in March, General Franklin moved from New Orleans, with the forces of General Banks, proceeding by railroad to Brashier City, thence along the Bayou Teche to Opelousas. In the meantime the most formidable fleet ever seen in western waters, was collected at the mouth of Red River, under Rear Admiral Porter. It consisted of twenty powerful armed steamers, of all classes, from the lightest to the heaviest draft. On the 10th of March, 10,000 troops under General A. J. Smith, embarked in twenty transports at Vicksburg, and proceeded to join the fleet. This force consisted of the First and Third divisions of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and the First and Fourth divisions

of the Seventeenth Army Corps. It was to unite with the force of General Banks, to which was subsequently to be added, the force under General Steele, from Arkansas.

Joining the fleet at the mouth of Red River, the next day they all proceeded up the Old Red River into the Atchafalaya, and reached Shreveport. Hearing nothing from General Banks, General Smith sent a brigade under General Mower, to Yellow Bayou, to reconnoitre. No enemy was found, they having retired. It was decided to march a column overland to Fort de Russey, a distance of thirty miles, to which it was supposed the enemy had retreated. Starting in the morning with General Mower's brigade in the advance, they encountered the enemy's cavalry, five miles out, which continued to annoy them till Fort de Russey was approached in the afternoon. These were two distinct earthworks connected by a covered way; that facing the road, mounted four guns; that which commanded the river, was a casemated battery of three guns. Only two guns were in position on it. On each side were batteries of two guns, making in all, eight siege guns and two field pieces. As the troops approached, they were opened on with shrapnel and shell, which continued two hours. Two batteries were brought to bear and a charge made, when the garrison surrendered. The Federal loss was four killed, and thirty wounded. The rebels had five killed, and four wounded. Twenty-four officers, and two hundred men, were taken. The Eighth, Fourteenth, and Thirty-third Wisconsin regiments were engaged in this affair.

After destroying the works, the fleet and transports proceeded up the river and arrived at Alexandria, on the 16th. The enemy retired before the advance, destroying two steamboats and considerable cotton. Four thousand bales were saved by the fleet, and large quantities were brought in by the negroes. On the 19th, General Banks was reported to be at Opelousas, and on the 20th, General Lee, attached to Banks' command, with a cavalry force, reached Alexandria.

General Smith's forces moved forward and captured Natchitoches, on the 21st of March. On the 26th, Smith's advance pushed still further up the river to Shreveport, which was the destination of the expedition. General Banks' column reached Natchitoches on the 4th of April. On the 6th, the army moved

from Natchitoches for Shreveport, the infantry marching seventeen miles, and the cavalry four miles further. On the next day General Lee's cavalry pushed forward to a position two miles from Pleasant Hill. Here Lee met the enemy's cavalry, and heavy skirmishing ensued for two hours and a half, when the rebel cavalry fell back upon the Confederate infantry and artillery at Bayou du Paul. In the morning General Landrum's brigade of the Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Corps joined General Lee, and the advance was made until 2 o'clock, driving the enemy before them for seven miles.

The main force of the enemy occupied a strong position in the vicinity of Sabine Cross Roads, near Mansfield. General Ransom now appeared with the remaining brigades of the Fourth Division, making a force of 2,600 men. The Nineteenth Corps, under General Franklin, were in camp nine miles in the rear, and General Smith, with half of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, was nearly twenty miles in the rear. The Federal artillery consisted of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, the First Indiana Battery, Nim's Massachusetts Battery, and Battery G, Fifth regulars. Landrum's brigade occupied the right and centre with all but one battery, Ransom on the left with Nim's battery, supported by Dudley's cavalry brigade, while Colonel Robinson's cavalry protected the train, and Colonel Lucas operated on the right. General Banks arrived and immediately dispatched couriers to hurry up Franklin with his Corps.

Heavy skirmishing commenced, and the Federal skirmishers were soon driven in, the enemy advancing in force, when the engagement became general. The overwhelming numbers which the enemy possessed enabled him to mass his forces and in succession, to drive back the right and left, and then the centre, capturing four guns of Nim's battery, and the Chicago, and First Indiana batteries. The Federal forces continued to fall back until they reached a point where the wagons blocked the road when a panic occurred. General Franklin had arrived on the field with his staff in advance of his division. For three and a half miles the enemy pursued, when his advance was checked by General Emery's division. This ended the battle for the day. The loss of General Banks was twenty guns, and two thousand

killed, wounded, and missing, out of a force of eight thousand. This is known as the battle of Mansfield or Sabine Cross Roads.

During the night, General Banks withdrew to Pleasant Hill, where it was understood that General Smith had camped. The enemy did not discover the retreat in time to interrupt it. He however, advanced rapidly with his main force, and was met by the division of General Emory, drawn up across the Shreveport road, a short distance from Pleasant Hill. In General Emory's rear, just behind the crest of the hill, General Smith's division, under the command of General Mower, was drawn up in two lines of battle, about fifty yards apart, with artillery, in rear of General Emory's division. Behind these lines of battle the Thirteenth Corps was posted as a reserve.

About 5, P. M., the enemy appeared in line of battle, on the field at the edge of the woods, and the battle began by the Federal batteries opening upon him with case and shell as he advanced at double quick. The contest soon became fierce on both sides, when General Emory, pressed by overwhelming numbers, fell back up the hill to the Sixteenth Corps. The enemy rushed forward, and were met by General Mower, with a discharge from all his guns, which was followed by an immediate charge of the infantry, by which the enemy were driven rapidly back to the woods, where they broke in confusion. Night put an end to the contest. Some of the guns, captured the day before, were recovered by the Federal forces. Five hundred prisoners were also taken. Early in the morning, leaving the dead unburied and the muskets thrown away on the field, the army commenced its march back to Grand Ecore, thirty-five miles from Pleasant Hill, to obtain rest and rations. The losses thus far, were twenty pieces of artillery, three thousand men, one hundred and thirty wagons, twelve hundred horses and mules, including many that died of disease.

The gunboats and transports advanced up the river as far as Springfield Landing, beyond where the battle had been fought, when news was received of a reverse to the army, and an order for General Smith's division, which was on board, to return to Grand Ecore with the transports. The fleet turned back, but was constantly annoyed by the enemy on the banks of the river. The continued low water, and the difficulty of keeping up a line of

supplies, caused the army to fall back to Alexandria. March commenced on the 21st of April, by starting the wagon train, with a suitable guard. At two o'clock next morning, the army silently evacuated the position, General Smith's division forming the rear guard. Soon after daylight the enemy discovered the retreat, and commenced the pursuit with a small force, who acted as skirmishers. Marching thirty miles, the army bivouacked for the night, and moved to the crossing of Cane River, six miles, in the morning. Here the enemy appeared, in a strong position, to oppose their passage. A flank movement turned the enemy's position, from which he was driven, and the crossing secured. The enemy continued the pursuit till Alexandria was reached, on the 27th.

Although originally contemplating the permanent occupation of the country, General Banks was compelled to change his purpose, from the fact that the season was so far advanced that military operations could not be carried on with success.

At this point, another great difficulty appeared to jeopardize the expedition. Alexandria is situated at a series of rapids in the Red River. The river had fallen so rapidly, since the passage up the river of the gunboats and transports, that they could not pass these falls, and no alternative was left Admiral Porter, but to destroy his boats, and return to the Mississippi by land. In his report, Admiral Porter says: "The water had fallen so low that I had no hope or expectation of getting the vessels out this season, and as the army had made arrangements to evacuate the country, I saw nothing before me but the destruction of the best part of the Mississippi squadron."

It was left for a Wisconsin man to get the gallant Admiral out of a difficulty which appalled all the West Point engineers in the army. We are proud to say that the plain, practical sense of a Wisconsin man, planned the undertaking, and the willing hearts and strong arms of Wisconsin soldiers, aided in carrying out the project to a successful issue. Military science, and West Point learning, stood looking on, with sneering doubts of the success of the undertaking.

Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, Acting Engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, proposed building a series of dams across the rocks at the falls, and raise the water high enough to let the vessels pass

over. The proposition looked like madness, and the best engineers ridiculed it; but Colonel Bailey was sanguine of success, and promised to finish it in ten days, as forage and rations were getting short, and the army could not remain longer than that time. General Banks placed at Colonel Bailey's disposal, all the men required, about 3000, and two or three hundred wagons. The neighboring steam mills were torn down for material, and two or three regiments of men were set to work felling trees. Teams were actively engaged in all directions, hauling brick, and stone quarries opened, flatboats were built to convey stone from above, and every man worked with the utmost vigor. Amid all this, however, there was a general want of faith in the undertaking. The falls were about a mile in length, filled with rugged rocks, over which, it seemed impossible to make a channel.

The work consisted of a tree dam, running out from the left bank of the river, made of the bodies of very large trees, brush, brick and stone, cross tied with heavy timbers, and strengthened in every possible manner. Extending about three hundred feet into the river, four coal barges, filled with brick, were sunk at the end of it. Cribs, filled with stone, were built out from the right bank, to meet the barges. This work was all accomplished, although a current of nine miles an hour was running, which threatened its destruction. When nearly completed, the pressure of water was so great that it carried away two of the stone barges, which swung in below the dam. Admiral Porter immediately mounted a horse, and rode above and ordered the Lexington, gunboat, to pass the upper falls, if possible, and immediately attempt to go through the dam, thinking he might be able to save the four vessels below.

The Lexington succeeded in getting over the falls just in time, as the water was rapidly falling as she was passing over. She steered directly for the dam, through which the water was rushing so furiously that certain destruction seemed awaiting her. Thousands of beating hearts were anxiously watching the result, and a breathless silence pervaded the lookers on as she entered the gap, with a full head of steam on, pitched down the roaring torrent, rolling fearfully, hanging a moment on the rocks, and was then swept into deep water by the current, rounding safely to under the bank

It was a success. Then thirty thousand voices rose in one deafening cheer, and every countenance brightened with joy. Four of the smaller gunboats were thus run through the dam. Encouraged by this success, Colonel Bailey and his brave helpers set to work to repair the damage done to the dam. For eight days these brave fellows had been working up to their necks in the water, or in the broiling sun, felling trees and wheeling brick and stone, and still they were undaunted, and recommenced their labors.

The force of the water and the current being too great to construct a continuous dam of six hundred feet across the river in so short a time, Colonel Bailey left an opening of fifty-five feet in the dam, and built a series of wing dams on the upper falls. This was accomplished in three days, and on the 11th and 12th of May, the rest of the boats were got over the falls and through the dam, much to the satisfaction of all concerned. By 3 o'clock, A. M., on the 12th, the vessels were coaled, ammunition replaced and all steamed down the river, with the convoy of transports in company. A rise in the Mississippi fortunately backed the water up Red River as far as Alexandria, one hundred and fifty miles distant, enabling the gallant Porter to pass with his gunboats and transports over all the bars and obstructions below that point.

Admiral Porter speaks in the highest terms of the labors of Colonel Bailey, who was promoted to a Brigadier General.

Alexandria was evacuated on the 13th. By some means, fire was set to some of the buildings, which consumed a large part of the town. The fleet proceeded down the river ten miles, and laid up for the night. The advance of the army was overtaken the next day, and on the 16th, both began to arrive at Semmesport. The Atchafalaya was crossed by the army the next day on a bridge made by lashing twenty-two steamboats side by side and laying plank across their bows, forming a solid bridge across the stream, over which the teams, wagons and cavalry were passing till the 20th.

During the retreat from Grand Ecore, the enemy endeavored to impede the progress of the army, and severe skirmishing occurred at Cloutierville, near Cane River, Bayou La Moore, near Alexandria, Marksville, Mansarura, Calhoun's Plantation

and at Semmesport. In all these affairs, the Wisconsin regiments did their share of fighting.

Reaching the Mississippi, the forces of General Banks returned to the vicinity of New Orleans, among them the Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, and General Smith's corps returned to Vicksburg.

The auxiliary forces of General Steele had advanced as far as Camden, Ark., one hundred and ten miles from Little Rock, when he encountered a strong cavalry division under Marmaduke. General Steele executed a flank movement on this force, and drove them from their fortified position, returning from the pursuit to Camden. Here news of the failure of General Banks' expedition was received. As it was the plan for him to act in concert with General Banks, he deemed it necessary to fall back, as the enemy were concentrating upon him the force with which they had beaten Banks. The trains sent for supplies were cut off, and General Steele determined to evacuate Camden. Before daylight, on the 27th, his army had crossed on a pontoon bridge, and placed the Washita River between them and the enemy. Pushing forward over bad roads, on the 28th, they camped at Princeton Crossing, and on the next evening, at Saline Crossing, Jenkins' Ferry. During the night, the enemy came up in the rear. The extent or character of the enemy's force could not be ascertained, the heavy rain and darkness preventing it. Dispositions were, however, made by General Steele, to resist a large force. The rain and darkness prevented the crossing of the Saline during the night, although the pontoon bridge had been laid, and a few troops had passed over. The remainder of the command was encamped in the bottom lands of the river. General Salomon's division was encamped about two miles from the river, and the line which he was to hold in the morning, was protected on the left, by the Saline, and swampy bottom lands, and on the right, by a bayou skirting the base of the uplands. Rain poured in torrents in the morning. Soon after daylight, skirmishing commenced, which soon grew into a general engagement. The enemy had brought against General Steele, all the forces in southwestern Arkansas, as well as some from Louisiana, under Generals Kirby Smith, Price, Walker, Churchill, and others. Under General Steele, the commands of Generals Salomon,

Thayer, Rice, Engleman, and Benton, were engaged. The battle continued seven hours, and resulted in the repulse of the enemy, with a loss to General Steele of seven hundred in killed and wounded, although several stands of colors were captured, and three pieces of artillery. The enemy also suffered severely in killed and wounded. So badly were they defeated, that a safe retreat was not only secured by General Steele, but that part of the State of Arkansas was relieved for some time from the presence of the enemy. General Steele returned to Little Rock on the 2d of May.

In this expedition, the Ninth and Twenty-seventh Wisconsin regiments behaved with conspicuous gallantry.

In September, 1864, General Price moved across the Arkansas River with two divisions of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, intent upon another invasion of Missouri. He joined General Shelby at Batesville, on White River, sixty miles from the Missouri line, and was prepared to advance with 15,000 or 20,000 veterans. The Union force in Missouri, was only about 6,500 mounted men, scattered over the whole State, with partially organized new regiments, and dismounted men, engaged in guarding depots, bridges, and protecting the property of citizens from the depredations of guerillas. Knowing through his numerous spies that the City of St. Louis was particularly weak in the way of military forces, General Price made his first move into southeast Missouri. General A. J. Smith being at Cairo, with 4,500 men, was immediately ordered to Missouri. General Price attacked General Ewing at Pilot Knob, who made a gallant defence, and accomplished a safe retreat. The detention at Pilot Knob enabled the enrolled militia and citizens of St. Louis to prepare for its defence. A half dozen Illinois Hundred Day Regiments, opportunely arriving, remained to assist in protecting the place. After threatening the city, Price started for the State Capital. Here he was met by Generals McNeil and Sanborn, who with all the available cavalry they could raise, by forced marches, reached the State Capital before Price, and combining with Generals Brown and Fisk, saved the city. General Pleasanton congregated a cavalry force of four thousand strong, which was soon joined by a force of fifteen hundred men, who had followed Price from Arkansas. By this force, Price was kept near the

Missouri River. His general, Fagan, was routed at Independence. Passing into Kansas, he was pursued across the Big Blue, and attacked and driven beyond Little Santa Fe. At Marias des Cygnes, he was overtaken, skirmishing ensued, and he was driven from the field, with loss of horses and mules, etc. Falling back to Little Osage Crossing, they were again attacked, and eight pieces of artillery, and nearly one thousand prisoners taken including Generals Marmaduke and Cabell. He was finally routed at Newtonia, and fled into Arkansas. A force under General Mower was congregated on White River, at the commencement of Price's invasion. It was immediately put in pursuit, following on his track and arriving at Cape Girardeau. It afterwards proceeded to St. Louis, and took part in the pursuit of Price through Missouri into Kansas. The Eighth, Fourteenth, and Thirty-third Wisconsin took part in this expedition.

A naval expedition, under Commodore Farragut, made an attack on the forts below Mobile, in the summer of 1864, in combination with a land force under General Granger. In this expedition the Twentieth and Twenty-third Wisconsin took part.

The operations of 1865, in the Mississippi Valley, were not of extraordinary character, except the siege and capture of Mobile. The surrender of Lee's army showed to the rebels the hopelessness of their cause, and inducements to continue the contest were not great. The several strongholds remaining after Lee's surrender were, therefore, soon in possession of the National forces, among others, the City of Mobile. This place had been invested for some time by the combined army and navy, and on the 2d of April, a simultaneous attack by land and water was commenced on the outer defenses, which consisted of the formidable forts Blakely and Spanish Fort. The latter was captured on the 9th by General A. J. Smith's forces and the surrender of Fort Blakeley followed soon after to the forces under General Steele, after a general assault. On the 10th, the city surrendered to a portion of the forces of General A. J. Smith. In these results, the navy is entitled to its share of honor. The surrender of Mobile was the last important movement of the war in the Mississippi Valley, if we except the final surrender of the rebel forces in Texas.

Wisconsin soldiers bore a conspicuous part in the capture of Mobile. The following regiments were present, and participated in the several actions:—The Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Infantry, and the Fourth Cavalry.

We thus close our sketches of the general military operations in the different sections of the rebellious States, which we have based principally upon the official reports of the several commanding generals. Where we have been unable to find such reports, we have endeavored to procure our data from authentic sources. Many minor actions in which Wisconsin soldiers took part may not be noticed in these sketches, but will be treated of in their proper places in the history of the regiments. It is possible that we may have accidentally omitted to name all the Wisconsin organizations engaged in the several actions which we have endeavored to describe, but due credit will be given them in the regimental history.

These sketches are merely intended to give the reader an idea of the location of Wisconsin regiments in the general military operations of the rebellion. A full description of the battles would occupy too much space, and would require almost a full history of the war.

CHAPTER XI.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—FIRST INFANTRY, (THREE MONTHS.)

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—ORDERED TO CHAMBERSBURG—HAGERSTOWN—SKIRMISH AT FALLING WATERS—MARCH TO MARTINSBURG—BUNKER HILL—CHARLESTOWN—UPPER POTOMAC—MUSTERED OUT—REGIMENT REORGANIZED—REGIMENTAL ROSTER—SKIRMISH ON GRANNY WHITE'S PIKE—ROGERSVILLE—BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE—JEFFERSON PIKE—STONE RIVER—HOOVER'S GAP—CHICAMAUGA—RESACA—DALLAS—KENESAW MOUNTAIN—ATLANTA—JONESBORO—RETURN TO WISCONSIN—MUSTER OUT—STATISTICS.

THE First Regiment, for three months' service, was organized at Camp Scott, Milwaukee, in April, 1861, mustered into the United States service, and left the State for Harrisburg, Penn., June 9, 1861. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL—JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

Lieutenant Colonel—CHARLES L. HARRIS; *Major*—DAVID H. LANE; *Adjutant*—A. R. CHAPIN; *Quartermaster*—D. W. KEYES; *Surgeon*—B. F. WHITE; *First Assistant Surgeon*—LUCIUS J. DIXON; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—JAMES CRUGOM.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	George B. Bingham,	Charles Dudley,	George F. Williams,
B	Henry A. Mitchell,	Edward D. Luxton,	Henry L. Bruyeres,
C	O. B. Twogood,	James C. Adams,	Salmon G. Tyler,
D	Pius Dreher,	J. C. G. Hartest,	Adam Breigenheimer,
E	George E. Bryant,	William H. Plunkett,	William H. Miller,
F	William M. Clark,	E. B. Northrup,	N. W. Smith,
G	Donald C. McVean,	William H. Pettit,	Levi Howland,
H	William George,	Philip Horwitz,	Christian Sarnow,
I	James B. McCall,	Thomas McEwen,	Henry Decker,
K	Lucius Fairchild.	Dewitt C. Poole.	James K. Proudfit.

Arriving at Allatoona, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Colonel Starkweather found a dispatch ordering him to report with his regiment to General Patterson, at Chambersburg, at which place he arrived on the 12th of June, where his regiment went into Camp McClure, and remained until the 16th when

they moved to Hagerstown, Md. Here the regiment was attached to the brigade of Colonel Abercrombie.

The rebel General Johnston had posted a force opposite Williamsburg, to watch the movements of General Patterson, with orders to retire on his approach, without making an attempt to bring on an engagement.

On the 2d of July, General Patterson, with his force, crossed the river, the First Wisconsin being in the advance of the infantry. Throwing out skirmishers, the regiment advanced, preceded by McMullen's rangers, and followed by the Eleventh Pennsylvania and a section of artillery. Marching a few miles towards Martinsburg, the enemy under Colonel Jackson was encountered posted across the road at Porterfield's farm, with four pieces of artillery. The six right companies of the First Wisconsin were deployed to the right and left of the road as skirmishers, supported by the other four companies on the road. The skirmishers, assisted by the fire of the artillery, turned the enemy's right, and routed them from the woods. The rest of the regiment was then deployed as skirmishers, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy, who was followed for about two miles, when Patterson's forces halted and encamped.

This affair possessed importance at the time, from the fact that it was the first engagement of Wisconsin troops with the rebels. The first Wisconsin soldier killed in the rebellion was George Drake, of Company A, of Milwaukee. The first man wounded was Color Bearer Fred. Huehting, of Company E, of Madison. Sergeant W. M. Graham, of Company B, was wounded in three places, and died of his injuries. William Mathews, F. Plummer and Henry Young, of Company G, were also wounded. Sol. Wise, of Company K, was taken prisoner. The first shot fired at the rebels was made by Philo Jones, of Company K, as we are informed by General Proudfit.

The regiment and its gallant Colonel were highly complimented by Major General Patterson and Colonel Abercrombie for the bravery and coolness displayed in this their first action with the enemy.

The short period of service of this regiment did not afford active duty in the field sufficient to build up much of a history, the skirmish at Falling Waters, so called, being the only action

in which it was engaged. Our sketch, therefore, is necessarily brief.

On the 3d of July, General Patterson's forces moved to Martinsburg, where they remained until the 15th, engaged in getting forward supplies. While here, the regiment was presented with a flag by the ladies of Martinsburg. On the 15th, Patterson moved his forces towards Bunker Hill. Here the regiment was placed in line of battle until the 17th, when the whole force marched towards Winchester, in expectation of a battle, but when about five miles from that place, they were ordered to file to the left, and about 11 o'clock at night, found themselves at Charlestown, 22 miles east of Winchester. General Patterson abandoned the attempt to hold Johnston in check, as ordered by General Scott, and thus the rebels were enabled to reinforce Beauregard on the battle-field of Bull Run. Remaining at Charlestown till the 21st, the march was resumed, and the regiment proceeded to Harper's Ferry, where orders were received by Colonel Starkweather to proceed to the Monocacy River, for the purpose of guarding the canal and fords in that vicinity. Here nothing of importance occurred, until the 12th of August, when orders were received from General Banks for the regiment to proceed to Wisconsin for muster out, its term of service having expired. Proceeding to Wisconsin, the regiment arrived at Milwaukee, and was mustered out on the 21st of August.

Although not engaged in any action of very great importance, the three months of discipline and experience in the field of this regiment was productive of much good, in affording Governor Randall an opportunity to avail himself of the services of many of its members in officering the new regiments afterwards organized.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 810. Losses—deaths, 3; desertions, 5; transfers, 7; discharged, 76; mustered out, 719.

FIRST INFANTRY—(REORGANIZED.)

On the return of the First Regiment to Wisconsin, it was reorganized, and its muster into the United States service completed on the 9th of October, 1861, and was ordered to proceed

to Louisville, and report to General W. T. Sherman. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL—JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

Lieutenant Colonel—DAVID H. LANE; *Major*—GEORGE B. BINGHAM; *Adjutant*—HENRY L. FRANKLIN; *Quartermaster*—HARRY BINGHAM; *Surgeon*—LUCIUS J. DIXON; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JAMES CRUGOM; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—DANIEL B. DEVENDORFF; *Chaplain*—JAMES MCNAMARA.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	John C. Goodrich,	Simeon Babcock,	W. W. Watkins,
B	H. A. Mitchell,	John Cosgrove,	James White,
C	Robert Hill,	William E. Gibbons,	Hiram A. Sheldon,
D	Henry A. Starr,	William S. Mitchell,	Charles H. Messenger,
E	Donald C. McVean,	George E. Scott,	Richard T. Hambrook,
F	M. M. Samuels,	William J. Vincent,	Junius A. Bartlett,
G	Edward Bloodgood,	William H. Wilson,	Charles J. Robinson,
H	Eugene Carey,	Gilbert E. Bingham,	John C. McMullen,
I	Orin Rogers,	Abner O. Heald,	Jerome F. Brooks,
K	Thomas H. Green.	William S. Burrows.	Roswell M. Sawyer.

Leaving Camp Scott, Milwaukee, on the 28th of October, the regiment arrived at Jeffersonville, Ind., opposite Louisville, on the 30th, and went into camp two miles below the former place. Remaining there until the 14th of November, they crossed to Louisville, embarked on the steamer Baltic, and landed at West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, moving thence on the 3d of December to Camp Negley, south of Elizabethtown, Ky., where the regiment was assigned to the Seventh Brigade, General Negley, in General McCook's division. After rebuilding the railroad bridge at Bacon Creek, the regiment moved to Camp Wood, near Nolinsville, on Green River, and remained there until the 14th of February, 1862, when it marched with the division for Nashville, arriving opposite that place, at Edgefield, on the 2d of March. Here Colonel Starkweather was appointed Provost Marshal. Two companies were retained for provost guard duty, and the rest of the regiment crossed the river and went into camp three miles south of Nashville, at Camp Andy Johnson.

On the 8th, while on picket on a road known as "Granny White's Pike," Company B, consisting of thirty men, under Lieutenant White, was attacked by about two hundred rebels. The company rallied and gallantly opposed the enemy, at the same time retiring before their superior numbers, leaving three of their number wounded on the field. After Company B had left the field, Company C, which was stationed in the vicinity,

came up to support them, and, holding the enemy in check, brought off the wounded—Willett Greenley, Henry F. Smith and John Fitzgerald. The two first died of their wounds, being the first Union soldiers killed in Tennessee. On returning to their first position, Company C found their knapsacks and blankets burnt by the enemy.

The regiment marched to Columbia, on the 2d of April, where Captain Green, of Company K, was appointed Provost Marshal, with his company as Provost Guard. On the 5th of April, Colonel Starkweather was appointed to the command of a brigade, to which the First Wisconsin was assigned. He moved with the brigade to Bigley Creek, Tenn., where he remained till the 3d of May, engaged in keeping open the communications. On the 10th, the brigade marched with Negley's division, to Rogersville, Ala., arriving there on the 13th. An attempt by the enemy to cut off the trains, was frustrated by Starkweather's command. Leaving Rogersville on the 14th, they made a forced march to Bainbridge Ferry, on the Tennessee River. The rebel cavalry had recently landed on the opposite shore, and a squad of the First Wisconsin crossed, under the fire of the brigade battery, and brought over the ferry boats, which were destroyed. The command moved to Florence on the 16th, but the next day was ordered to return to Columbia, which it did, and went into camp, five miles south of that place on the 20th, having marched ninety-five miles in three and a-half days. Moving to Calioka Station on the 25th, Companies A, B, G, and K, of the First, under command of Major Bingham, were sent with an expedition to Chattanooga, and arrived there on the 8th of June. These companies rejoined the regiment at Stevenson, Ala., it having arrived there on the 25th. The companies under Major Bingham, had marched 270 miles, over a very rough country, and many days were on half rations. From June 29th, to August 18th, the regiment was stationed, first at Battle Creek, and subsequently at Mooresville, Ala., near Huntsville. General Bragg commenced his march into Kentucky, and on the 19th of August, Colonel Starkweather, under orders, embarked the First Wisconsin on the cars for Nashville, arriving there, crossing the river and encamping at Edgefield, on the 20th.

Here the Twenty-eighth Brigade was organized, and placed under the command of Colonel Starkweather, to which the First Wisconsin was assigned. Here also, Lieutenant Colonel Lane resigned, and Major Bingham was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain H. A. Mitchell, as Major. The brigade was placed in Rousseau's division of McCook's corps. With the rest of Buell's forces, the regiment marched to Louisville, where it arrived on the 28th of September. At Louisville, the Twenty-first Wisconsin, Colonel Sweet, was added to Colonel Starkweather's brigade.

Taking part in the general movement against Bragg, the regiment left Louisville on the 1st of October, and with the brigade, encamped near Mackville on the evening of the 7th. In the morning, march was resumed, and Colonel Starkweather, with his brigade, proceeded twelve miles, to near Perryville, where the enemy was found in force. Immediately forming his command on the extreme left of the forces of General Rousseau, Colonel Starkweather was soon engaged with the enemy. Jackson's division was a short distance in his front, and received the first onset of the rebels, who succeeded in breaking Jackson's lines, and forcing his men to retire through and over the Twenty-first Wisconsin, which had been stationed about one hundred yards in advance of Starkweather's main line at the foot of the hill. Generals Jackson and Terrill, were both killed, and their demoralized forces passed to the rear through the lines of General Starkweather. The First Wisconsin held the extreme left of the line. Starkweather's troops closed up, and as the enemy approached, they were met by a spirited fire from the Twenty-first Wisconsin, stationed in the advance. Colonel Sweet was soon severely wounded, and Major Schumacher was killed, leaving the regiment without a field officer to execute the orders of Colonel Starkweather. The enemy pouring in on their flanks, they were compelled to retire, which occasioned some confusion in their ranks.

The First Wisconsin was immediately advanced to the front, supported by an oblique fire from the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, and with the assistance of artillery, the position was held, until the artillery horses were killed, or became unmanageable. The regiments of the brigade were ordered to hold the ground

while the guns could be withdrawn. This was done, and the guns were placed in a safer position, and again opened fire. About this time a dash was made by a portion of the First Wisconsin, and the flag of the First Tennessee was captured, private Rice, of Company H, seizing it and bearing it in triumph into the ranks of the First Wisconsin. The fire of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, held the enemy in check while the First Wisconsin took by hand, every remaining gun and caisson from the field. By this time the firing had ceased, the enemy were routed, and the brigade returned to the support of its new position. This is known as the battle of Perryville, or Chaplin Hills.

Generals McCook and Rousseau highly complimented the command of Colonel Starkweather, and the former accorded to it the honor and glory of having saved the left of the army.

The flag of the First was riddled with balls, and the flagstaff severed in two places. The color sergeant was wounded badly, and all the color guard were killed or wounded but three. Private James S. Durham, of Company F, seized the colors after the color bearer fell, and gallantly bore them through the engagement.

For the service rendered in withdrawing the guns, the regiment received the thanks of the Battery, and subsequently a full compliment of colors and guidons, were presented to it by Indiana troops, as a recognition of the bravery displayed in rescuing the guns of an Indiana Battery.

The casualties in the First Regiment were reported as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Sergeant William Wilson, Jr., Corporals John Noonan and Michael Cunneen, Privates James Johnson, Edward Lapointe, Frederick Mortens, Junius A. Smith, D. P. Buzzell and Louis S. A. La True. *Company B*—Sergeant Charles G. Lyons. *Company C*—Corporals A. J. McKisson and J. M. Hunt, Privates Daniel Hill, Edward Sutton, Charles Fields, Julius Luck and John Weinborn. *Company D*—Sergeant William M. Brown, Privates William E. Wickselberg, Oliver Joice, David Young and Charles Stephens. *Company E*—Sergeants Sidney A. Langworthy and D. C. Spencer, Privates William Radtke, Francis W. Herrick, William Trumble, William Harmon, Orlando Wicks, Sampson Mellor and E. H. Stakin. *Company F*—Sergeants Isaac N. Nichols and Hale Cowles, Corporals Richard Lovell, Albert Pollard and George W. Wing, Privates M. L. Davis, Richard Maloney, Joseph B. Peabody, Henry Kaylor, John Ellis, Shannon Sweasy and Newton Webster. *Company G*—Corporal Charles A. McKenzie, Privates A. B. Dent, T. W. Fogg, Frederick La Mark, James G. Minor, John Phalon, Benjamin Ruby, Charles Clement and Nathaniel N. Anderson. *Company H*—Privates William H. Carver, Newell Upham, J. Nichols, Charles Durkee and H. Hammers. *Company I*—Corporal William H. Swan, Privates Joseph Dietsch, Richard Lacox, F. Clay Ogle, James E. Clark, C. W. Brown and Samuel E. Root. *Company*

K—Privates Wm. W. Lowe, Moses J. Coffeen, William M. Foster, William McArthur, Robert Names, Americus P. Smith, John Wiley, F. N. Baker, Michael Rourke, Joseph B. Wood and Henry Dreien.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Sergeant Edwin Ferguson, Corporal William Farrow, Privates Patrick Cardiff, Morell Bailey, Bernard Cook, Henry Sturtevant, Michael Swartz, Austin W. Snell, G. S. Porter, Peter Greely and George Budd. *Company B*—Sergeant Chas. Miller, Privates B. La Roche, Mathew Hansent and Isaac Knight. *Company C*—Sergeant James Crenshaw, Corporals Miles Trowbridge and Luther Crane, Privates Daniel Whalen, Robert Black, Henry Coleman, Clark McFee, William Wilson, Conrad Slever, Fred. Wufers, Charles Sutton, John Schofield, George Bradshaw, William R. Lawrence and Aug. Heinsbreter. *Company D*—Orderly Sergeant S. M. Sweetzer, Privates Gab. Cornish, Rudolph Wechselberg, Frank Wertz, Paul Mayer, John Mayer, Charles Waldron, Henry Filkins and A. D. Clark. *Company E*—Lieutenant R. S. Hambrook, Corporal C. C. McVean, Privates Perry H. Duvall, D. B. Moore, John O'Brien, E. E. Stoken, Charles Williams, Charles Scribner, John McLaine, Charles Chapple, Jas. Harkinson, Louis D. Deamer, Charles Foote, Henry Winsor, W. H. Staats, John Schofield, James Irving and James Briggs. *Company F*—Lieutenant P. V. Wise, Sergeant Simon Lillie, Corporal John Dolin, Privates F. A. Peabody, Ebenezer Moore, John Lapham, Leonard Wilbur, Hugh McCurry, Elias Hunter, John Lenfest, N. J. Beeler, Edward Warrendorf and James Fowler. *Company G*—First Lieutenant E. P. Watkins, Sergeant Louis Brummer, Corporal Edward Oliver, Privates Hamilton A Brown, James O. Brintnall, Albert L. Cook, John Corey, Lucius E. Knowles and George W. Reed, *Company H*—Sergeants R. M. Dawley and Edward McDonald, Corporal Walter Gleason, Privates William Lake, John Phelan, Henry Mutink, Seward Nelles, Frank Locke, M. De Master, C. De Smidt, Ignaee Flute, W. R. Groome, Albert F. Waugh and Edwin C. Rounsville. *Company I*—Sergeant Herrick A. Forbes, Corporal William Row, Privates Salathiel Nichols and Frank Putnam. *Company K*—Captain T. H. Green, Sergeant G. E. Wood, Corporal G. H. Clark, Privates C. W. Ackley, H. H. Drury, L. B. Everdell, W. M. Foster, U. Groat, B. K. Longstreet and C. A. Smith.

Killed and died of wounds, 73; wounded, 140; commissioned officers, 4 wounded.

The First, with the rest of the Brigade, pursued Bragg as far as Crab Orchard, where the chase was given up. Returning, the command marched by the way of Lebanon and Bowling Green, to Mitchelville, on the Nashville Railroad, and engaged in guard and provost duty until the 7th of December, when it marched to camp Andy Johnson, near Nashville.

General Rosecrans had been appointed to succeed General Buell, and had reorganized the army into the Fourteenth Army Corps, the right wing under General McCook, the center under General Thomas, and the left under General Crittenden. In General Thomas' command, the division of General Rousseau was placed.

Participating in the movement of General Rosecrans towards Murfreesboro, Colonel Starkweather's brigade was detached to guard supply trains. On the 30th of December, the train was attacked by Wheeler's cavalry, which succeeded in dividing it, and burning several wagons, but were soon repulsed, with a loss of 83, killed, wounded and prisoners. Next day, about 5 o'clock, P. M., the brigade reported to General Rousseau, on the battle

field of Stone River. The day had been occupied in severe fighting. During the three subsequent days, Rousseau's division was held as a reserve, and in consequence, the brigade did not suffer much in killed or wounded, being engaged in supporting batteries, skirmishing with the enemy, and making rifle pits. As many of the commissary wagons had been destroyed by the enemy, the troops suffered from want of rations, many of them having nothing to eat but raw corn. The horse of Lieutenant Starkweather was killed by a cannon ball on the 1st of January, and being in good condition, was cut up, and partaken of by many of the soldiers. The weather was severely cold and rainy, and the ground muddy. The shot of the enemy often compelled the troops to lie on the ground in the mud. The casualties in the Regiment during the whole time, including the skirmish with Wheeler's cavalry, as reported by Surgeon Dixon, was seven wounded, as follows:

Company A—Corporal Andrew Bunteen. *Company B*—Baptiste de Mara. *Company E*—Captain D. C. McVean. *Company F*—L. W. Peterson. *Company I*—Sergeant Waldo Tibbitts, died, and Henry Arnold. *Company K*—Corporal T. H. Farr.

After the battle, the Regiment went into camp near Murfreesboro, and was employed in the usual routine of picket, fatigue, forage and drill duties.

Three corps were organized in the army on the 9th of January, 1863; the Fourteenth, General Thomas—Twentieth, General McCook—Twenty-first, General Crittenden. Rousseau's division was numbered the First, in the Fourteenth Corps, and Starkweather's brigade numbered Third, in the division, but was changed to Second, on the 28th of April.

Colonel Starkweather, in January, returned the flag of the First to Governor Salomon. It was presented to the Regiment by Governor Randall, in 1861, and now stands in its place in the State Capitol, a proud monument of the brave deeds performed under its shadow.

On the 24th of June, the First Wisconsin, with the brigade and division, took part in Rosecrans' movement against General Bragg, driving his troops from Hoover's Gap, turning his position at Tullahoma, and following his fleeing forces to the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, permitting him to retire to Chattanooga,

while the victorious army of Rosecrans, congregated around Cowan's Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, where a halt was made, in order to establish railroad communications, and prepare for a further demonstration.

On the 17th of July, Colonel Starkweather was appointed Brigadier General, and was mustered out of service as Colonel of the First Wisconsin, still retaining his command of the Second Brigade.

The next move of General Rosecrans against the enemy, commenced on the 2d of September, when the Fourteenth Corps, to which General Starkweather's brigade belonged, began its march across the Tennessee River, and over the mountains, into the vicinity of Trenton, Georgia, where it arrived on the 10th, and camped near Stevens' Gap.

On the next day, Starkweather's brigade, with the division, was ordered forward to the support of General Negley's division, about five miles in advance, near Dug Gap. Skirmishing as they advanced, the brigade attained a position between Negley's troops and the enemy, under a severe fire. This position they gallantly held, resisting the repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge them, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a retrograde movement commenced, and the brigade was ordered to cover the retreat. This duty was admirably performed, General Starkweather succeeding in resisting all attempts of the enemy to break his lines, or drive in his skirmishers, and successfully covering the retreat of General Negley's force, and securing the safety of his own command, with only the loss of two killed, one of them, however, Lieutenant Robert J. Nickles, was a serious loss to General Starkweather, being a member of his staff, and highly esteemed by him.

The brigade bivouacked in line of battle, near Stevens' Gap, where they remained until the 17th, when the division moved to Owen's Gap, and next day to Crawfish Springs, and on the 19th took position on the battle field of Chicamauga.

We have described the battle of Chicamauga, in our chapter on general military operations, and shown the movements of General Baird's division, during the two days of battle. The First Wisconsin, with the brigade, went to the relief of Colonel Croxton, of Brannan's division, who was out of ammunition, and

took position in front, where they were attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy, who approached on the right flank, and compelled a change in the position of the brigade. Here the enemy struck the line on the right and front, with such overwhelming force, as to compel the command to retire to a ridge directly in the rear, leaving part of their artillery. The enemy was attacked in the rear and flank, and driven from the field, and the missing guns were recovered. The brigade closed up on the First and Third brigades, of Baird's division, to the support of General Johnson's division. Being ordered to the support of the first line in front, whose ammunition was failing, the movement of the brigades of the division in the darkness, became confused. The darkness was intense, and, by mistake, one of the brigades opened fire upon Starkweather's brigade, from the rear and flank, which occasioned a portion of Johnson's force to fire into their right, mistaking them for the enemy, while the enemy's fire met them in front. The brigade was therefore compelled to retire, in order to reform, which was done, and it bivouacked in an open field, near General Johnson's train.

On the morning of the 20th, the command moved to a ridge, and took position, forming two lines, and throwing up barricades of trees in front of each line, with artillery in the centre and on the left, and covered on the right by an Iowa battery. Skirmishers were kept in front of these barricades, returning to the attack as often as they were driven back. This position was held by the brigade nearly all day, until peremptory orders were received to fall back as well as possible. In doing so, the second line retired first. Just as this was discovered by the first line, the enemy charged in front with the bayonet, supported by his batteries, which occasioned the first line to give way, and a portion only rallied at a point where General Willich's command rested, about sunset. From there the command moved to Chattanooga. On nearing the town, the order was countermanded, and a position was reassigned the brigade at the front, where it remained until the 22d, when, with the balance of the division, it was ordered to cover the retreat of the army to Chattanooga, going into bivouack near that place.

The casualties in the regiment, in the battles of Dug Gap and Chicamauga, as reported officially, are as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Color Sergeant John Shawvan, Private Julius Ehlers. *Company C*—Lieutenant Robert I. Nickles, Corporal William Wilson, Privates Nathan Crawford, John Anderson, Charles Fabien, Henry Palmer, George Palmerston and Peter Addison. *Company D*—Captain W. S. Mitchell, Corporal Rudolph Wechselburg, Privates Samuel Elliott and David T. Guthrie. *Company E*—Privates John Spencer, Ed. Seaton, George Herman and Herman Stoddard. *Company F*—Sergeant S. F. Buell, Private Hiram Bennett. *Company G*—First Lieutenant Charles A. Searles, Sergeant Hiram P. Miller, Corporal Delbert H. Lee, Private Abram H. Lewis. *Company H*—Second Lieutenant Jarius Richardson, Corporal John Breed. *Company I*—Captain Abner O. Heald, Privates Austin D. Littlefield, Henry I. H. Mentink and August Heints. *Company K*—Privates Willard Arnold, Frank M. Ruth, Ed. B. Darling and George I. Russell—34.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Sergeant G. H. Buckstaff, Privates Peter Greely, Thomas McMullen, Ed. D. Fuller and Charles Maguire. *Company B*—Sergeant Henry Martin, Private John Fitzgerald. *Company C*—Privates James Wilson, Eugene Scherer, Henry Burns, Charles Sutton, Ernest Timme and Ferdinand Vonderbeck. *Company D*—Corporal Benjamin Prevo, Privates William Taylor, Thomas Bray, Charles Waldron, Robert Trumble, Darius Stanley, Will Packard, W. H. Wicker and Charles Keltner. *Company E*—Captain Donald C. McVean, Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Teets, Sergeants Chas. Chappel, R. W. York and Darwin B. Moore, Corporal Charles C. Kimble, Privates John M. Eastman, George Beebe and O. A. Osgood, in five places. *Company F*—Second Lieutenant S. W. Button, Corporals George W. Freeman, James Smith, Charles A. Houston and Patrick H. Van Mater, Privates Thomas O'Connor, James Gilroy, John Cowley, George W. Casson, William W. Hutchinson, George W. Babcock, M. B. Cowles, Jacob Brandt, Leonard Wilber and Duncan McKenzie. *Company G*—Sergeants Z. T. Pierce and A. S. Gardner, Privates William Jaques, L. E. Knowles, Nicholas Zemmer, Henry P. Christman, L. Jameson, George W. Lawton and Henry Sneider. *Company H*—Sergeants H. E. Wood and W. B. Lyman, died, Corporals W. H. Richardson and Ed. E. Rounsville, Privates Jacob Komlis, Reuben Farver, Charles E. Peirce, Henry Wedderford, Matthew Demaster, Henry Hartman and William H. Wilder. *Company I*—Second Lieutenant Sylvester Colwell, Sergeant Arthur Tibbetts, Corporal William Rowe, Privates Clark Arnold, Wiltse Brown, Horace Tibbetts, William Rogers, Stephen V. Preston and Charles Peek. *Company K*—Captain Thomas M. Green, Corporal John J. Orvis, Privates Henry E. Berut and George Stewart—79.

Seventy-six were missing, mostly taken prisoners. The number of officers killed was one-seventh of all killed and wounded in the Fourteenth Army Corps.

General Starkweather was wounded in the leg by a piece of shell, but remained in command of the brigade until the army retired into Chattanooga.

In the movement on Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, the brigade was held as a reserve, and joined in the pursuit of the flying enemy, as far as Stevens' Gap, when they returned to Chattanooga. Late in 1863, about 400 drafted men were assigned to the regiment, and about 70 recruits joined it early in 1864, but these did not increase the aggregate of the regiment sufficiently to warrant the muster of a Colonel, and consequently it remained under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bingham, although he was commissioned as Colonel.

On the 13th of January, General Starkweather was ordered to Washington on Court Martial duty, and all his connection with the

First Wisconsin ceased. The regiment accompanied the Fourteenth Corps, in February, 1864, in the feint on Dalton, to favor General Sherman's Meridian Expedition, and subsequently encamped at Grayville, Ga., until the 2d of May.

In the reorganization of the army in 1864, the First Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Bingham, retained its position in the Third Brigade, First Division, Brigadier Gen. R. W. Johnson, Fourteenth Army Corps, and moved to Ringgold, Ga., where the Fourteenth Corps was concentrating preparatory to the commencement of the celebrated Atlanta campaign.

On the 7th of May, the march commenced, and the division occupied a position in the vicinity of Dalton, exposed to the occasional fire of the enemy, until the 12th, when the Fourteenth Corps marched to Resaca by Snake Creek Gap, and took position in the intrenchments before that place. On the 14th, the brigade advanced to charge the enemy's works in two lines, but being unsupported, were unable to carry the position. The First being in the second line, suffered a loss only of five wounded. The enemy evacuated Resaca on the night of the 15th, and were soon followed by the Union forces. The First, with the brigade, followed in the pursuit, and confronted the enemy at Pumpkin Vine Creek, near Dallas, on the 27th, and on the next day advanced, driving in the rebel skirmishers. On the 30th, an attack was made by a part of Hood's corps, on their position, which was repulsed after a severe engagement, the First losing four killed, and twenty-eight wounded.

The casualties in the First, from May 7th, to June 1st, as reported by Lieutenant Colonel Bingham, were as follows:

KILLED. — *Company A* — John Anderson. *Company D* — B. Gardner. *Company G* — A. Johnson, Gust. Leenin and W. S. Brooks.

WOUNDED. — *Company C* — J. L. Briggs, J. Spitzer, C. Morris and H. Freeman. *Company D* — J. Hupp. *Company E* — S. D. Browning, A. Keyes, H. Greenwood, died, and P. Harland. *Company G* — J. C. Mahon, died, A. Bergman died, J. Bremer, R. J. Tedder, C. Hancock, J. Kunliff, A. Selus, J. Humphrey, died, Gid. Burke, died, and Lieutenant George W. Lawton. *Company H* — E. Tucker, E. McDonald, A. Humphrey and H. E. Wood. *Company I* — J. Onk and L. Springer. *Company K* — G. Ryan and G. W. Gibson.

From the 1st of June, till the 17th, the regiment, with the brigade, occupied several positions near Ackworth, for the most of the time, in line of battle. On the 17th, they took part in a severe skirmish of the picket lines near Big Shanty, and next day drove the enemy's skirmishers to the main line, taking many

prisoners. The enemy retreated and the army moved forward in front of their new position, near Kenesaw Mountain. Here they remained until the 3d of July, under the most terrific fire of artillery and sharpshooters, changing positions frequently, but were not engaged in any of the charging columns, which have rendered this position famous for bloody warfare.

The casualties in the regiment from June 1st, to July 4th, reported by Lieutenant Colonel Bingham, were:

KILLED.— *Company C*—Aug. Tewes. *Company E*—First Lieutenant C. C. McVean. *Company H*—A. Peter.
WOUNDED.— *Company C*—William H. Douglas and E. Vanderback. *Company E*—E. Cary and F. Delmer. *Company H*—M. Nellis and E. Chappell. *Company I*—C. French. *Company K*—H. Reiser and H. Flanagan.

The Fourteenth Corps moved in pursuit of the enemy, towards the Chattahoochie, on the 5th of July, and on the 11th, the brigade was ordered to push the enemy across the river, which was accomplished without loss, they retiring from the north bank, crossing and setting fire to the bridges. On the 16th, march was resumed, and the brigade crossed the Chattahoochie, at Saskes' Ferry, and advancing, drove the enemy across Peach Tree Creek, on the 18th. In the battle of Peach Tree Creek, on the 20th, the attack on our lines did not quite reach the brigade. The First was compelled to lie on the crest of a ridge in very unpleasant proximity to the flying shot and shell.

In the investment of Atlanta, the regiment was employed in fatigue and skirmish duty, until the 26th of August, when they left the trenches and took part in the movement to the west and south of Atlanta.

In this grand movement on the enemy's communications, the First Wisconsin, accompanied the Fourteenth Corps, of General Palmer, and took part in the destruction of the railroad. Having completed this work, they marched, on the 30th of August, towards Jonesboro, which they reached on the 1st of September. The Fourteenth Corps took position on the left of the army of the Tennessee, and joined in the assault upon the enemy in his works, which were carried after about two hours hard fighting. The First Wisconsin, which had been engaged in destroying the railroad, came up and rejoined the brigade, taking position in the second line. A portion of the first line having failed to advance,

the First Wisconsin, led by Major Green, rapidly went forward under a severe fire, and drove the enemy from the brigade front, and held the position until dark, the enemy retiring to Lovejoy's Station. They remained in line of battle till the 6th, when the army started on its return to Atlanta, the brigade acting as rear guard. The enemy was kept at a respectful distance, and the brigade went into camp near Atlanta, on the 8th of September.

The casualties for the month of August, are reported as follows, by Lieutenant Colonel Bingham:

KILLED.—*Company C*—S. Wolcott. *Company G*—W. Dauntz.
WOUNDED.—*Company A*—M. Schwartz. *Company B*—John White, J. W. Cook, N. King and F. Carter. *Company C*—C. Clarke, W. McFee, J. Evans and M. Goca. *Company D*—J. Strong, J. A. J. Hupp, died, J. M. Clark, W. Wright and D L. Green. *Company E*—O Osmandson, died August 11th, and W. Adams. *Company G*—A. Barden and S. Sanborn. *Company H*—Captain John C. McMullen, J. A. Welch, F. Tesch, C. French, J. B. Bowen, M. Shufeldt, J. F. Fitch, H. McLane and H. Krumdick. *Company K*—Sergeant Geo. Wood.

In the monthly reports, we find that Lyman Loomis, of Company E, died of wounds on the 10th of July; E. Reed, of Company K, died of wounds on the 22d of July, and John Clille, Jr., of Company G, died of wounds on the 5th of September.

On the 1st of September, an order was issued by the War Department, for the transfer of all recruits and veterans to the Twenty-first Wisconsin.

On the 16th of September, orders were received from the War Department, assigning the First Wisconsin to the Fourth Division of the Twentieth Corps. The transfer of the veterans, drafted men, and recruits, having been completed on the 21st of September, the First Wisconsin left Atlanta, and moved by way of Bridgeport and Stevenson, to Nashville, where they went into camp. The term of service of the regiment having expired, they left Nashville on the 6th of October, and arrived on the 8th, at Milwaukee, where they met an enthusiastic reception on the part of the citizens. The necessary muster out rolls were made and the muster out of the last company effected on the 21st of October.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 945; gain by recruits in 1863, 75; in 1864, 66; gain by draft in 1863, 407; veteran reënlistments, 15; total, 1508. Losses—deaths, 219; missing, 10; desertions, 57; transfers, 47; discharged, 298; mustered out, 877.

CHAPTER XII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—SECOND INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN—KING'S BRIGADE—ROSTER OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT—ROSTER OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—ORGANIZATION OF THE "IRON BRIGADE"—OPERATIONS NEAR FREDERICKSBURG—BEVERLEY FORD—BATTLE OF GAINESVILLE—SECOND BULL RUN—SOUTH MOUNTAIN—ANTIETAM—FREDERICKSBURG—FITZHUGH'S CROSSING—CHANCELLORVILLE—GETTYSBURG—VETERAN RE-ENLISTMENTS—BATTLES OF THE WILDERNESS—SPOTTSYLVANIA—NORTH ANNA—COLD HARBOR—SECOND REGIMENT RETURNS HOME—MUSTERED OUT—STATISTICS—INDEPENDENT BATTALION—SUBSEQUENT BRIGADE HISTORY—ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG—BATTLE AT WELDON RAILROAD—HATCHER'S RUN—DABNEY'S MILLS—FIVE FORKS—CAPTURE OF LEE'S ARMY—MARCH TO WASHINGTON—GRAND REVIEW—SENT TO LOUISVILLE—RETURN TO WISCONSIN—MUSTERED OUT—IRON BRIGADE DISSOLVED—STATISTICS.

THE Second Regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, in May, 1861,—was mustered into the United States service on the 11th of June, and left the State for Washington on the 20th. The following was the roster of the regiment:

COLONEL—S. PARK COON.

Lieutenant Colonel—HENRY P. PECK; *Major*—DUNCAN MCDONALD; *Adjutant*—E. M. HUNTER; *Quartermaster*—JAMES D. RUGGLES; *Surgeon*—JAMES M. LEWIS; *First Assistant Surgeon*—THOMAS D. RUSSELL; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—P. S. ARNDT; *Chaplain*—J. C. RICHMOND.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	George H. Stevens,	Edward H. Mann,	William W. Jones,
B	Wilson Colwell,	Frank Hatch,	Robert Hughes,
C	David McKee,	C. K. Dean,	William Booth,
D	George B. Ely,	A. B. McLean,	Dana D. Dodge,
E	Gabriel Bouck,	John Hancock,	H. B. Jackson,
F	William E. Strong,	A. O. Doolittle,	William L. Parsons,
G	John Mansfield,	A. S. Hill,	Samuel K. Vaughn,
H	J. F. Randolph,	A. A. Meredith,	Nat. Rollins,
I	Thomas S. Allen,	William W. Laflelsche,	Thomas W. Bishop,
K	A. J. Langworthy.	Caleb Hunt.	William A. Hopkins.

On reaching Harrisburg, Pa., arms were furnished to the regiment, and it passed through Baltimore ,arriving at Washington on the 25th, and proceeded to camp on Meridian Hill, in the northern suburbs of the city. Here Lieut. C. K. Dean, of Company C, was appointed Adjutant, in place of E. M. Hunter. They remained at Meridian Hill until the 2d of July, when they crossed the Potomac into Virginia, going into camp two miles west of Fort Corcoran. Here they were assigned to the brigade of Colonel W. T. Sherman, which was attached to General Tyler's division, of the army of Virginia, under General McDowell, who was organizing a force to operate against the rebels at Manassas.

The regiment was engaged in the usual camp duties, and brigade drill, until the 16th of July, when they shouldered arms, slung their blankets, haversacks, with three days' rations, and canteens, and accompanying the brigade and division of General Tyler, marched to Centerville, by the way of Vienna and Germantown, where they arrived on the 18th, and bivouacked about a mile west of the town, on the Warrenton Pike. A reconnoissance was made by General Tyler, to Blackburn's Ford, on Bull Run, in which the rebels hotly contested his advance. During the skirmish, Colonel Sherman's brigade marched to the field on the double quick, formed line of battle, and lay down to avoid the flying shot and shell. A shot from the enemy struck into Company B, and mortally wounded Myron Gardner, and seriously injured F. S. Hildreth and G. Wencel, all of that company. Gardner died next day, and was buried at Centerville.

Returning to their camp, the regiment lay in bivouack until the night of the 20th, when they were ordered to prepare two days' rations, and march in the morning. At 2 o'clock, the regiment was aroused, without the drum, formed, and marched with the column of General Tyler, to the neighborhood of the Stone Bridge, on the Warrenton Pike, to take part in the first battle of Bull Run.

Schencks' and Sherman's brigades, of Tyler's division, were deployed on each side of the road, facing the Stone Bridge. Around this position, the civilians, teamsters and stragglers had congregated, to witness the battle. It was here that the stampede began in the afternoon, which has made the battle of Bull Run famous.

The battle had been in progress a short time, and Hunter had driven the rebels to the south of the Warrenton Pike, when, about 11 o'clock, Colonel Sherman's brigade crossed the Run, above the Stone Bridge, and joined the forces on the plain beyond. At the point where they assembled, the high ridge extended round towards the south, forming a basin about a mile in diameter, with an outlet to the northeast, towards Bull Run. The brigade of Colonel Sherman occupied the high ground on the west, while the rebels were posted on the hill to the east, on the opposite side of the basin, on which they had a strong battery, supported by a heavy body of infantry. The regiment advanced down the hill on the west side, into a gulley, or ravine, and thence to the foot of the hill on which the enemy's battery was placed. Here they sheltered themselves for a short time in a gulley, which had been worn at the side of the road. At length a line was formed, and a simultaneous rush was made up the bank and over a fence, which they found there. The regiment advanced so near the battery that they were not affected by the artillery, and commenced pouring in a murderous fire. The rebels displayed a Union flag, and a cry went up that they were firing into their friends, which occasioned a slacking of the fire of the regiment. They were soon undeceived, however, by some of their officers, when they again began their deadly work. The position occupied by the enemy was alive with men, and a stream of fire poured from their whole line. The boys of the Second Wisconsin stood this fire for some minutes, returning it steadily, and with terrible effect, when they fell back a short distance, firing all the time. Rallying again, they rushed back towards the rebels, and poured three or four rounds into them. About this time, the regiments in the rear fired a volley into the Second, which occasioned its retreat to the road. The regiments had been sent up, one at a time, not near enough to render each other any assistance, and still so near as to be in each other's way. After its retreat to the road, the Second became mixed with other regiments. An attempt was made to rally the men on the hill from whence they had started to attack the battery. It was partially successful, and the men thus gathered were marched, by order of Major McDonald, towards the Stone Bridge, which they found obstructed by broken down artillery. Here the men broke ranks to wade the

stream above and below the bridge, on which the rebels had opened with artillery. The confusion commenced here shortly after. The rebel cavalry made a dash at the colors, but a rally was made, and the temporary color bearer, Robert Stevenson, of Company C, succeeded in placing a fence between him and the enemy, which prevented their capture. Dr. Lewis was taken prisoner at the hospital, near the battle ground, while in the discharge of his duties. He made the best defence he could, but was overpowered. The majority of the regiment was collected together at Centreville, and after securing some coffee and a little rest, they started towards their old camp, Captain McKee having been chosen commander, while the rear was brought up by Captain T. S. Allen. They reached Camp Peck next morning, wet, hungry, and very much exhausted.

The men of the Second Wisconsin fought with the bravery and coolness of veterans, and when ordered back, supposed it was to take a better position. They were the last to leave the field, and did not know they were retreating.

No official report of the casualties in the Second Wisconsin, at the first battle of Bull Run, was ever published. We have, therefore, copied from the "Regimental Descriptive Book," on file in the Adjutant General's office, and also from the monthly reports, the names of the killed, wounded and prisoners, in the action of the 21st of July, 1861:

KILLED.—*Company A*—Corporal John M. Carhart, Private Edgar Stafford. *Company B*—David M. Knox. *Company C*—Thomas D.Cox. *Company D*—Jason Brown, Charles E. Brown and Hugh D. Perry. *Company E*—John Barton. *Company F*—Henry E. Benson, Charles Filer and Marion F. Humes. *Company G*—Henry R. Coffin , John Noonan, William H. Williams and John Chrystie. *Company K*—Theodore F. Baldwin, William H. Hyde, Jacob F. Oatman and Charles E. Tucker.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates, George E. Maynard, James W. Marden, Austin H. Lord, David Jones,* Winfield S. Leach and Luther M. Preston. *Company B*—First Lieutenant Frank Hatch, Charles C. Bushee, William Brown, John Donovan,* in five places, Norman F. Eldridge, John M. Hawkins,* Samuel P. Jackson,* Anton Knoblauch,* died at Richmond, Va., Charles Knox, George G. Symes and Gottheff Wenzell. *Company C*—Second Lieutenant William Booth,* Corporal J. L. Hyde, Privates Daniel Burton, Andrew J. Curtiss,* Daniel Eldred, Belknap Fuqua, died at Richmond, Va., Richard Graves, Charles A. Garvin, three places, Alson Parody, William Reed, Robert J. Simpson, Albert W. Speas, David Strong,* Orlando Waldorf,* Albert Waldorf, Wieland Wiebel,* died in prison, July 31st, and John St. John. *Company D*—Corporal Isaac Sackett, Privates Cain Billings, John S. Bell,* George Griffin, Frederick H. Main,* John McIntyre, John Pranga, Henry Silliman,* Joslyn Southard* and Oramel Wilcox. *Company E*—Sergeant Joseph W. Roberts, Corporal Walker S. Rouse, Privates Reuben Ash, Charles Graves,* Augustus B. Clarke, John Encking,* Lottridge Firman, died at Richmond, Va., Stephen Graham,* William Holland, Richard Lester,* Jonas Leach, Harvey M. Daniels, Sebastian Osterdog,

* Wounded and taken prisoners.

Sylvester D. Pitcher,* Prosper Stimson,* Louis Schinty and N. H. Whittemore. *Company F*—James W. Anderson,* John H. Anderson,* Thomas Crosby, William Fuller, Henry B. Ginty, Charles Jewett, Frederick N. Lacy,* Thomas Malcomson and William H. Upham.* *Company G*—First Lieutenant Alexander S. Hill, Charles C. Dow, Eusebius S. Best,* R. Batson, Augustus R. Clement, Daniel F. Crane,* John House,* Peter C. Irwin,* G. H. Irwin, Horace Nealy, Munroe L. Philips and J. A. Wiser. *Company H*—Captain J. F. Randolph, First Lieutenant A. A. Meredith, Privates Henry N. Allyn, George A. Beck,* Francis M. Britton, Samuel M. Bond, Theodore D. Bahn, Thomas Canning, Thomas Murphy, Peter Morrison, Elisha Reed,* Henry Storm and John M. Hook. *Company I*—Francis Casey, Richard Chappell, George Harris, Christian Kestler,* Philip Lawrence, William A. Owens,* and Emilie Peterson. *Company K*—Captain A. J. Langworthy, Sergeant A. B. Gaskill,* Corporal C. Le Rae, Privates S. H. Hagadorn,* F. B. Whitney, O. G. Evenson,* J. Hobbeck,* W. H Mardin,* J. A. McIntosh,* J. Ross,* James Taylor.*

TAKEN PRISONERS.—*Staff Officer*—Surgeon James M. Lewis. *Company A*—Sergeant Frank Dexter, Privates Eri C. Marsh, Robert Welch, Nathan Heath and Henry C. Parker. *Company B*—Corporal R. W. Burns, Privates Joseph Frame and George F. Marshall, *Company C*—Thomas S. Brookins, Fritz Reckler and Henry Rhode. *Company D*—Corporal John Hamilton, died at Richmond, Va., Privates John A. Jones, W. J. McRea and Hugh Murray. *Company E*—Alvin N. Bugbee, Lester J. Perry, Horace Stroud, William B. Taylor, Henry C. Weed and Frederick A. Zahn. *Company F*—Antle Henry. *Company G*—George W. Briffett and Daniel O'Brien. *Company H*—Cyrus D. Holdridge and Edwin L. Reed, died at Richmond, Va. *Company I*—Frederick Breme, George W. Dilley, James Gregory and Walter P. Smith. *Company K*—Robert W. McKinnon.

From these records it appears that 19 were killed; 6 commissioned officers and 108 enlisted men wounded, 38 of whom were taken prisoners, and several died of their wounds, in the rebel prisons, and 31 were taken prisoners.

On the 22d of July, most of the regiment had returned to their old camp, and next day moved to Fort Corcoran, which they were ordered to defend. President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and Governor Randall visited them, praising the regiment for the bravery and endurance they displayed in the fight, and promising a reform in their regimental organization. Soon after, Colonel Coon and Lieutenant Colonel Peck, resigned, and Major McDonald was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieutenant Edgar O'Connor, of the regular army, Colonel. Lieutenant Colonel McDonald resigned, and Captain Lucius Fairchild, of the First Wisconsin, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain T. S. Allen, Major. The Second was transferred to General King's brigade, and joined it at Meridian Hill, on the 25th of August.

With other regiments of the brigade, the Second was sent over the river, into Virginia, at Chain Bridge, early in September, where it was employed in building fortifications, and in the performance of outpost and picket duty, until about the first of October, when it rejoined the brigade at Camp Lyon, at the east end of Chain Bridge. The next day, the Seventh Regiment joined

* Wounded and taken prisoners.

the brigade, making its organization complete, being now composed of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, and the Nineteenth Indiana.

The brigade, during the war, became famous as the "Iron Brigade of the West," its history being interwoven with all the actions of the Army of the Potomac, except the Peninsular Campaign. We therefore merge the history of the three Wisconsin regiments with that of the brigade.

"THE IRON BRIGADE OF THE WEST."

Early in the war, General Rufus King, of Wisconsin, a graduate of West Point, tendered his services to the government, and was appointed Brigadier General, with authority to form a brigade, composed of regiments from Wisconsin. In this he only partially succeeded, as the Fifth Wisconsin was transferred to another brigade, against his wishes, and the wishes of a majority of the field and line officers and men of that gallant regiment. He, however, succeeded in permanently attaching the Second, Sixth and Seventh, to the brigade.

The Sixth Wisconsin was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, in July, 1861, mustered into the United States service on the 16th, and left the state for Washington on the 28th. The following was the roster of the regiment:

COLONEL—LYSANDER CUTLER.

Lieutenant Colonel—J. P. ATWOOD; *Major*—B. F. SWEET; *Adjutant*—FRANK A. HASKELL; *Quartermaster*—I. N. MASON; *Surgeon*—C. B. CHAPMAN; *First Assistant Surgeon*—A. W. PRESTON; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—A. P. ANDREWS; *Chaplain*—Rev. N. A. STAPLES.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	A. G. Malloy,	D. K. Noyes,	F. C. Thomas,
B	D. J. Dill,	J. F. Marsh,	Henry Serrill,
C	A. S. Hooe,	P. W. Plummer,	J. W. Plummer,
D	J. O'Rourke,	John Nichols,	P. H. McCauley,
E	E. S. Bragg,	E. A. Brown,	J. H. Marston,
F	William H. Lindwurm,	Fred. Schumacher,	Werner Von Bachell,
G	M. A. Northrup,	G. L. Montague,	W. W. Allen,
H	J. F. Hauser,	J. D. Lewis,	J. A. Tester,
I	Leonard Johnson,	F. A. Haskell,	A T. Johnson,
K	R. R. Dawes.	J. A. Kellogg.	John Crane.

The regiment arrived at Washington on the 7th of August, and was immediately assigned to King's brigade, and went into camp

on Meridian Hill, where it remained until the 3d of September, when it marched, with the brigade, to Chain Bridge, and was employed in picket and guard duty, at Camp Lyon, until it was joined by the Second Wisconsin, the Nineteenth Indiana, and the Seventh Wisconsin, about the 1st of October.

The Seventh Regiment was organized in August, 1861; was mustered into the United States service by companies, and left the state, for Washington, on the 21st of September. The following was the roster of the regiment:

COLONEL—JOSEPH VANDOR.

Lieutenant Colonel—W. W. ROBINSON; *Major*—CHARLES A. HAMILTON; *Adjutant*—CHARLES W. COOK; *Quartermaster*—HENRY P. CLINTON; *Surgeon*—HENRY PALMER; *First Assistant Surgeon*—D. COOPER AYERS; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—ERNST CRAMER; *Chaplain*—Rev. S. L. BROWN.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	George Bill,	Hollon Richardson,	M. B. Misner,
B	J. H. Huntington,	S. L. Batcheldor,	H. P. Clinton,
C	Samuel Nasmith,	A. R. Bushnell,	E. A. Andrews,
D	E. F. Giles,	C. W. Cook,	A. T. Reed,
E	W. D. Walker,	W. F. Bailey,	W. B. Manning,
F	John B. Callis,	Samuel Woodhouse,	Henry F. Young,
G	Samuel Stevens,	Homer Drake,	Samuel Kramer,
H	Mark Finnicum,	C. M. H. Meyer,	Robert Palmer,
I	George H. Mather,	A. S. Rogers,	J. N. P. Bird,
K	Alexander Gordon.	F. W. Oakley.	David Sherrill.

The Seventh reached Washington on the 26th of September, and joined King's brigade, at Camp Lyon, on the 2d of October.

The brigade having been assigned to the division of General McDowell, marched, on the 5th of October, from Camp Lyon, by way of the Georgetown Acqueduct, and went into camp at Fort Tillinghast, near the Arlington House. Here they remained during the winter, engaged in various camp duties, and taking their turn at outpost duty, until the 10th of March, 1862, when they took part in the advance on Manassas, encamping near Fairfax Court House. Here General King was placed in command of General McDowell's division, and Colonel Cutler, of the Sixth Wisconsin, assumed command of the brigade. Manassas being evacuated, McClellan's army marched to Alexandria, the brigade returning to Camp Tillinghast, on the 16th, moving thence on the 18th, to Fairfax Seminary, near Alexandria. On the 5th of April, the division of General King marched, by the way of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock. Here they engaged in

building and guarding railroad bridges and blockhouses. General Gibbon took command of the brigade. In May, General King's division encamped on the Bowling Green road, being intended as the advance of the reinforcements designed for General McClellan, but they were recalled, and required to accompany General Shields' forces, in the attempt to cut off Jackson's retreat from the pursuit of General Banks. A railroad accident prevented their taking cars, and they marched to Haymarket, where they remained a few days, when they returned to Falmouth.

In the explosion of the gunboat Mound City, on White River, Ark., on the 13th of June, 1862, being struck by a shot from the enemy, George Abrams, Giles Carpenter, James Dougherty and Elmer Torrence, of Company E, and William Stael, of Company B, Second Wisconsin, were killed.

In July, an expedition was sent out by General King, under command of General Gibbon, to Orange Court House which ascertained that the enemy was approaching in great force, to attack General Pope, who had been placed in command of the army of Virginia. The Second Wisconsin formed part of this expedition. On the 5th of August, another expedition was sent out, under the same General, to destroy the Virginia Central Railroad. The Sixth Wisconsin, and a small force of cavalry and artillery, were detached, and placed under command of Colonel Cutler, of the Sixth, which marched, by way of Spottsylvania Court House, to Frederick's Hall Station, where they destroyed two miles of the track, the depot, and other buildings, and returned, meeting, at the Spottsylvania Court House, the rest of General Gibbon's command, who had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, driving them before them. The Second and Seventh were with General Gibbon. The Second lost 17 men captured, who had been disabled by the severity of the march. On this expedition, the troops suffered severely from the excessive heat of the weather.

King's division marched to Culpepper Court House, arriving on the 11th, camping near the recent battle ground of Cedar Mountain. The brigade took part in the celebrated retreat of General Pope, taking position at Beverly Ford, after crossing the Rappahannock, and for three days, skirmished with the enemy, losing Adjutant Dean, of the Second, who was taken prisoner, and the following men were wounded:

SECOND REGIMENT.—*Company A*—Privates Philo D. Payson and Alonzo P. Nettleton. *Company C*—Private Charles Manning. *Company E*—Private Harvey McDaniels. *Company F*—Sergeant Isaac Martin, Private Thomas Malcomson.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—*Company K*—Lieutenant Oakley, arm amputated; Private Kramer.

The brigade moved to Sulphur Springs, where, on the 26th, they had another severe skirmish, the Second having one man wounded, of Company A, named Solomon Cuddeback. They then moved to Buckland Mills, and on the 28th, were marching on the Warrenton Turnpike, near Gainesville, when they met the enemy, and fought the battle of Gainesville.

This was one of the bloodiest battles of the war, and was fought by the "Iron Brigade" alone, only receiving aid after the heaviest of the fighting was over. The battle day of the 28th of August, is a bloody one in the calendar of many a Wisconsin homestead. While marching towards Centreville, a battery of the enemy opened on the brigade, when the Second Regiment was ordered to face to the left, and march obliquely to the rear, and take the battery in flank. As they rose on an intervening hill, a severe fire was opened on them by the rebel infantry, on their right flank. The left wing was advanced to bring the regiment facing the enemy, when the fire was returned, and for fifteen minutes, a tremendous storm of shot was kept up by the contending forces, a brigade of rebels being engaged by the Second Wisconsin. The Second held its ground during this time, when the Nineteenth Indiana came up on its left. The enemy were reinforced, and the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin went into line, and the whole brigade continued the fight, till darkness put an end to the contest. General Gibbon in vain sent for aid, only two regiments making their appearance near the close of the action. At least four of General Jackson's best brigades composed the rebel force, among them, the famous "Stonewall Brigade," which claimed that it never before was compelled to fall back. The fearful list of casualties, proved the desperate nature ofthe contest. Colonel O'Connor sat on his horse amid the shower of bullets, encouraging his men, when he was wounded. He kept on his horse until again wounded, in the groin, when he was carried from the field, and died. Major Allen, of the Second, was twice wounded, but did not leave the field. Captain Randolph, of Company H, was killed instantly. Colonel Cutler, of the Sixth, was severely

wounded in the thigh. Colonel Robinson, of the Seventh, was wounded in the leg, Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton through both thighs, and Major Bill was wounded in the head, thus depriving the Seventh Regiment of its field officers, leaving Captain Callis in command. Captain Brayton, of Company B, was killed. The brigade remained on the field, removing the wounded, till about midnight, when they were ordered to retreat to Manassas Junction. Wisconsin may well be proud of the heroes of Gainesville. All the regiments performed their duty admirably, and fought without flinching, and every man was a hero. Here the brigade acquired its designation of the "Iron Brigade of the West."

The following list of those killed, or who died of wounds received at the battle of Gainesville, is copied from the records in the Adjutant General's office, and the list of wounded is as officially reported:

SECOND REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Field Officer*—Colonel Edgar O'Connor. *Company A*—Privates Silas Bennett, Tho's Downs, Wm. Luhn, Peter Morrow and John W. Sharpe. *Company B*—Privates Edwin O. Brewster and Edward Potter. *Company C*—Second Lieutenant Edward P. Kellogg, Sergeant Frank Neaville, Corporals Mich'l Cook and David Gudger, Privates Joseph Brown, Rob't S. Pettinger, John Schmidt, Newton Wilcox, Martin J. Barnherscl, Geo. B. Hyde, John St. John, Albert Waldorf and R. H. McKenzie. *Company D*—Corporal Ja's Peacock, Private Joseph Tramblie. *Company E*—Corporal James C. Bartlett, Privates William Dillon, William G. Davis, Joseph W. Smith, Benjamin Whitney, Edwin Cooper, L. Firman and Wells Stever. *Company F*—Corporals George P. Lincoln, Adam Small, Elrick B. Stickney and William Price, Privates Frank D. Cole, Hans P. Christie, Joseph M. Mann, Nathaniel Meigs, Samuel Seaman and Peter Weber. *Company G*—Sergeant John G. Kent, Corporals Owen W. Davis and Gustav Leclair, Privates Charles Bloom, William Dean, Edwin Jackson, John Lester, Randall McDonald, George W. Mack, Andrew F. Pardee, Walter L. Plumstead, Monroe L. Phillips, Orson Parker, John P. Schildgen, Guy Sherwood, James A. Snyder and Trevyllian J. Slatey. *Company H*—Capt. J. F. Randolph, Corp. Jas. Young, Privates Wm. Catlin, Benj. F. Chilcote, Wm. E. Moore, Theodore L. Sutphen, James Watkins, Albert Weatherbee, Charles H. Brayton, Thomas Beaver, Charles F. Bacon, James M. Eskew and Edward L. Edmunds. *Company I*—Corporal Henry P. Curry, Privates Isaac Kay and John F. Treaga. *Company K*—Privates Ulrich Blasser, John Blum, Thomas Dutland, John Korupp, Fred Lusinger, Rudolph Mendlick, Anton Munster, Conrad Plott, John Roth, John Senn, Peter Zeimert and Adolph Zenia—85.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Major T. S. Allen, neck and wrist; Sergeant Major William S. Winegar. *Company A*—Corporal Joseph L. Minor, Privates Fred L. Phillips, John Cavanagh, William Kuhl, Hugh Lewis and Archibald D. Bennett. *Company B*—Oscar W. Bradford, William B. Williams, James C. Leach, James W. Sloan, F. J. Phelps, Hasben Coffin, Ludwig Lochman and Richard Fahey. *Company C*—Captain George W. Gibson, Sergeant Samuel Booth, Corporals Frank H. Liscum, Albert Parody and James Hughes, Privates Philo B. Wright, William Snodgrass, Francis Buckmaster, John Bower, Joseph Bock, George W. Nevins, William M. Foster, Samuel Peyton, John Coonce, A. J. Curtis, Walter Hyde, Fred Pettigrove, G. W. Fritz, Daniel Eldred, Fred Chase, John Doyle, Lewis Reidler, William B. Reed, John Cahill, J. C. Dillon, John W. Raines, A. W. Spears, Alpheus Currant and J. H. Branson. *Company D*—Sergeant William P. Warren, Corporal John McLochlin, Privates Alvin Z. Eager, L. F. Turner, Alanson Alexander, David Tramblie, John McIntyre, Andrew Bean, John A. Jones, Albert B. Heath, Edward Killeler, Chauncey Callender, Aad Peterson and Thomas H. Knell. *Company E*—Captain

Lyman H. Smith, Lieutenant Melvin R. Baldwin, (acting Adjutant) Sergeant Walker S. Rouse, Corporal William C. Bryant, Privates Edward L. Billings, Nicholas Coslow, John Banderob, Sebastian Osterday, William Tillark, Robert Stover, Julius E. Lull, Abraham White and Phillip Smith. *Company F*—Sergeants Martin Rodman, Francis L. Graham and Samuel Manderson, Corporals John Yates and Lyman C. Ewin, Privates Charles B. Hurlbut Joseph Hughes, Charles Jewett, Sheldon E. Judson, Cornelius North, Henry Bowles, Henry Wornington, Douglas C. Smith and Thomas Weldon. *Company G*—Sergeant Henry G. Clark, Privates, Charles C. Dow, G. W. Blanchard, S. H. Morrison, C. P. Austin, R. Batson, John Chapman, William Church, Thomas P. Cowing, James H. Grace, F. D. Helms, George Hill, Lyman Jordan, J. Loomis, Warren Neihols, Warren L. Fratt, Edward Rice, John Rowell, John Stone, Miles Sweeney, Homer Sweetman and Peter C. Irvine. *Company H*—Sergeant Paul Halverson, Corporals W. A. Stearns, and T. Krutzen, Privates William Black, A. S. Baker, R. G. Brown, J. Cook, Thomas Daily, J. Everitt, S. Foss, Jerry Grover, L. O. Iverson, C. W. Moore, A. McCollum, James Plackett, A. F. Stancliff, George W. Stone, W. T. Turner, J. Thompson, J. T. Vanhausen, J. White, J. G. Wall and Corporal E. R. Heath. *Company I*—Lieutenant Alonzo Bell, Sergeants James Gregory and William Mursur, Corporal Samuel Coker, Privates Luke Avery, William F. Benney, Otis Evans, J. G. Goldthorpe, James B. Prideaux and Benjamin F. Saterlee. *Company K*—Lieutenant C. G. Esslinger, Sergeants August Wandery and Adam Saler, Corporals John Pott, John Willand, Jacob Metsler and Rudolph Stoll, Privates Martin Ambruster, Joseph Helms, Jacob Jenny, Sebastian Imburg, Julius Kruger, John C. Kubrey, Christian Sempke, Charles Loeper, John Pashke, Mathias Rathenberger, Anton Schmidt, John Schmidt, John Senn, Fred. Sturff and Dutland Thorn—162.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company B*—Private Robert A. Fulton. *Company C*—Private Lyman W. Sheldon. *Company D*—Private Ferdinand Eversoll. *Company E*—Privates John Shay and M. A. Garfield. *Company G*—Sergeant Jabez A. Hyatt, Privates William Bedford, Matthew Haley and Collins Mann. *Company I*—Privates Henry Didiot, Charles Burnham, Franklin Ellsworth and Geo. Robbins. *Company K*—Private William Patterson—14.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A*—First Sergeant Morris Sheahan, Corporal Richard Phillips, Privates J. M. Bartholomew, Jas. Clelland, Albion F. Douglas, C. E. Mills, Seraphin Riopel, W. Hinton and U. F. Laskey. *Company B*—Captain George H. Brayton, Privates Sanford Frost and Julian Lewis *Company C*—Private J. S. Eastman. *Company D*—First Sergeant Philo C. Blackman, Privates William H. Emery, Joseph Evans, Lucius C. Farnham, Orange S. Little, James M. Treat, Edward Crane and A. D. Coon. *Company E*—Sergeant Herbert J. Crandall, Privates Lemon Hugaboom, J. J. Rose and G. B. Eddy. *Company F*—Corporals Edward S. Mcdonald and William N. Miles, Privates Harry Kentner, Herbert Roberts, Lewis W. Stevens, Newton McPhail and John Leppla. *Company G*—Sergeant J. H. Campbell, Private Ray W. Coffin. *Company H*—Privates Luther Schmee, Lucius Eastman and Martin Moore. *Company I*—Privates Thornton Curry, Joseph Hurd and William D. Williams. *Company K*—Corporal Martin L. Cochrane, Privates Josiah H. Beard, Charles P. Norton, Nathan Sebing, Chester R. Garner and E. H. Oviatt—46.

On the 29th, the brigade was present on the battle field of Bull Run, engaged as support to a battery. The Second and Seventh Regiments were consolidated, temporarily, the Second into four, and the Seventh into six companies, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild. The brigade took part in the battle of August 30th, and on the retreat of the army, was directed, by General Kearney, to act as rear guard, which they did, the whole army passing by them, and the Iron Brigade covering the retreat, the Second being the last to cross the Stone Bridge. Retiring with the rest of the army, the brigade went into camp at Upton's Hill, near Washington, on the 2d of September.

The killed and wounded of the 28th and 30th of August, were:

SECOND REGIMENT.—WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Lieutenant Henry B. Converse, Privates Thomas Green and John D. McDonald. *Company B*—Corporal Isaac R. Higgins, Privates D. F. Chapman and Charles Knoll—6.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company C*—Privates Henry E. Pettit, S. S. Vesper and Frank Young. *Company D*—Private Hugh M. Dunning. *Company F*—First Sergeant Chas. Lampe, Privates August Thermier and August Wellhausen. *Company I*—Private Rodolph Fine. *Company K*—Private Levi S. Gardner—9.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Colonel L. Cutler. *Company A*—Sergeant John Stark, Corporals Peter Stackhouse and Philip Hofer, Privates Harvey Clay, William H. Livesley, William Kline and Philip Niepert. *Company B*—Corporal Joseph Fachs, Privates John T. Kayzar, Henry Smyzer, George Cassaday, David T. Jones and James McEwin. *Company C*—Corporal J. W. Hubbard, Privates W. H. Pease, Thomas Budworth, A. Boyd, Charles White, A. Wethrow, L. P. Harvey, M. Prothen, W. Russell, H. O. Oriatt, L. R. W. Falkner, W. Gilmore and E.W. Ellis. *Company D*—Capt. J. F. Marsh, Corp. Levi S. Carpenter, Privates L. Fowler, J. H. Riley, D. Simmons, J. Fowler, J. C. Clark, John Toppitt and Moses Decker. *Company E*—Lieutenant Jerome B. Johnson, Corporal Frederick Baldwin, Privates John H. Cole, W. K. Fish, A. Gifford, George Johnson, B. Kribbs, James F. Lawrence, William Rowe, Amos Lefter, J. S. Berry, John Weyman, R. J. Campbell, J. Deiner, William Dillon, R. Hasbrouk and A. Dennis. *Company F*—Sergeant Oscar Greaty, Privates Jacob Bersch, Jacob Beynes, August Willhausen, Julius Vetter, Frederick Simmerding and Leander Comstock. *Company G*—Corporal L. S. Medbury, Privates Charles Guinitz, William H. Kinsey, Thomas O. Maley, Andrew Allen and Moses Odell. *Company H*—Sergeant John A. Crosen, Corporal Jacob Wirth, Private Leonard Obricht. *Company I*—Sergeant E. F. Fearn, Corporal R. Warham, Privates Alexander Lowrie, E. C. Burdick, J. B. Hill, E. Lind, F. Page, J. L. Somerby, C. C. Wyman, Caleb Wright, S. G. Waller, Gilbert Allen, Hugh McClure, G. Ruby, George Sutton and Lewis Broughton. *Company K*—Lieutenant John Ticknor, Privates Daniel D. Alton, William W. Garland, Erastus Emmons, John R. Towle, W. J. Ranney, H. W. Trumble and John St. Clair—93.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company C*—Private Thos. B. Sutton. *Company F*—Private Herbert Roberts. *Company G*—Private Peter Liver. *Company H*—Privates William G. Munroe and William G. M. Scott—5.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officers*—Colonel W. W. Robinson, Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Hamilton, Major George Bill. *Company A*—Corporal Conrad Gunkle, Alfred Miller and William J. Townley, Privates Harvey P. Ball, Isaac Clapp, M. Case, Pliny Ellis, Patrick Feeney, John Georgeson, Thomas H. Grist, Cyrus Henton, Herbert Lull, Isaac Mead, James Morrison, John Pollock, Abner A. Stitson, Thomas Strangeway and Benjamin F. Riddle. *Company B*—Lieutenant M. C. Hobart, Sergeant William H. Morgan, Corporal John McMahan, James B. Brown, A. O. Butler, Isaac Cooper, Julius Englesey, John Furguson, Frank Graham, John Hughes, A. O. Hurlburt and Joseph Thomas. *Company C*—Corporals William P. Darley and Freeman Quimby, Privates Herman Radkil and John C. Bold. *Company D*—Sergeants E. A. Ester, O. H. Pratt and A. J. Compton, Corporals J. H. Best and F. Thomas, Privates Thomas Campbell, J. Kenbarger, E. Simmons, E. Marsh, J. Bullock, R. King, P. Thompson, M. H. Haynes, J. C. Burns, E. A. Reed, J. D. Marble, J. Thomas A. S. Eager, William S. Sylvester and G. Wells. *Company E*—Captain W. D. Walker, Sergeants Thomas Eubanks, Gideon Worden and H. Gibson, Corporal Henry Gildersleeve, Privates Henry E. Holcomb, A. M. Hubbard, F. G. Carmon, W. H. H. Wheelock and A. Wheeler. *Company F*—Captain John B. Callis, First Sergeant A. R. McCartney, Corporals C. Giles Parker, William A. Smith and Francis A. Boynton, Privates C. B. Bishop, George Eustis, Perry Gilbert, William H. Miles, John Marlow, Julius B. Nickerson, Danford Rector, William R. Ray and Lyman Carrier. *Company G*—Privates Moses Purrier, Robert J. Verrinder, Charles G. Cleland, Archilaus Grey, Jeremiah R. Ryan, Douglas Danwoodie, George McCartney and George Allen. *Company H*—Corporals Nathaniel Johnson, John Monteith and Jasper Randolph, Privates Robert J. Cutts, John Dillon, Francis Kearney, John B. Murphy, Alonzo Springer, George M. Steele, Albert M. Steele, John Schultz, Joshua Thompson, Silas Streeter, Benjamin Rice, Laman Russell and Samuel K. Potts. *Company I*—Captain

George H. Walther, Lieutenant J. N. P. Bird, Orderly Sergeant Byron S. Williams, Sergeant Byron Cole, Corporal George Williams, Privates Chancey Hursh, James Jones, Webster Maxon, James Rozell, George Robinson, Lewis H. Welding, Norman G. Whitney, Amos Ware, Stephen Wilkins, William Mitchell and Francis E. Whitcomb. *Company K*—Privates Edward Cartney, Michael O. Daniels, Jared H. Knapp, John A. Livingston, William J. Rader, Franklin Simmons, Robert Tibbetts, F. Lewis Ruben, Charles W. Woodman, Daniel S. Wilkinson. Michael Errickson, Noble Blackington, Calvin Miller and Stone Severson—135.

The total loss, in the battle of Gainesville, in the Second, Sixth and Seventh, was 588. The missing were mostly taken prisoners, and were paroled shortly after the battle.

On the 30th of August, Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild was promoted to Colonel, Major T. S. Allen, Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain George H. Stevens, Major of the Second.

After the battle of the 30th of August, General Lee marched by way of Leesburg, and crossed the Potomac, into Maryland. In order to repel this invasion, General McClellan was placed in command of the forces around Washington, which he immediately reorganized for the Maryland campaign. King's division, in which the Iron Brigade remained, was attached to General Hooker's corps, in the right wing, under General Burnside. General Hatch was placed in command of the division, General King being relieved, prior to the battle of South Mountain.

Accompanying the rest of the army, the brigade took part in pursuit of the enemy, who was found in position on South Mountain, at Turner's Gap. The National Road passes through the Gap, from Frederick to Hagerstown. Here the rebels were posted on the crest of the mountain, on the right and left, and held the Gap. General Reno proceeded to attack the enemy on the left, and General Hooker to carry the position on the right, while the Iron Brigade was ordered to attack the enemy in the Gap. The crests, on the right and left, were successfully carried.

The Second Wisconsin was under the command of Colonel Fairchild, the Sixth under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bragg, and the Seventh under Captain Callis.

Late in the afternoon, the brigade advanced up the road, the Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana in the advance, on the right and left, preceded by two companies of skirmishers, from the Second and Sixth, under Captain Colwell, of Company B, of the Second, and followed by the Second and Sixth, in double column, and a section of the battery, under Lieutenant Stewart.

The skirmishers were soon engaged, supported by the Seventh, and Nineteenth Indiana. The battery moved forward and opened on the rebels, who were in position at the top of the gorge. The brigade advanced, and found the enemy posted in the woods, and behind stone walls, and drove him before them until he was reinforced. In order to protect the right flank, Lieutenant Colonel Bragg entered the woods on the right, and deployed his regiment to the right of the Seventh. The Nineteenth Indiana, supported by the Second, deployed, and swung round parallel to the turnpike, and took the enemy in flank, getting a raking fire upon him, as he lay behind the stone walls. The fight continued till long after dark. With ammunition nearly exhausted, that in the boxes of the fallen being used, the brigade held its ground, and late in the night was relieved, except the Sixth, which occupied the battle field all night. General Gibbon spoke highly of the action of the officers and men. Captain Colwell, of Company B, Second Wisconsin, in command of the skirmishers, was killed by a musket ball, while bravely leading his men in the thickest of the fight.

The list of killed, and those who died of wounds received at the battle of South Mountain, September 14th, 1862, is copied from the Adjutant General's record. The list of wounded is as officially reported:

SECOND REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Captain Wilson Colwell. *Company D*—Privates Andrew Bean, Miles D. Bressler, Stewart Martin and Asahel Gage. *Company E*—Privates Wellington Bridge and George Nutter. *Company G*—Private Theodore Fletcher. *Company H*—Private Charles Erickson. *Company I*—Private George Gilbert. *Company K*—Private John Oswald—11.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Sergeant James A. Chapel, Private H. B. Robertson. *Company B*—Private J. Markle. *Company D*—Privates John M. Ehle, B. W. Bebee, Charles H. Cheeney and John M. Kellogg. *Company E*—Privates Charles Montgomery and George M. Hasbrouck. *Company F*—Captain W. F. Parsons. *Company G*—J. Trycross. *Company H*—Private F. M. Reuter. *Company I*—Corporal W. A. Nelson, Privates A. T. Budlong, E. F. Knowlton and George M. Williams. *Company K*—William Remington, John Mislin and John Harker—19.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Corporal Richard Atridge, Privates Jacob E. Langhart, George C. Miles, John C. Whitman and William Kline. *Company B*—Privates Leonard Brown and Allen B. Wilson. *Company D*—Corporal Richard Montgomery, Privates Frank Arnold and Avery M. Perkins. *Company G*—Dewitt C. Burbank. *Company I*—Privates William Lawrence and John Harding. *Company K*—Privates George E. Chamberlain and Reuben Huntley—15.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Sergeants J. C. Miller and J. I. Weirsch, Privates T. Anderson, S. Butterfield, J. Bucker, W. S. Durbin, C. W. Farrington, A. Fowler, D. L. Odell, G. F Rice and J. Whitley. *Company B*—First Lieutenant A. C. Ellis, Corporals H. Smyzer and J. Winne, Privates H. Anderson, A. Friar, J. Heath, A. D. Keeler, A. Olsen, Charles Potter, J. Sanderson and William H. Pulver. *Company C*—Sergeant E. A. Whaley, Corporals

George Fairchild and R. Corcoran. *Company D*—Sergeants Gallagher and Kerr, Corporal Dunn, Privates H. B. McIntosh, F. Clark, Frank McKenzie, F. P. Costigan, C. F. Myers, F. A. Sebenthall, Theo. Huntington and Richd. Hanrahan. *Company E*—Corporal T. Hall, Privates D. W. Baldwin, R. E. Campbell. J. Flood, J. Grisben, R. Hasbrook, A. Leffler, N. L. Rowe, P. Steenis and R. Woodland. *Company F*—Privates T. Zevertel, M. Kleinchrod, H. Kellner, H. Steinmetz and T. Heinrich. *Company G*—Private J. O'Leary. *Company H*—Private Thomas Blake. *Company I*—Corporal C. Green, Privates M. Richardson, G. Ruby, L. Steadman, C. Bohn and H. McClure. *Company K*—Corporal Wilcox, Privates Crawford, Holmes, Thompson, Simms, Sullivan, Cornish and Revels—67.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Sergeant Lewis Bascom, Privates Michael Burke and Hiram Pierce. *Company B*—Corporal Charles E. Plummer, Privates E. R. Hancock and Rufus Cole. *Company C*—Privates Wallace Holmes and W. B. Newcomb. *Company D*—Private B. P. Ordway. *Company F*—Privates Henry O. Kaump, John L. Marks, George F. Halbert, J. A. Simkins, George W. Cooley and James Clark. *Company G*—Private Thomas J. Lynn. *Company H*—Privates Benjamin Burton and John B. Matthews. *Company K*—Privates Frederick J. Garner and William S. Wilson—20.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Corporal Philander Phinney, Privates John Agan, Henry Byron, John Grant, E. J. Hurd and John Knutson. *Company B*—Sergeant Z. B. Russell, George L. Brown, James E. Brown, John J. Blowers, Chase Cummings, E. B. Dye, J. O. Hilliker, A. Hughes, Thomas Hand, William R. Ingalls, J. D. McMullen, W. L. Newell, Truman Newell, Lewis Priest, Wesley Richardson, David Snow, Charles Walker and Edwin Wheeler. *Company C*—Corporals W. P. Durley, John Altyer, J. L. Rewey and William Beasley, Privates D. C. Ashmore, D. H. Bryant, William Brestell, Malcolm Ray, W. W. Davis, W. Neal, H. H. Edwards, J. Rihl, F. Jones, E. Parker, J. C. Palmer, Madison Ray, Theodore W. Smelker and George Wells. *Company D*—Corporal A. C. Croft, Privates J. G. Bentley, J. E. Wright and R. Thompson. *Company E*—Corporal A. C. Webster, Privates John Casey, Daniel Casey, W. H. Root, Joseph Edwards and Henry Gathers. *Company F*—Lieutenant John W. McKenzie, Corporals P. J. Schlosser and William A. Smith, Privates George Atkinson, Henry Black, Jacob A. Drew, Milo Dexter, George A. Henderson, Fletcher S. Kidd, Alexander Lewis, R. B. Pierce and Thomas Price. *Company G*—Sergeant John Crocker, Corporals Edgar Tenan, John Hannah and William Armstrong, Privates Clinton Egglestone, Hugh Evans, William Creasy, Henry Felix, James Ingraham, Isaac Beadle, William Richards, Daniel Wilcox, Michael Shortell, Martin Leure and Daniel McAuliffe. *Company H*—Sergeant William L. Jacobs, Corporal James H. Brunemer, Privates John Andrews, Isaac Coates, Henry Freudner, Joseph Heathercock, Stanbury Hitchcock, S. K. Potts, Luman Russell, John Todd, Fred. Theis, Newton B. Wood, Nicholas Heler and John Steers. *Company I*—Corporal Henry Thorngate, Privates Lewis Brown, George O. Stratton and Charles W. Smith. *Company K*—Second Lieutenant S. B. Morse, Sergeant Henry Harbough, Corporal John M. Hoyt, Privates John F. Foss, James A. Snyder, Stone Severson, William Beardsley and George Coville—105.

The enemy evacuated his position on South Mountain during the night, and on the 15th, McClellan's army started in pursuit, coming up with him on the 16th, and finding him posted in a strong position, on Antietam creek, near the village of Sharpsburg.

The forces of General McClellan were placed in front of the enemy's position, on the afternoon of the 16th, the First Corps, of General Hooker, upon the extreme right. The Second Wisconsin was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Allen, Colonel Fairchild being sick; the Sixth under Lieutenant Colonel Bragg, and the Seventh under Captain Callis. On the morning of the 17th of September, the Iron Brigade was detached from

the division, and sent up the Sharpsburg turnpike, into a piece of woods, on the right of the road. The brigade advanced along the turnpike until it reached an open space, when the Sixth was deployed, and advanced to a cornfield in front, the Second deploying on its left, and a section of artillery being placed in the rear, firing over the heads of the men. The Second and Sixth pushed gallantly forward, supported by the Seventh, and Nineteenth Indiana. The enemy attempted to outflank the Second and Sixth, but the movement was frustrated by sending forward a section of Stewart's battery, and deploying the Seventh, and the Nineteenth Indiana to the right of the line, into the woods. The whole line was soon engaged. The enemy, being heavily reinforced, made a dash at the battery. They were successfully repulsed by heavy discharges of canister from the guns, the fire of the few remaining men of the Second and Sixth Wisconsin, and the flank fire poured in by the Seventh, and the Nineteenth Indiana, which had been brought round to sweep the front of the battery. In this severe contest, Lieutenant Colonel Bragg, of the Sixth, and Lieutenant Colonel Allen, of the Second, were both wounded and taken from the field, the former returning to the regiment after his wound was dressed. Finding the guns almost deprived of support, and of cannoneers to work them, General Gibbon ordered them to fall back, followed soon after by the infantry, much reduced in numbers, and short of ammunition.

A participant in the battle describes the fighting as much more severe than at Gainesville, on the 28th of August. In all his battles he had not seen the like. The battle of Gainesville was bad enough, but Antietam seemed most horrible. After Lieutenant Colonel Allen was wounded, Captain Ely took command of the Second, and conducted it off the field, scarcely fifty men being left of the command. The Second went into action with 150 men, and lost 91.

In the early part of the action, a shell fell into the ranks of the Sixth, killing or wounding thirteen men and officers, among them, Captain D. K. Noyes, of Company A. Captain E. A. Brown, of Company E, was killed in the action.

Private Robert Stevenson, of Company C, Second Wisconsin, who carried off the regimental flag, on the first Bull Run battle field, and bore it on the 29th and 30th of August, 1862, on the

same bloody field, sprang from his bed in the field hospital at Antietam, when he heard the skirmishing on the morning of the 17th, and pushed on alone to find his regiment. It was under fire—he reported himself to his Captain, saying:—"Captain, I am with you to the last;" and took the colors, which he held till he was shot down, pierced with seven bullets. Corporal Holloway was mortally wounded at the same time. When found, after the battle, their bodies were lying with their heads resting on their knapsacks.

The list of killed, and those who died of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, September 17th, 1862, are from the records, and the list of wounded is as officially reported:

SECOND REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates Gustavus A. Horn, Alexander Ogden, Marcus Pardee and Austin H. Lord. *Company B*—Privates Ignatius Andres, Ferdinand Reibe, Uriel P. Olin, Hammon McHardy and Klaus Rokama. *Company C*—Privates George W. Holloway, Henry B. Neaville, Robert J. Simpson, R. S. Stevenson, Harrison R. McKenzie and George Beasley. *Company E*—Privates Timothy Connor, Vincent Flanegan, Lochlin L. McIntosh and Osman B. Taplin. *Company F*—Corporal John Yates, commanding company, and Private John E. Hinton. *Company G*—Privates Van R. Bentley and Gustav Easterman. *Company H*—Corporal Thomas Knudson, Privates Henry Storm, Henry L. Allyn, Fred Heise and Arthur T. Hamilton. *Company I*—Second Lieutenant O. W. Sanford—29

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Allen. *Company A*—Lieutenant William W. Jones, Privates Thomas Green, Samuel Cook and Henry Bennett. *Company B*—Corporal William H. Harris, Privates William Johnson, G. Hollenbeck, Charles D. Clark, F. Martin and Richard Fahy. *Company C*—Captain George W. Gibson, Privates H. Barbour, George Booth, Mathias Baker, J. C. Dillon, T. B. Day, Richard Graves, Fred Pettigrove, George W. Wilson and Joseph Schelling. *Company D*—Captain George B. Ely, Privates J. G. Burdick, C. E. Marsh and Clark R. Thomas. *Company E*—Sergeant Elwin B. Wing, Privates Luke English, Henry C. Adams, Henry Hirth, Abraham White, Hiram L. Cusick and John Holland. *Company F*—Privates Thomas Kelly and Henry Wormington. *Company G*—Lieutenant Alex. S. Hill, Privates E. H. Dorsey, M. Alford, Henry Rensimer, Jos. Twycross, George Follansby and C. Reynolds. *Company H*—Corporal W. A. Stearns, Privates R. E. Davison, E. F. Brown, Ed. Loine, Ole Strand and J. W. Doty. *Company I*—Privates H. P. Coates, J. F. Johnson, N. Geib, C. Schlosser and S. Whitehead. *Company K*—Privates William Pleyer, Fred Barlow and Charles Nelson—55.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Corporal John Alexander, Privates William P. Blake, William H. Copeland, James O. Keyes, Sylvester Fort and William Kline. *Company B*—Corporal David Z. Young, Privates Volney A. Cole, William J. Casporas, Frederick Gluth, Martin McCawdron, Nicholas Sutter and A. D. Keeler. *Company D*—Privates Francis Geary, Warren Gallup and John Eager. *Company E*—Capt. Edwin F. Brown. *Company F*—Capt. Werner Von Bachelli, First Lieut. Wm. F. Bode, Corp. G. Islip, and Private Chas. Klokow. *Company G*—Corps. J. H. Cowan and J. M. Moore, Privates F. Green, Hiram Whittaker, Rudolph O. Wright, Smith Young and John W. Frodine. *Company H*—Privates William Bailey, Joseph Koffler, Leonard Nettleton, and Peter Webber. *Company I*—Privates George W. Atwood, George Douglas and William Fox. *Company K*—Privates Charles A. Abbott, Daniel Cummings and William Harrison—38.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel Edward S. Bragg. *Company A*—Captain D. K. Noyes, Corporal R. H. Avery, Privates E. D. Calkins, L. D. Finton, F. Fletcher, R. Jones, S. W. Keys, C. Loit, N. Moore, J. Pearson, A. H. Young and F. M. Crandall. *Company B*—Captain Rollin P. Converse, First Sergeant P. H. Collins, Sergeant M. V. Smith,

Corporal J. S. Cayzar, Privates J. Shultz, J. Shaw, Thomas McIntyre, F. Hare, A. Hess, O. Olson, A. W. Meyers, L. Ludluff, F. Hall and A. Saunders. *Company C*—Color Sergeant J. N Chestnut, Privates William Nicholson and E. P. Hewitt. *Company D*—Sergeant M. Keogh, Corporals R. Sherman, R. Pierce, J. Larmey and E. May, Privates J. Miner, W. Davidson, F. Hanrahan, L. O'Neil, N. Hubbard, J. McDonald, D. Spear and P. Boswine. *Company E*—Lieutenant J. P. Marston, First Sergeant J. Parkhurst, Sergeants N. Malloy and A. Deacon, Privates N. A. Gafney, S. P. Green, George Eggleston, A. Vanduzen, J. Fay, C. McKinnon, A. Strong, William Darling and F. A. Delegliye. *Company F*—Sergeant F. Bartels, Corporals W. Langner and E. Bertram, Privates L. Goetsh, C. Holm, L. Ulrick, P. Bean, F. Iverson, J. Peters and A. Shott. *Company G*—Corporals J. Lane and J. Davis, Privates D. F. Lumbard, J. Miller, A. Riker, J. Conner, M. Ball, Thomas Smith, H. Brady, J. McMahan and B. Parkerson. *Company H*—Sergeant H. O. Merchant, Corporal Thomas Hobbs, Privates James Fry, A. Schurlitz, Charles Downey, H. Ecker, J. Swan, John Mang, F. Martin, J. Kasser and T. Lewis. *Company I*—Corporals J. Williams and C. O. Jones, Privates N. Burchel, W. T. Barcus, C. Carnes, L. Davis, L. Hart, C. Lind, D. W. Nutting and H. M. Richardson. *Company K*—Lieutenant John Ticknor, Corporal E. L. Andrews, Privates A. Tarbox, J. Barney, T. Flynn, T. Hills, James Scovill and S. O. Wood—106.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates J. D. Sawyer and Hiram Pierce. *Company B*—Privates Eli Bronson and Edwin Wheeler. *Company C*—Private Albert Stout. *Company E*—Corporal Gustavus Sargent, Privates James Pettingill and W. F. Worcester. *Company F*—Privates Wesley Craig, Louis Kuntz, George F. Halbert and James A. Simkins. *Company G*—Privates David Creavey, John Topping and Daniel Wilcox. *Company H*—Sergeant Samuel Monteith. *Company K*—Private George Sedgwick—17.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Sergeants M. C. Bartholomew and Samuel Bachman, Privates B. Carter, F. J. Fowles and H. T. Turner. *Company B*—Private Azel Stoddard. *Company C*—Privates A. Erb, J. Howard, H. Rewy and W. T. McKinney. *Company D*—Corporal F. W. Dearborn, Privates Levi Walker, Johnson Lee and B. F. Nobles. *Company E*—Privates James Briggs, Edwin Sager and William Jennett. *Company F*—Private John Runnion. *Company G*—Corporal John Packer, Privates Milton Charles and William Grover. *Company H*—Private William Salmon. *Company K*—Corporal John H. Fenton, Privates George Carney and John A. Livingston—25.

The battle of Antietam has always been considered one of the bloodiest of the war. For the bravery and endurance shown by the Iron Brigade at this battle, General McClellan pronounced them equal to the best troops in the world! This was a great compliment from one who had seen the best armies of Europe.

After the battle, the Iron Brigade, on the 18th, moved across the battle field, and camped near the Potomac, and engaged in burying the enemy's dead, which had been left on the field. The Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiment, was added to the Iron Brigade on the 10th of October. On the 20th they began their return to the Rappahannock, and after various halts, reached Warrenton on the 6th of November, where Colonel Cutler assumed command of the brigade, General Gibbon having been assigned to the command of a division. On the 22d they proceeded to Brooks' Station, near Fredericksburg, where General Meredith was assigned to the command.

The brigade took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 12–15. Crossing the Rappahannock on the 12th of December, with Franklin's grand division, in the First Division, under General Doubleday, they occupied a very important position, on the extreme left, during the battle, but did not become engaged with the enemy's infantry, except a little skirmishing with the supports of a battery, and also a brush with a portion of Stewart's cavalry. A change of position during the battle, exposed the brigade to a heavy artillery fire, but their range was inaccurate, and the loss of the brigade was very light. In the monthly reports of the Second Regiment, Corporal Arthur Rangott, of Company F, is reported killed. Ten were wounded, but names were not given. In the Sixth, no report of casualties. In the Seventh, Nathan H. Norton, of Company K, is reported killed; no report of wounded.

On the 15th, they recrossed the river, and on the 20th, reached Belle Plain, on the Potomac, 12 miles from Falmouth, where they went into winter quarters.

They were called out in January, 1863, to take part in the "Mud Campaign," and returned from that fruitless expedition, having marched forty miles. About this time Major Bill resigned, and Captain J. B. Callis was promoted Major of the Seventh. In February, the Second and Sixth Wisconsin proceeded on a foraging expedition, to the lower Potomac, in which they were very successful. In March, a similar expedition, consisting of the Second Wisconsin, proceeded to Westmoreland County, Virginia, and returned with a variety of supplies. These expeditions were under command of Colonel Fairchild.

Some changes occurred in the field officers of the "Iron Brigade" during the winter. In the Second, Lieutenant Colonel Allen had been promoted to the Fifth Regiment, and Major George H. Stevens was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Mansfield, Major. In the Sixth, Colonel Cutler had been promoted to Brigadier General, and Lieutenant Colonel Bragg was appointed Colonel, Major Dawes Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Hauser, Major. In the Seventh Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton resigned, and Major Callis was made Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Finnicum, Major

Lucius Fairchild

General Hooker was placed in command of the army of the Potomac, and the campaign of 1863 was begun on the 28th of April. Breaking camp on that day, the brigade proceeded to Fitzhugh's Crossing, below Fredericksburg. It was now attached to the First Division, General Wadsworth, of the First Army Corps, General Reynolds. On the 29th, the division moved down to the river, at the Crossing, with a pontoon train, to lay a bridge across the river at that point. As the engineers approached the river, the enemy's pickets, on the opposite bank, opened a sharp fire of musketry, driving our pontoneers and sharpshooters back from the river. About sunrise, an attempt was made to shell them from their rifle pits, but it proved ineffectual. The "Iron Brigade" was thereupon organized into a storming party, to cross the river in pontoon boats, and drive them out at the point of the bayonet. Unslinging their knapsacks, the Sixth Wisconsin took the advance, followed by the Twenty-fourth Michigan. They reached the river with pontoon boats, launched them, filled them with men, and poled them over as rapidly as possible, under a galling fire of the enemy, followed by the balance of the brigade, and charged immediately upon the intrenchments at the top of the bank. In less than twenty minutes the struggle was over, and the brigade was in possession of the enemy's works, with nearly two hundred prisoners. Twenty-nine of the enemy were killed in the fight, and the balance retired across the plain, to a safe position, in the intrenchments on the heights beyond.

For their gallantry in leading this desperate charge across the river, Colonel Bragg and the Sixth Regiment received special mention in a complimentary order from General Wadsworth, thanking them, and the Twenty-fourth Michigan, for the heroic manner in which they crossed the river and seized the heights, and also, General Meredith, and the rest of the "Iron Brigade," for the promptness with which they followed, in the daring enterprise.

The list of casualties in this daring exploit, as shown by the records and the official list of wounded, are as follows:

SIXTH REGIMENT.— KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company C*— Private Jonathan Powell. *Company I*— Corporal Gabriel A. Ruby and Private Charles N. Conklin. *Company K*— H. W. Trumbull — 4.

WOUNDED.— *Company A* — Private Thomas Whittey. *Company B*— Private Charles H. Burbank. *Company C*— Captain Thomas Plummer, Corporal William Day, and Private

Charles Adams. *Company D*—Private P. J. Shields. *Company E*—Privates Ransom Law and O. N. Strong. *Company F*—Private J. Schilke. *Company G*—Private Theodore Morean. *Company I*—Private J. L. Stedman. *Company K*—Private L. B. Hill—12.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company C*—Second Lieutenant W. O. Topping. *Company F*—Private William Ross. *Company K*—Captain Alexander J. Gordon, and Private Nathan H. Norton—4.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Major Finnicum. *Company A*—Lieutenant W. W. Ryan, Sergeant Conrad Gunkle. *Company B*—Corporal Spencer Bronson. *Company F*—Private Benjamin Hayden—5.

In the monthly reports of the Second, we find the names of Oscar B. Bradford, of Company B, and William H. Snodgrass, of Company C, reported as wounded at Fitzhugh Crossing, April 29th. On the 3d of May, Sergeant J. M. Patch, and Henry C. Parker, are reported as wounded.

A large number of prisoners were taken by the brigade, after they had crossed. Intrenching their position, the division remained until the 2d of May, there being, during the time, an almost continual artillery duel between the Union batteries, on one side of the river, and the rebel batteries, on the opposite heights. The division was ordered to recross the river, to reinforce General Hooker. This was to be done in daylight, under the guns of the enemy, which commanded the position, and the passage of the river was safely accomplished, the Iron Brigade bringing up the rear. Five companies of the Seventh were left to support the pickets, in retiring.

The corps of General Reynolds marched to United States Ford, again crossed the river on the same day, and arrived near the Chancellorville battle field, at 5 o'clock, Sunday morning, May 3d. Here the corps remained, inactive, until Wednesday, not taking part in the battle. On that day, the 6th, General Hooker's army returned across the river, and the First Division acted as rear guard. The brigade returned to Fitzhugh's Crossing, and went into camp.

Early in June, the Seventh Wisconsin, and Companies A and I, of the Second Wisconsin, under the command of Colonel Robinson, took part in a cavalry reconnoissance, towards Culpepper Court House. The infantry were under command of General Russell, of the Sixth Corps. Reaching Brandy Station, the Union cavalry, under Generals Pleasonton and Gregg, were attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy's cavalry. The infantry supports took an active part in the battle, chiefly as skirmishers,

and did very effective service. They crossed to the north side of the Rappahannock, and moved to Bealeton Station, where they rejoined the brigade, while on its march towards Pennsylvania, to intercept General Lee, on his second great raid into the northern states. Marching one hundred and sixty miles, through Virginia and Maryland, they found themselves in the neighborhood of the rebel general, who was then congregating his forces at Gettysburg, Penn., a few miles from their encampment. On this march, the troops suffered much from the dusty roads, and hot weather. The streams and springs had dried up, and they suffered severely for the want of water.

For a description of the battle of Gettysburg, we refer the reader to the chapter under the head of general military operations; here we shall confine ourselves to the doings of the "Iron Brigade." The division of General Wadsworth which so heroically fought on the 1st day of July, was composed of the First, (or Iron Brigade,) under General Meredith, and Second Brigade, under General Cutler, of Wisconsin. All the descriptions of this great battle, accord to the division of Wadsworth, the honor of having done the heaviest fighting.

General Reynolds' corps was ordered to move to Gettysburg, on the 1st of July, the division of General Wadsworth being in advance. Firing was heard when within a mile of the town, the rebels having attacked Buford's cavalry. They were about eighty rods ahead, the cavalry and light artillery contesting the advance of the rebels, who were endeavoring to gain a high eminence commanding the road by which Reynolds was approaching.

At this time, Wadsworth's division moved on and entered a field a short distance to the left of the Gettysburg Seminary, the Iron Brigade in the advance, in the following order: the Second and Seventh Wisconsin, Nineteenth Indiana, Twenty-fourth Michigan, and Sixth Wisconsin. An order was given to double quick in line, loading and fixing bayonets as they went. As they came to the brow of the hill, the Second Wisconsin, under Colonel Fairchild, discovered in their front, a body of the enemy who were advancing rapidly to a very advantageous position.

These immediately opened fire, and gave the regiment a tremendous volley, which cut down thirty per cent. of their numbers.

Lieutenant Col. Stevens, of the Second, fell soon after the regiment got under fire, mortally wounded, and Colonel Fairchild received a ball in the left arm, which compelled him to leave the field. The brigade pushed forward, driving the enemy before them, who soon broke and fled, and the division held the position. During this part of the engagement the Second Regiment captured the rebel General Archer, and one hundred and fifty prisoners. The division soon after fell back across Marsh Creek and took position, near which General Reynolds was soon after killed. Here the First Division, General Wadsworth, formed in line of battle, Robinson's division on the right, and Doubleday's on the left. The Sixth Regiment, in the early part of the day, had been detached as a reserve to the line of the division, and was not with the brigade until late in the afternoon. The enemy attacked the position of the First Corps early in the afternoon, having been heavily reinforced, and came on in overwhelming numbers, determined to crush the inconsiderable force, which was now commanded by General Doubleday, he having succeeded General Reynolds. The two brigades of Wadsworth's division fought for nearly two hours, until the rebels were seen flowing around both flanks, when they were ordered to retire; this they did in good style, contesting every inch of ground till they reached the battery, where they again stood and fought as long as they had any ammunition. They then fell back through the town to Cemetery Hill, leaving their dead and wounded; not however, until they were nearly surrounded, and there was danger of capture. The brigade reached the hill and took position near the point of the ridge, where they threw up breatworks. General Meredith had been wounded, and the brigade was commanded by Colonel Robinson of the Seventh. Major Mansfield had succeeded to the command of the Second, and was also wounded in the afternoon, and the command of the Second Regiment devolved on Captain G. H. Otis, of Company I. Lieutenant Colonel Callis, of the Seventh Regiment, was also severely wounded.

The Sixth, on being detached, moved to the support of the right of the division. While doing so, the enemy succeeded in turning that flank, and were pressing rapidly in pursuit of the broken line. Advancing at a double quick, the Sixth reached a

fence about forty rods from the enemy, and opened fire, which checked the rebels, and caused them to take refuge in a railroad cut, from which they commenced a murderous fire on the regiment. Two New York Regiments formed on the left of the Sixth, and they charged together on the rebel position, under a terrible fire. When they reached the railroad cut, the rebel regiment threw down their arms and surrendered, their commanding officer giving up his sword to Lieutenant Colonel Dawes, who commanded the Sixth Regiment, Colonel Bragg being absent under medical treatment. The colors were captured by Corporal Asbury Waller, of Company I, of the Sixth, by rushing into the midst of the rebels and snatching their flag from the color bearer, and bearing it off, though severely wounded. Waller was afterwards taken prisoner, but he preserved the rebel flag between his blankets. In this charge the regiment lost 160 men killed and wounded. Reorganizing his shattered regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Dawes moved forward to the support of a battery in his front, which position he held until the enemy had pressed back the lines on the two flanks, when he fell back to the support of the brigade battery. During the day, the Sixth Regiment saved the New York One Hundred and Forty-seventh volunteers from capture, by charging down upon the enemy who was pursuing it, and in conjunction with the Fourteenth Brooklyn, drove the rebels from the field. The regiment was ordered to retire to Cemetery Hill, where it reported to Colonel Robinson, commanding the Iron Brigade.

The Seventh Wisconsin bore its share in the battle with characteristic gallantry, and suffered severely. During the action, Captain Hollon Richardson, who was acting on General Meredith's staff, seized the colors of a Pennsylvania regiment, and attempted to rally them back into the fight, but it was in vain, and although he made a conspicuous mark by this action, he retired unharmed.

The Second Brigade, General Cutler, opened the battle a few moments before the Iron Brigade, and suffered severely, the General having three horses shot under him.

In the battles of the 2d and 3d, the Iron Brigade did not become engaged with the enemy's infantry, but supported a battery

and were exposed to the heavy artillery fire from the enemy on those two days.

The list of the killed and died of wounds at the battle of Gettysburg, is from the Adjutant General's record, and the wounded are from the official list:

SECOND REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel George H. Stevens. Sergeant Major George H. Legate. *Company A*—Corporals Fred A. Nichols and John McDonald, Privates Jos. W. Marden and Chas. Brandstetter. *Company B*—Privates Oscar M. Bradford, Michael Bremen, George Fox and Silas Castor. *Company C*—Corporal David Gudger, Privates Daniel Burton, Otto W. Ludwig, William A. Ewing, James Gow and Spencer M. Train. *Company D*—Corporal Philander Wilcox, Privates Geo. Batchelder and John W. Scott. *Company E*—Sergt. Walker S. Rouse, Corp. George Carwardine, Privates Samuel F. Hackett and Lawson Ward. *Company F*—Sergeant Henry Warnington, Privates John B. Liedy and John F. Christie. *Company G*—Privates Judah T. Loomer, Patrick Maloney and Hanford C. Tupper. *Company H*—Second Lieutenant William S. Winegar, Corporal Edward Heath, Privates Jonas R. Bryan, Joseph W. Doty, Henry R. McCollum and Francis M. Britton. *Company I*—Corporal Joseph O. Williams, Privates Luke Avery, Moritz Hesse, David W. Maffit and James C. Perrine. *Company K*—Sergeant Frederick Geiser, Corporals John Paschke and Ernst Schuchart, and Private William Rampten—44.

WOUNDED.—*Field and Staff*—Colonel Lucius Fairchild, Major John Mansfield, Adjutant G. M. Woodward. *Company A*—Second Lieutenant Alured Lark, Sergeants A. D. Bennett, George Hills and Albert T. Morgan, Corporals W. H. Thomas and Henry M. Hunting, Privates L. M. Preston, Louis P. Norton, Fred Martin, Rufus W. Clark, John Mason, R. J. Lester, H. Heath, Charles Haynes, A. A. Nickerson, Robert Mason, Chester C. Thomas and John Mason. *Company B*—Sergeant C. W. Forrest, Corporals C. C. Busbee, E. Markle and James Woodward, Privates L. M. Baker, R. J. K. P. Bradford, George H. Easterbrooks, G. F. Marshall, Robert Scott, Cyrus Van Cott and E. D. Weeks. *Company C*—Second Lieutenant Levi Schowalter, Sergeant Philo B. Wright, Corporals G. W. Pritz and William P. Crosby, Privates C. M. Brooks, Alpheus Currant, Jefferson Dillon, William Prawly, J. W. Hyde, Valorous P. Kinney, Samuel Sprague, A. Parody, Charles Garvin and Charles Hilger. *Company D*—Captain E. P. Perry, First Lieutenant William A. Jamison, Second Lieutenant A. F. Lee, Privates Andrew Douglass, Edwin Atkinson, Samuel Creek, Samuel Eliot, Oliver Friddle, A. B. Heath, Fred Kustil, H. J. Langhoff, Hugh Murray and L. L. Turner. *Company E*—Sergeant J. H. Waite, Corporals Luke English, William H. Boyd, C. Montgomery and John Bandroft, Privates John Burch, Sebastian Osterday, Gilman Chudiner, Fred A. Zahn, Henry Heith and John Sexton. *Company F*—Captain W. L. Parsons, Sergeants Charles A. Ives and Charles Jewett, Corporal Cornelius North, Privates A. B. Adams, Thomas W. Cliff, Thomas Kelly, Thomas Lyons, Thomas Malcomson and Henry Powles. *Company G*—Sergeant S. H. Morrison and G. W. Blanchard, Corporals R. P. Batson and William H. Church, Privates W. S. Pratt, C. E. Riley, S. P. Nichols, George Stalker, Daniel O 'Brien, M. M. Mahon, George Hill, Homer S. Westman and Howell Pixley. *Company H*—Sergeants S. M. Bond, J. D. Bohn, O. A. Strand and T. H. B. Kelly, Privates, Edward Loomis, Allen S. Boker, Edward Bub, W. L. Block, Henry Chilcote, J. G. Charlton, Thomas Daily, Virgil Helms, Frederick Lythron, George M. Morlett, E. R. Reed, G. M. Stone, John Smith, J. A. Thomson, E. S. Williams and Frank Wilkins. *Company I*—Corporals Thomas H. Rowland, John M. Furze and Michael Walsh, Privates Otis Evans, R. L. Gundry, W. Grant, Christian Klein, J. F. Johnson, W. M. Loofborow, Charles Milch, W. A. Owens, Joseph Weber, Alexander C. Perry, W. P. Smith and Charles Doring. *Company K*—Captain John R. Spoerri, Sergeant August Wandery, Corporals Alexander Clark and John Wieland, Privates Jacob Witting, Martin Armbuester, Christian Semke, Frederick Barber, Fritz Brand and Fridolin Luchsinger—138.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates R. M. Jones, William Pierson and Uriah Palmer. *Company B*—Corporals William E. Evans and James Kelley, Privates Henry Anderson and William Faust. *Company C*—Second Lieutenant Orrin M. Chapman, Privates William B. Armstrong and Richard Marston.

Company D—Sergeant William Gallup, Corporal Daniel Simmons, Privates Owen Charlesworth, Charles Sprague, Francis Liebenthal and Michael Hayden. *Company E*—Privates Frank King, Edward Seaman and J. W. Durant. *Company F*—Privates Chas. Harre and Philip Spengler. *Company G*—Sergeant William H. H. Burns, Corporal Chas. Mead, Privates Richard Gamble and Patrick Manning. *Company H*—Corporal John Mang, Privates James Fry, Nicholas Martin, Ernst Sheirenbocken and George W. Eggleston. *Company I*—First Sergeant Andrew Miller, Privates S. M. Boughton, John Hailand, George W. Sutter, Richard Gray and Levi Stedman. *Company K*—Captain John Ticknor, Sergeant Albert E. Tarbox Corporal Abraham Fletcher, Private James Scoville—40.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Lieutenant Howard F. Pruyn, Sergeant Peter Stackhouse, Corporals Dayton Hedges and Allison Fowler, Private John Hedges. *Company B*—Sergeant Marug, Privates Jos. Fachs, C. E. Bullard, J. F. Kelly, T. J. Hall, J. R. W. Harvey, C. A. Keeler and James McEwen. *Company C*—Lieutenant L. G. Harris, Sergeant J. Lemmon, Corporal J. Sykes, Privates W. Day, F. Young, S. W. Faulkner, A. P. Sprague, C. Green, L. Holford, A. Muller, H. Oviatt, C. Okey, W. Russell and A. Turk. *Company D*—Sergeant James H. McHenry, Corporal Theodore Huntington, Privates George Hall, John Hanlon, Lorenzo Preston and Dugald Spear. *Company E*—Acting Lieutenant Mangan, Corporals Dillon and Delaglize, Private Eiman. *Company F*—Privates Casper Gehrmiller, August Schott, Albert Hochthausen, Philip Schard and Christ. Christian. *Company G*—Privates Royal Atwood, Fred. J. Tuttle, Thomas Smith and Alonzo Clark. *Company H*—First Lieutenant John Beely, Second Lieutenant H. B. Merchant, Sergeant William Evans, Privates Thomas H. Polleys, Bernhard McGinty, Theodore Lewis, Geo. Augustine, Bath. Keller, Louis Miller, Roger Bingham, John O. Johnson, John Jinson, Henry Kolhepp and John Herdick. *Company I*—Corporal S. Goodwin, Privates J. B. Hill, C. O. Jones, E. Lind, William Sweet, G Shriver, G. Thurbur and S. Walles. *Company K*—Lieutenant William W. Remington, Sergeant Van Wie, Privates James Sullivan, Silas W. Temple, Charles A. Crawford, Peter A. Everson, William D. Hancock, Wallace B. Hancock, Lorenzo Pratt, Eugene P. Rose, William Revels, Hugh Taltey and Chauncey Wilcox—81.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Corps. Marcellus Chase and Isaac H. Mead, Private Thomas McAlvey. *Company B*—Sergeant M. C. Monroe, Privates Benjamin F. Graham, William B. Myers and G. H. H. Hawes. *Company C*—Sergeant George W. Lain, Private William Hull. *Company D*—Corporal Frank M. Bull, Privates Jonathan Renberger and Levi A. Walker. *Company E*—Sergeant Robert W. Hubbard, Privates Silas W. Pease, Charles L. Baldwin, August Ghering and John B. Straight. *Company F*—Privates Phillip Bennett and T. H. B. Darnell. *Company G*—Privates Ziba S. Burns, Peter M. Olsen, George W. Partridge and S. B. Wardwell. *Company H*—Privates John F. Mitchner and John M. Steers. *Company K*—Privates Jared H. Knapp, Calvin Miller, George Simons, Julius F. Tower, William H. Barnum, William D. McKinney and Philemas Kinman—32.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel Callis, severely. *Company A*—Lieutenant James Johnson, Sergeant T. J. Buchanan, Corporals Jonathan Walrod, W. J. Cummings and James Morrison, Privates Henry Barney, H. R. Lull, John Stadler, and Gabriel Truckey. *Company B*—Captain M. C. Hobart, Lieutenant C. Wicks, Privates H. Newell, A. Stoddard and Henry Sickles. *Company C*—Corporal William Beazley, Privates Isaac McCollister, Lewis Winans, J. W. Euloe, August Erb, John C. Bolds, William Neal, William Carlyle, A. J. Smith, Malcom Roy, E. Parker, W. W. Davis and James Armstrong. *Company D*—Captain A. W. Bean, First Lieutenant A. J. Compton, Second Lieutenant R. L. Estis, Sergeants Alexander Ivey and J. J. Hibbard, Corporals Walter Pierce, J. C. Morgan, Philip H. Walker, Charles E. Kelly and James Murphy, Privates W. Sylvester and Francis Fayant. *Company E*—Captain L. E. Pond, Lieutenant Henry Gibson, Sergeant N. B. Prentice, Corporal Elijah Mills, Privates George J. Dewey, John C. Casey, W. L. Holcomb, William Jump, C. A. Oshborn, E. R. Parks and E. A. Warring. *Company F*—Second Lieutenant A. A. Kidd, Corporals William R. Ray, John J. Schloesser, John Blackbourn and John Bronson, Privates Thomas Garvey, Isaac Raymer, Danford Rector and Judson N. Carrier. *Company G*—Sergeant George Lytle, Corporals William Richards and Alexander McAsky, Privates Patten F. Babcock, Stephen Durkee, George Crocker, Frederick D. Best, Isaiah Altonburg and James C. Ingraham. *Company H*—Privates Nicholas Heber, William A. Clark, Joseph J. Clark,

John McLimans, John Shultz and William Fulke. *Company I*—Private W. Greenfield. *Company K*—Second Lieutenant John W. Bruce, Color Sergeant Daniel McDermott, Privates Daniel Moriarty and Edward M. Hopkins—80.

Fifty-three men were missing, many of whom were taken prisoners, among them, Captain Robert Hughes, and Lieutenant Dennis B. Dailey, of Company B; Captain Baldwin and First Lieutenant Reuben Ash, of Company E; Captain Nat. Rollins, of Company H, and Second Lieutenant William Noble, of Company I. Captain Rollins was kept a prisoner nearly to the close of the war.

The regiment numbered 302 officers and men, when it went into action.

On the 5th of July, Major Mansfield was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain W. L. Parsons Major of the Second.

The brigade, on the 6th, started with the division in pursuit of the enemy across the Potomac, and arrived at Warrenton, on the 25th. Thence they moved to Beverly Ford and Rappahannock Station, and reached Pony Mountain on the 16th of September, where the brigade was presented on the 17th, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, with a beautiful flag, by the citizens of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. It was a gala day, and a splendid dinner sent on from Washington was served. They afterwards moved to Morton's Ford, where they remained until they were called upon to take part with the rest of the army in the retrogade movement of General Meade towards the defenses of Washington, in October, General Lee attempting to get between that General and his base of supplies. The Iron Brigade proceeded as far as Centreville. The rebel General being foiled in his designs, fell back towards the Rapidan, leaving a cavalry force in his rear, which made an attack on Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, near Buckland Mills, and drove them in on the infantry pickets of the First Corps. Line of battle was formed, and the enemy checked, not, however, until they had captured thirty men of the Seventh Wisconsin. The brigade again moved on the 19th, towards Thoroughfare Gap, and after several stoppages, camped at Bristow Station, where they remained until the 5th of November. While in this position, a detail was sent out to Gainesville, by Brigadier General Cutler, to bury the remains of the men of the brigade killed there in August, 1862.

With the balance of the army, they moved to Brandy Station, where they remained until the 26th of November, when they took part in the operations at Mine Run, in the Wilderness. In this expedition, but little was accomplished. The Sixth Wisconsin, under Colonel Bragg, was successful in preventing the breaking up of a train belonging to the Fifth Corps. The expedition was abandoned and the army returned to Kelly's Ford and went into winter quarters.

In December, two hundred and eleven of the Seventh, reënlisted as veterans, and two hundred and twenty-seven of the Sixth Regiment also. This was sufficient to constitute those two regiments as veteran regiments, and they accordingly remustered into the service as veterans, and in January, the non veterans were temporarily attached to other organizations, and the regiments returned to Wisconsin on veteran furlough. Forty of the Second also reënlisted and came home on veteran furlough.

During their absence, the Second Wisconsin, and the non-veterans of the brigade, took part in a reconnoissance to Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan, burning the village.

The absent veterans were all returned by the first of March. From that time till the opening of the campaign of 1864, the brigade was engaged in daily drill, and in the reorganization of army, was assigned to position as the First Brigade, Brigadier General Cutler, Fourth Division, General Wadsworth, Fifth Army Corps, General Warren.

Colonel Fairchild suffered amputation of the left arm and he therefore resigned on the 20th of October, 1863. There not being a sufficient number of men in the Second, Lieutenant Colonel . Mansfield was not mustered as Colonel, although appointed.

The Iron Brigade broke camp at Culpepper Court House, at midnight on the 3d of May, 1864, and commenced the Wilderness Campaign, reaching Old Wilderness Tavern at dusk on the 4th. On the morning of the 5th, the division moved forward in a westerly direction, in front of the Tavern, entered the woods, and soon encountered the enemy in position. The division was immediately formed for attack, and the Second Wisconsin became the rear of the brigade, in the reserve. Ordered to advance, the

command went through the heavy growth of pine and underbrush, and gallantly attacked the enemy, with momentary success, driving in his first and second lines, when, he being reinforced, they were compelled to retire before superior numbers. The Second Wisconsin then moved to the right of the brigade, and thence to the front. In doing so, it encountered a terrific fire from the enemy, which it returned with spirit, but its supports were seen to be retiring, and it was found to be imperatively necessary to withdraw. Great difficulty was experienced in getting out of the woods, and in consequence, many prisoners were taken. The Wisconsin regiments in the brigade, suffered severely in this day's fight. In the attack on the enemy's first line, the colors of the Forty-eighth Virginia were captured by Corporal George A. Smith, of Company H, Seventh Regiment. The division fell back to its original position, where it reformed, and about dark, moved to the support of the Second Corps, which was warmly engaged on the left, and advanced to within a short distance of the rebel lines, and lay on their arms during the night.

The battle was resumed at daylight, on the 6th, in which the division participated in the grand charge upon the rebels in front, forcing the enemy back until he was reinforced with artillery, which compelled the whole attacking force to fall back in turn. The Seventh Wisconsin was the only regiment that succeeded in holding, for a short time, the enemy's first line of breastworks. Two other fruitless attempts were made to advance the lines, and the enemy massed his forces and made a determined assault, but, after severe slaughter, was repulsed. In the last assault upon the enemy, General Wadsworth, the division commander, was killed, when General Cutler took command of the division, Colonel Robinson assuming command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Finnicum took charge of the Seventh Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Mansfield and Major Parsons, of the Second Wisconsin, were taken prisoners, and the command of the regiment devolved on Captain G. H. Otis, senior captain. On the same day, Colonel Bragg, of the Sixth, was placed in command of the Third Brigade.

A change of position was effected on the 7th, the army moving during the night, in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House, the brigade reaching Laurel Hill about 8 o'clock, on the morning

of the 8th, having marched fifteen miles. Forming line of battle in the edge of the woods, under the enemy's artillery fire, the brigade advanced to the assault of his intrenchments. The enemy's position being found very strong, they were compelled to fall back a short distance, when they again rallied, advanced, and took a position within three hundred yards of the rebel works, where they successfully resisted several attempts to dislodge them, being under a constant fire for several hours. On the 9th, the enemy established a body of sharpshooters within fifty yards of our breastworks, but they were driven out by a company of the Seventh Regiment. On the 10th, the brigade again advanced to charge the enemy's works in front, the Seventh being on the left. The troops to the left of the brigade being repulsed, they were obliged to return to their breastworks, which they did in good order, the Seventh throwing out a line of skirmishers. The 11th of May was occupied in shelling and skirmishing. On this day, the Second Wisconsin was detached from the brigade, and detailed as Provost Guard of the Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps. The Second had become reduced below the number of one hundred men present for duty, and their field officers were in the hands of the enemy. Its connection with the Iron Brigade was thereby severed. On the 12th, another unsuccessful attempt was made on the enemy's works, in which the brigade took part. Hancock's corps had made a successful dash, and taken the works, and a rebel division, with their officers. The enemy determined to recover the works, and made desperate efforts during the day. The Fifth Corps was sent to Hancock's assistance. A portion of the brigade, on its arrival, relieved some of Hancock's troops, who occupied the enemy's first line of intrenchments, gained in the attack of the morning, while the enemy held the second line. A constant fire was kept up here by our men during the whole afternoon and night, to prevent the enemy from obtaining possession of and using some of his artillery, which lay between the lines. The Seventh Wisconsin was the first regiment to relieve Hancock's corps, and were relieved by the Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth Michigan. During the night the division returned to its former position, except the brigade, which rejoined the division in the morning, and remained quiet until the evening of the 13th, when the whole corps joined in the

movement to the left, crossing the river Po, twice on the march, and arriving within about a mile and a half of Spottsylvania Court House, about daylight on the 14th, when they went into position behind works, on the right of the road. Here they remained, with occasional artillery duels and lively skirmishes, until the 21st.

On the 21st, with the division, the brigade vacated its position, and marched in a southeasterly direction, and came to a halt at a position five miles from Guinness' Station, on the Bowling Green road. Here they bivouacked for the night, with breastworks thrown up in front, as Ewell's corps was in close proximity. On the 22d, they followed in the tracks of the retreating enemy as far as Wolf's Church, where they bivouacked for the night, and arrived, in the afternoon of the 23d, at the North Anna River, to the left of Jericho Ford. Our cavalry was skirmishing with the enemy on the banks of the river, and the brigade was sent to assist them. They were soon relieved, and rejoined the division, and led the way to Jericho Ford, crossing the river at that point, in the afternoon, moving forward about a mile from the river, where line of battle was formed, the Sixth on the left of the brigade, with the Seventh next on the right. Before the line was completed, the enemy attacked vigorously, and forced the brigade back about half a mile, when they were reinforced by two batteries of artillery, and rallying, after about two hours severe fighting, drove the rebels from the field in disorder. Their conduct elicited the praise of their superior officers. They remained on the field during the 24th, and on the next day moved to the left, on the left of the Sixth Corps, where they engaged in skirmish and guard duty until the evening of the 26th, when they recrossed the river on a temporary bridge, covered over with sand to deaden the sound, and reached Magnolia Church, where rations were issued to the troops. The march was continued to Mangohick, where the brigade arrived on the evening of the 27th, and bivouacked for the night. On the 28th, they marched to and crossed the Pamunkey river, near Newcastle, climbed the hills and took position thereon, and threw up breastworks. On the 29th they went forward to the support of Griffin's division, which had been attacked by the enemy, who was successfully repulsed. After this, the brigade moved to the right of the division, threw up slight breastworks, and bivouacked. On the next day they

moved two miles to the front, and threw up earthworks, under a heavy fire. On the 1st of June, the brigade moved still further to the front, and took an intrenched position in the woods, near Bethesda Church, their lines being but a short distance from those of the enemy. Here the division remained, exposed to occasional fire of artillery and musketry, until the 5th, when it moved to the left, to Cold Harbor, and on the 7th, to the Chickahominy, and the brigade was stationed near the north bank of that river, at a point about a mile from the crossing of the Richmond and West Point railroad, where it was employed in picket duty.

The list of killed and those who died from wounds in the battles of the Wilderness, from May 5th to June 10th, is compiled from the records in the Adjutant General's Office. The wounded are as reported in the official lists:

SECOND REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Captain Alured Larke, First Sergeant Archibald D. Bennett, Private Robert Welch. *Company B*—Captain Robert Hughes. *Company F*—Privates Douglas C. Smith and James Rogan. *Company I*—First Lieutenant William Noble. *Company K*—Captain John R. Spoerri, Privates Charles Milch and Herman Huppe—10.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officers*—Lieutenant Colonel Mansfield and Major William L. Parsons, both taken prisoners. *Company A*—Corporals Lewis P. Norton and Richard J. Lester, Privates Milo C. Bennett, Robert Branton, Fred. L. Phillips, William H. Thomas* and Peter Dorn.* *Company B*—Sergeant Robert W. Burns, Corporal Jacob Markle, Privates George W. Courrier, Thomas B. Rand, Edward D. Weeks and William B. Williams. *Company C*—Captain G. W. Gibson, Sergeant George W. Fritz,* Corporal W. Snodgrass, Privates James Snodgrass, J. W. Hyde, Andrew J. Adams, Frederick Wion, Mathias Baker, W. Frawley, John Doyle, William Lean, Lewis Bidler* and H. Horlocker.* *Company D*—Lieutenant William A. Jameson, Corporal Charles H. Cheney,* Privates Luther M. Hayes, A. Z Eager, O. A. Triddle, Samuel Elliott, Fernando C. Eldred,* Alexander Spencer* and Eri C. Marsh.* *Company E*—Lieutenant H. B. Harshaw, Privates Phillip Smith, Edward Moscrip, Francis Doyle and Gilman Clendenin. *Company F*—Sergeant William J. Bradshaw, Corporal Lorenzo D. Coombs. *Company G*—Privates Henry Williams, G. A. Lupient, Dudley Bracey, Michael Kane, Charles Allen, Charles P. Austin and Melvin W. Hartman. *Company H*—Sergeant T. S. Peck, Corporal W. L. Black, Privates Ole Strand, Francis Cole, James H. Smith and James E. Northrup.* *Company I*—Privates Otis E. Evans, Frederick Holts, Walter P. Smith, G. W. Williams, Michael Kentner, Samuel R. Whitehead, Michael Walsh* and Ellis C. Taylor.* *Company K*—Sergeant Peter Schneider, Corporal Henry Powles, Privates Jacob Hoesly, Rudolf Zentner, Robert Mason, William Mugler, Tridolin Klaisi and Henry M. White—73.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Field Officer*—Major Philip W. Plummer. *Company A*—First Lieutenant Howard L. Pruyne, Corporal L. D. Furton, Privates John Hedges and Charles Kellogg. *Company B*—Captain Rollin B. Converse, Privates George C. Barrett, James Richardson, Melchior Streiff, Albin C. Smith, John Thompson and Thomas W. Alverson. *Company C*—Privates William Fisher, William Hickok and Alexander Tooley. *Company D*—Private George W. Mellor. *Company E*—Sergeant John H. Burns, Corporal John P. Hart, Private Robert J. Campbell. *Company F*—First Lieutenant Oscar Gratz, Sergeant Fred Hagenon, Private Christian Bundy *Company G*—First Lieutenart James L. Converse, Private John L. Schneider. *Company H*—First Sergeant Nicholas Snyder, Privates Thomas Blake, John Moy, Fred. Smith, Paul Malleter, Samuel Taylor and Dennis Kelly. *Company I*—Corporal William H.

* Wounded and missing.

Nichols, Privates Leroy S. Benedict, William R. Carnes, C. F. Dibble, John P. Johnson, Reuben Thompson, William M. Collins, Dewit C. Fenton, Richard Gray, Peter S. Markle, Clark Smith and Caleb C. Wright. *Company K*—Private Aaron L. Yates—44.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Second Lieutenant Howard J. Huntington, Sergeant Wm. Sayre, Privates James Whitty, Cyrus Macy, Jarvis R. Hall, Walter S. Devlin, Ebenezer Dawley, Frank Graham, William Palmer, B. Pointon, Archy Long and A. F. F. Jenson. *Company B*—Sergeants M. V. Smith and Henry Smiser, Corporals L. J. Loudluff and Frank Howe, Privates Richard Fielding, Albion Cummings, L. C. Hale and Lloyd Colby. *Company C*—Sergeant N. S. Bull, Corporal James Sykes, Privates A. R. Sprague, Frederick Ammon, Christian Ammon, Peter Adrian, Charles H. Clay, Peter George, B. B. Morris, Alexander Turk, Charles N. Totman, W. Wallin, Ambrose M. Young, Jesse Adams, Julius Wieman, Lester Martin and Stanley Vanderwalker. *Company D*—Captain Thomas Kerr, Privates Moses Decker, Peter Boswine, Charles A. Dathe, Thomas Fitzgerald and Larry O'Neil. *Company E*—Sergeant N. H. Patten, Privates George D. Egglestone, John Weymer, W. Smith, Alfred Root, William H. Rowe and Edwin C. Jones. *Company F*—Sergeant August Gehbe, Privates Henry Brekerer, George Fink, Andrew Job, John Landerman, Philip Schardt, Joseph Schmidtz, Peter Roland, Philip Stanmitz, Joseph Huderf and Jacob Mueller. *Company G*—Second Lieutenant John Timmons, Sergeant Russel Harris, Corporals James Avery and Allen Ricker, Privates Barnard Christer, John Kilmartin, Peter Sweeney and James W. Webb. *Company H*—First Lieutenant John Beebe, Corporals Isaac Gillespie, Charles Harding and August Scherlitz, Privates John Keller, John Jenson, John Herdig, John Borsch and Henry Welman. *Company I*—Sergeant W. H. Hockabout, Corporals J. S. Driggs, William S. Cushing and Ichabod B. Hill, Privates Gilbert L. Allen, Nathan Birchell, Hiram M. Richardson, Isaac W. Roberts, John C. Barry, Harman Cole, John C. Moody, Edward Willard, John C. Campbell, Abraham Searles, David Lind, John W. White and John D. Oliver. *Company K*—Captain W. N. Remington, Sergeant Andrew Gallop, Corporals James L. Barney and Thomas Ellsworth, Privates Amasa A. Davis, James H. Rhodes, Joel W. Ranney, John Kennedy, Thomas Flynn, George Downing, Samuel Longyear, E. Cupernell, J. W. Knapp and William Garland—110.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS—*Company A*—First Lieutenant James Holmes, Sergeants L. Porter and ———Holmes, Privates Joseph Brown William Collins, Sabart Johnson, William Kurst, Jacob Kalb, Alonzo LaBarr, John Moore, Peter Rafferty, James W. Sanderson, Henry M. Buck and G. W. Evans. *Company B*—Sergeant Theron Helm, Corporals Oscar E. Hurlbut, Wesley Richardson and Peter A. Batteau, Privates Charles Kippen, James C. Maxfield, Louis Provost and Silas Hatfield. *Company C*—Captain Jefferson Newman, Sergeant George Mitchell, Privates, James Armstrong, William Carpenter, S. D. Hurst, Ezekiel Parker and David H. Bryant. *Company D*—Sergeant John M. Crocker, Corporal Lewis S. Isham, Privates George Parish, John Thomas, H. C. Buckman, William H. Cook and M. M. Starkweather. *Company E*—Sergeants John C. Mussey, Gideon H. Morden and E. W. Sharp, Corporals George J. Dewey and George A. Orvis, Privates Daniel E. Casey, Joseph Ewbanks, Frank A. Guptill, Charles H. Marsh, Charles W. Smith, W. H. H. Wheelock, James M. Smith, Milford W. Bradshaw, George Figger and Charles S. Lackay. *Company F*—Privates Peter Francis, Henry S. Sprague and George Cormick. *Company G*—First Lieutenant Burns Newman, Sergeant George Lytle, Corporal Martin McAuleff, Privates William Johnson, Joseph Razor, Michael Shortell, Frank Shaw, John Suigoy, Archelaus R. Gray and Moses Bennett. *Company H*—Corporals Timothy Kelleher, Robert J. Cutts, Edward Carver and George A. Smith, Privates James Andrews, Stansbury Hitchcock, Hiram Kerney, Fred Murden, John Wright, Thomas Adams and James Fulks. *Company I*—Second Lieutenant William W. Walrath, Corporals Benjamin Updike, Privates J. E. Casey, Luther Covey, William D. Dawes, Richard Fleming, George Moore, Edward Ramsay, Louis Shrolls, Cyrus Wyman, W. W. Waterman, John White and Thomas B. Crandall. *Company K*—Privates Edward Ramay, George F. Watson, Alonzo Lombard, Daniel Moriarty and David Noack—92.

WOUNDED.—*Field and Staff*—Lieutenant Colonel Mark Finnicum, Adjutant Samuel H. Phillips, Sergeant Major Russell L. Moore. *Company A*—Captain James Johnson, Second Lieutenant Ole Grassly, Sergeant Thomas J. T. Buchanon, Corporals Albert O'Connor, Thomas Strangeway, Louis Mishlaer and Herbert Lull, Privates John H. Brown Charles K. Brown, J. D. Sharp, Rudolph Schwanenberg, Samuel Bachman, John

Bascom, Marcus M. Burke, Orson C. Bell, Batles Barth, W. Coughlen, G. W. Donaldson, C. Elthorp, John Gilmore, T. H. Grist, L. Haskins, W. Hamilton, August Kerst, Jacob More, A. H. C. O'Connor, O. J. Pool, G. D. Phiney, J. M. King, David Storm, H. C. Turner and Joseph Walker. *Company B*—Captain M. C. Hobart, Lieutenant Charles E. Weeks, Sergeant Charles C. Spalding, Corporals Spencer Brownson, Charles Walker and W. B. Ingalls, Privates John J. Blowess, John Bissell, Albert Butler, James Cunningham, Julius Englikee, John Hilton, A. Hoyses, Daniel Jennings, John Pulver, Warren Thomas and Thomas Hand. *Company C*—Second Lieutenant J. H. Holcomb, Sergeant H. Rowey, Corporal J. S. Stout, Privates D. Augustine, Colistus G. Bell, J. C. Bold, Henry Curtis, John Gilham, William Haney, James Hudson, James H. Jones, Frederick Miller, John W. Robinson, Irvin C. Smelker, W. T. Tallada, Jacob Rice, W. J. Wynand, W. J. Wood and William Eustis. *Company D*—Corporals James Murphy and H. G. Klienfelter, Privates C. C. Bean, J. C. Burns, W. S. Bell, George Cole, S. Crane, F. Fayaut, D. Freeman, A. Morse, S. Cobb, George Cocher, E. Simmons and A. Stillwell. *Company E*—Corporals Charles A. Osborn, Almon C. Jonson and Silas Carman, Privates Dennis Burley, George J. Bolles, Alonzo B. Bordwell, Alonzo Blackman, Charles Johnson, L. B. March, W. J. Mills, S. W. Peters, E. R. Parks, M. A. Ransom, John Tanner, A. R. Thurston, Henry Thalacker, John Whorton and N. H. West. *Company F*—Captain H. F. Young, First Lieutenant William E. Sloat, Lieutenant A. A. Kidd, Corporals W. R. Ray, J. C. Reamer and N. Bradberry, Privates George Atkinson, J. C. Bradley, Andrew Bishop, C. B. Bishop, Bruce Brian, Harvey Bonham, Thomas Blunt, Webster Cook, C. F. Chipman, James Endicott, James Evans, John Folk, Perry Gilbert, B. F. Hayden, A. M. Hutchinson, Theo. Kinney, M. McHugh, J. Rice, H. Rupke, J. S. Taylor, L. Taylor, A. C. Morse, A. Conhor, Thomas Riley, C. Alexander and Richard Fourra. *Company G*—First Sergeant John Crocker and John Harvey, Corporals W. Richards and Marcus Grover, Simon Corley, Thomas Hart, Hugh Evans, Benson Peck, Michael Divine, George Crocker, George McCartney, John Packer, Charles Razer, Isaiah Altenberg, George Metwaus and Silas Ward. *Company H*—Privates Curtis Chandler, John Bowden, F. M. Dillon, Chancey Hitchcock, John Shultis, Mark Smith, John R. Arms, James Bishop and John McCubbin. *Company I*—Second Lieutenant W. Walrath, Privates G. W. McIntire, A.W. Dawes, J F. Dawes, L. M. Van Norman, F. R. Bragg, Ezekiel Lindsay, L. M. Nash, H. C. Perkins, Lyman Kelly, Patrick Rooney, G. M. M. Bowen, J. W. Maxson and John E. Borden. *Company K*—Captain G. S. Hoyt, First Lieutenant A. B. Rood, First Sergeant J. M. Hoyt, Privates D. F. Bennett, W. Ellis, W. Hughs, Eli Mattoon, Peter Miller, Ruel Lombard, W. Woulbridge and James McAbe—184.

On the 10th of June, Brigadier General E. S. Bragg was placed in command of the Iron Brigade.

Up to the 11th, the Second Wisconsin had continued on duty as Provost Guard of the division. Its term of service having expired, the non-veterans of the regiment started, at 4 o'clock, A. M., of the 11th, for the White House Landing, and embarking on board a steamer the next day, proceeded to Washington City, and from thence by rail, to Madison, Wisconsin, where they arrived on the 18th. They were received by the citizens, and a splendid collation served in the park, which, together with the hearty welcome everywhere extended to the heroes of the glorious "Old Second," must have satisfied the brave fellows that the services which had just closed, were fully appreciated by the citizens of Madison, and of the State generally. The last company was mustered out on the 2d of July. Thus this pioneer three years' regiment closed its honorable and brilliant service, and,

with the gallant Sixth and Seventh, veteran regiments, established a reputation, equal to the best troops in the world.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 1,051; gain by recruits in 1863, 57, in 1864, 80; veteran reënlistments, 78; total, 1,266. Losses during the service—deaths, 256, missing 11, desertions 51, transfers 134, discharged 466, mustered out 348.

Independent Battalion.—The veterans of the Second, and also recruits whose term had not expired, were organized into an independent battalion, consisting of two companies, on the 11th of June, 1864, and placed under command of Captain D. B. Dailey, of Company B.

Captain Dailey having been appointed Provost Marshal, the battalion was assigned to duty as Provost Guard of the Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps, and Lieutenant A. T. Morgan assumed command of the battalion. With the division, they crossed the Chickahominy, and accompanied it to Wilcox's Landing, on the James River, crossing that stream on the 16th, and marched in the advance upon Petersburg, and took part, on the 18th, in the battle before that place, with the loss of Henry M. White and Hans Ruthgen, of Company B, mortally wounded. Samuel Elliott was wounded on the 21st of June, while on guard duty. They remained on provost duty at division headquarters until the 17th of August, when they accompanied the corps to Yellow House, on the Weldon Railroad, and took part in the battle of the next day, losing one man wounded, Chas. F. Davis, of Company A. On the 19th they were again engaged, and Lieutenant Morgan being severely wounded, the command devolved on Lieutenant Naegeli. On the 20th and 21st, they were engaged, and assisted in repulsing the enemy, with the loss of four wounded, Corporal Sebastian Karbach, and privates Edward E. Moore and Henry Rohde. Captain Dailey was also severely wounded, and sent to General Hospital on the 24th of August. The Fourth division was broken up, and the battalion was transferred to the First Brigade, Third Division, General Crawford, Fifth Army Corps, and was assigned to guard duty, near Yellow House, on the Weldon Railroad, until

October 27th, when they accompanied the brigade, and participated, on that and the following day, in the engagement at Hatcher's Run, sustaining a loss of one killed and four wounded. Harry Gorum, Company A, killed, and Corporal Charles C. Jenks, Philip Lehman, and Fred. Lucheinger, of Company A, and John Mueslin, of Company B, wounded. They returned to Yellow House, and resumed picket and guard duty in the trenches, and on the 30th of November, the battalion was transferred to the Sixth Wisconsin, with whose subsequent history, this remnant of the old Second became identified.

Continuing our narrative of the Iron Brigade, on the 12th of June, they crossed the Chickahominy, marched to the James River, crossed at Wilcox's Landing, and proceeded to the vicinity of Petersburg, erecting breastworks in front of the enemy on the 17th of June, the Sixth Wisconsin being on the left of the brigade, constituting the left flank of the Army of the Potomac. Skirmishing through the day, on the 18th they moved against the enemy's fortifications, on the west side of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, about two miles from Petersburg, the Sixth on the left, and the Seventh on the right of the brigade. In the afternoon they advanced across an open field, against the heavy works of the enemy, through a galling and terrific fire of musketry and artillery. Reaching within one hundred yards of the enemy's works, a halt was made, in consequence of the faltering of the lines on their left. During this movement, the Seventh was left without any connecting line on its left, that line having found protection in a ravine. The ground was held in this position for an hour and a half, during which they suffered terribly from the infantry and artillery fire of the enemy. The regiment was somewhat sheltered by the slope of the ground in front. The Union batteries were firing over their heads, in order to prevent the rebels from advancing from their works, and having to aim low, many of their shells struck in close proximity to the regiment. Having a few shovels in the regiment, earthworks, on the left flank, were commenced, the men aiding the shovelers with their bayonets and tin plates. At this time, Major Richardson

ran the gauntlet of fire, and reported the condition of the regiment at brigade headquarters. No succor could come to their relief unless a general assault was made. Before they could finish their works, the rebels formed a line at right angles with their left flank, and advanced to within seventy-five yards. At the same time, a heavy skirmish line was marching by the right flank, at right angles from the right of the rebel line, on their left, and directly in their rear, and covered by a hill. Part of the regiment opened fire on the rebel line on the left, and part faced by the rear rank, and delivered their fire on the rebel skirmish line. Fighting them thus as long as there was a chance of holding the position, they were compelled to fall back to the right and rear, through a more deadly fire than that through which they had advanced, returning to near the position from which they had moved in the morning. Lieutenant Colonel Finnicum spoke in glowing terms of the conduct of Major Richardson, and the officers of the line, and also, the unflinching bravery and determination of the whole regiment.

The casualties in the Seventh Regiment were as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Staff Officer*—Adjt. Samuel H. Philips. *Company A*—Corp. Albert T. McCalvey, Privates Cornelius Hack, Joseph N. Charles, Jos. Carrow and George W. Evans. *Company B*—Sergeant John H. Miller. *Company C*—Privates George Will and William Howard. *Company D*—Corporal James Murphy. *Company F*—Sergeant C. Giles Parker, Corporal John D. Runion, Privates Martin Calvert and William B. Pauley. *Company G*—Corporal Lyman Carpenter, Private Andrew J. Wilkinson. *Company H*—Second Lieutenant Thomas Tanner, Corporal George Page, Privates James Bishop. *Company K*—Private Orson M. Baldwin—21.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Major Hollon Richardson. *Company A*—Privates Alexander Cross, Lewis Fleshbine, Patrick Fitzgerald and Gabriel Truckey. *Company B*—Privates Thomas C. George, Dennis Riley and Charles Frailey. *Company C*—Sergeant W. Beasley, Privates James Hedges, John Cavenaugh and R. M. Nixon. *Company D*—Private Fred W. Isham. *Company E*—Captain Levi Pond, Private I. Hoard. *Company F*—Privates F. A. Boynton, George Eustice, Thomas Blunt, Henry P. Green, Albert C. Morse, Isaac R. Miles, Joseph Storehouse and Orrin Weymouth. *Company G*—Corporal Marcus D. Grover, Privates Samuel A. Stainbrook and John B. La Prairie. *Company H*—First Lieut. Charles Fulks, Privates Jas. Chapman, Livingston Wagers and Silas Streeter. *Company I*—Sergt. Byron S. Cole, Corp. Bradley M. Barnes, Henry Borst and John Riley. *Company K*—Sergeants Daniel McDermitt and Michael McNorman, Privates James A. Linder and Watson W. Bowers—37.

We have gathered from the official reports, the following list of the killed and wounded in the Sixth Wisconsin, from June 11th to July 1st, 1864:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates William J. Kitner, Jesse Pearson, Asbury Bates and Levi Pearson. *Company C*—Privates Fred Amman and A. C. Boyd. *Company D*—Corporal Dugald Spear. *Company E*—Private Alfred Root. *Company F*—Sergeant Milo Sage, Private Henry Schlater. *Company H*—Privates John

Fuchs and Thomas A. Polleys. *Company I*—Sergeant Chester A. Green, Privates Christian Hopp, Joseph A. Johnson and Charles Cuppernall. *Company K*—Privates Wallace B. Hancock and Linus Westcott—17.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—First Lieutenant E. M. Rogers, Second Lieutenant H. J. Huntington, Privates Aug. Klein and William Palmer. *Company B*—Privates Henry Matson, William Douglass, John Wiles and James A. Smith. *Company C*—Privates George Fairfield, Jacob Simons, James Sykes, R. W. Abby, George Smith, William Day, Adam Raw and S. P. Rittenhouse. *Company D*—Privates John R. Lanning and John Hamlin. *Company E*—Private N. K. Malloy. *Company F*—Privates Gustav Rorsch, Leo Gortsch, Anders Job, John Kepel, Fred Kleinhaus and Morlton Schlurster. *Company G*—Privates L. A. Kent, Benjamin F. Clark and James Haines. *Company H*—Private George Sutter. *Company K*—Privates Edward Simons and A. R. Thompson—31.

The whole force which made the advance on the 18th, was compelled to fall back, and in the evening and night, works were constructed within five hundred yards of the enemy's line.

On the 5th of July, Lieutenant Colonel Dawes was promoted as Colonel of the Sixth.

From this time until the 30th of July, the division and brigade were constantly engaged in the duties of the siege. On the 30th of July, the Fifth Corps, with the rest of the army, took part in the operations connected with the explosion of the mine. The brigade was in the front works when the mine exploded, and, pursuant to orders, opened fire as the fort went up, which was continued during the greater part of the day. Flavius J. Dawes, of Company I, Seventh, was reported as killed, and Adjutant E. A. Campbell as wounded. Jacob Deiner, of Company E. Sixth Regiment, was killed.

On the 3d of August, Lieutenant Colonel Finnicum was promoted as Colonel, and Major Hollon Richardson as Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh.

Remaining in the front line on the left of Petersburg until the 18th of August, they marched to the Yellow House, near Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, accompanying the movement of the First Division of the Fifth Corps, which had obtained possession of the railroad at that point. General Mahone attacked the Union forces next day. In this affair the brigade was deployed as skirmishers, the line extending from the right of the line of battle of the Fifth Corps, to the left of the Second Corps, the Seventh occupying the extreme right of the skirmish line. The enemy succeeded in breaking through the skirmish line, on the left of the line of the Seventh, and rushed through a gap between two divisions. A desperate fight ensued, during which,

the Seventh captured twenty-six prisoners, without sustaining any loss. On the 20th, the Seventh rejoined the brigade on the west side of the railroad, where breastworks were thrown up. On the morning of the 21st, they were attacked by the enemy in great force. The assault was gallantly repulsed with great slaughter, the Seventh capturing the battle flag of the Sixteenth Mississippi, with all its field officers.

The casualties reported in the monthly reports, in the Sixth, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Captain William W. Hutchins, Private Charles H. Frances. *Company E*—Captain Charles P. Hyatt. *Company G*—Second Lieutenant John Timmons, Sergeant Major Cuyler Babcock. *Company I*—Private Thos. White. *Company K*—Corporal William J. Revels—7.

We find no official list of the wounded.

From this time, the brigade remained engaged in the duties of the siege, until the 27th of October, when they marched, with Crawford's Third Division of the Fifth Army Corps, to which they had been transferred, in General Grant's movement to the extreme left, at Hatcher's Run, and took part in the engagement at that point. Returning to the neighborhood of the Yellow House, on the Weldon Railroad, the Brigade was occupied in the duties of the siege during the fall and winter, the Fifth Corps, under General Warren, making a raid on the Weldon Railroad, at Jarrett's Station, and destroying several miles of the track, early in December, after which, the Third Division returned to a position in the trenches at Petersburg, about sixteen miles west of City Point, near the Military Railroad, under the command of Brigadier General E. S. Bragg. Lieutenant Colonel Kellogg, on the 10th of December, was promoted as Colonel of the Sixth. Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, of the Seventh, was appointed on the 29th, but was not mustered as Colonel.

On the 6th of February, the brigade broke camp, and took part in the engagement near Dabney's Mill, on Hatcher's Run. In this affair, the Third Division, of General Crawford, of the Fifth Corps, took the advance, and bore the brunt of the fight, on the 6th and 7th of February. Our Wisconsin regiments fought with their accustomed gallantry, and their loss was very severe. The loss of the division was 37 officers, and 1,143 men, an aggregate of 1,180, out of about 4,000, who went into action.

The loss of the Seventh Regiment, in the battle at Dabney's Mill, on the 6th and 7th of February, 1865, as reported by Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, is as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company C*—Private Alvah E. Daggett. *Company E*—Sergeant Charles A. Osborne. *Company H*—Private John Wanyack. *Company I*—Corporal Francis E. Whitcomb—4.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates August Karst, James Clark and Chancey N. Elthorp. *Company C*—Privates Washington R. Glum. *Company D*—Privates Charles C. Bean, William Kestner and Andrew Morse. *Company E*—Captain W. H. Gildersleeve. *Company F*—Corporal George Atkinson. *Company G*—Captain Walter B. Peck, Sergeant Marcus G. Grover, Corporal Benson Peck, Privates George Grover and Julian W. Hardkee. *Company H*—First Lieutenant T. C. Alexander, Privates Thomas Howard and E. L. Riley. *Company I*—Privates Joseph Habicon and Louis Lipman—19.

From the monthly reports of the Sixth Regiment, we find the following list of killed, at the fight at Dabney's Mill, on the 6th and 7th of February, 1865:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Sergeant Alison Fowler, Privates Henry Bodecker and Henry Stultz. *Company B*—Privates Adolphus Mallony and William Goggins. *Company C*—Private Joseph McCoy. *Company D*—Captain J. R. Lammey, Corporal Moses Odell, Privates Fred Hansberg and Morris J. Powers. *Company E*—Privates Evans J. Jones and David Rouch. *Company F*—Private Jacob Hoag. *Company G*—Private William Mogler. *Company H*—Corporal John Doyle. *Company I*—Privates Caleb C. Ellis and Marcus D. Carter. *Company K*—First Lieutenant Israel W Hendricks—18.

Henry Stultze, of Company A, and James Joervis, of Company D, are reported to have died in Baltimore, in the month of February, 1865, and James H. Thompson, of Company K, at City Point, February 13th. James P. Williams, of Company K, died of wounds, at Baltimore, March 9th, 1865.

Returning to camp near the Military Railroad, they remained until ordered, in the middle of February, to proceed to Baltimore. On arriving at City Point, the order, so far as it related to the Sixth and Seventh regiments, was countermanded, and the two regiments were ordered to return to their old camp, when by order of General Crawford, they were recognized as the "First Provisional Brigade," and placed under the command of Colonel Kellogg, of the Sixth, Lieutenant Colonel Kerr assuming command of the regiment. March 5th, the Ninety-first New York Heavy Artillery were added, making the brigade about 3,000 men. Here they remained until the opening of the final campaign, which resulted in the capture of General Lee.

On the morning of the 29th of March, 1865, the brigade broke camp near the Military Railroad, and moved to near the Boydstown Plankroad. Here line of battle was formed, the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin forming the first line in rear of the Second Brigade. The enemy being driven from his position, the brigade was ordered to a point near the road, the Seventh Wisconsin, under Lieut. Col. Richardson, being placed on the road, and the balance of the brigade, about eighty rods to the rear in line of battle, where they remained during the night, and next day advanced to the road and threw up breastworks. On the 31st, the brigade moved from their breastworks, in a northwesterly direction, across Gravelly Run, where it was massed in column of regiments for a short time, when they were ordered to deploy into line of battle to the right of the Second Brigade. Before this movement was accomplished, only the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin being in line, Colonel Kellogg in command of the brigade, was ordered to arrest the men from the front line who were falling back in confusion. This could not be done, as the flying troops broke through his line, and threw it into confusion. The Sixth and Seventh were ordered to close their intervals, form into line of battle, and open fire on the enemy, which was done, and continued until the enemy had turned both flanks, and were firing on the flanks and rear. The Seventh Wisconsin changed front so as to meet the fire on their flank, but the enemy appearing in strong force in the rear, the brigade retired across Gravelly Run in as good order as possible, being somewhat broken up by being compelled to fight their way back. The Sixth and Seventh were formed on the front line next to the creek near the bridge, where they remained during the rest of the engagement. The brigade was reformed in the rear of their first position and ordered to lie down, and were afterwards moved forward on the battle-field and encamped.

The Fifth Corps had been ordered to report to General Sheridan at Dinwiddie Court House. On the 1st of April, the brigade moved in line of battle in a westerly direction to the vicinity of the Gravelly Run Church. In the afternoon the Seventh Regiment occupied the advance line on the left of the brigade, with the Sixth Wisconsin on the right. Companies B and E, of the Seventh, were deployed as skirmishers, covering the brigade

front. Advancing in line of battle, the enemy's advance was driven through the woods back upon their intrenchments at Five Forks. General Sheridan ordered Colonel Richardson to move over the enemy's works, which the gallant Colonel obeyed, wheeling to the right and charging the enemy through the open field, driving them through the woods, following their retreating columns, and again charging them through a second open field. Night coming on the brigade fell back two miles, and went into position behind the breastworks, captured from the enemy. This was the part taken by the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, in the famous battle of Five Forks.

On the 2d, the brigade advancing to the South Side Railroad, found the position abandoned by the enemy. This was about thirteen miles from Petersburg. Continuing to advance rapidly in a westerly direction, the enemy were found intrenched on the Burkesville road. The brigade was deployed to the right of the road, in two lines, and the Seventh, under Colonel Richardson, was deployed as skirmishers, with orders to cover the entire front of the line of battle. The enemy, after dark, opened fire on their lines, which was replied to, and the command advanced and halted within a few rods of their breastworks, where they lay on their arms all night. During the night the enemy abandoned his works. Pursuit was made, but they were not overtaken, and the brigade went into bivouack. On the morning of the 4th, pursuit was resumed, and Jettersville Station, on the Danville Railroad, was reached in the afternoon, which was found occupied by General Sheridan's cavalry, and the enemy in strong force just beyond. Here the brigade formed in line of battle, the men weary and footsore, having travelled all day and labored all night throwing up breastworks. Here they rested, waiting for an attack, until the 6th, when the enemy was found to have again taken flight. Following him during the 6th and 7th, on the west side of the Appomattox, they reached High Railroad Bridge, where they found the enemy had crossed and set the bridge on fire. On the 8th, a long and tiresome forced march was made by the brigade, being much impeded by the wagon trains of the Twenty-fourth Corps. They camped in line of battle that night. On the 9th, pursuit was again resumed, and

the gallant Iron Brigade had the proud satisfaction of assisting in the capture of the famous army of General Lee, at Appommatox Court House.

Colonel Kellogg, in his report, speaks highly of the several regimental commanders, and several of the line officers of the Wisconsin regiments, complimenting them for their bravery during the various actions in which the brigade was engaged He also makes special mention for deeds of courage and ability of Sergeants Chancey Winsor, and Isaac Fort, of Company A, Sixth Wisconsin; Corporal James Moody and Sergeant Patrick, Company H, Sixth Wisconsin; First Sergeant Lewis Ladloff and Corporal Ole Torgerson, of Company B, Corporal John H. Jordan and Richard Corcoran, of Company C, Sergeant Henry Jerret, and Sergeant Gilford Smith, of Company E, and Corporal James Barry, of Company I, all of the Sixth Regiment, and also of Color Sergeant George W. Davis, of Company C, Seventh Regiment, for gallant conduct in bearing the colors through the thickest of the fight; Sergeant Major William Booth, Sergeant John Harrison, of Company E, and Sergeant Hugh Evans, of Company G, Seventh; Sergeant Albert O'Connor, Company A, and Sergeant William H. Sickle, Company B, Seventh, and also his two Orderlies, William Holliday, of Company K, and Henry A Hackett, Company H, of the Sixth Wisconsin.

In the short campaign, from March 29th to April 9th, the casualties in the Sixth and Seventh regiments were as follows:

SIXTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates Fred. Bunzel, Fred. Baur and Ignatius Winkler. *Company B*—Private Wm. Gilberson. *Company D*—Privates John Schnider, Gottfried Winch, Joachim Klabenow and Marshall Leavitt. *Company G*—Privates Eugene W. Cole, Volney M. Corey and John Mason. *Company H*—Privates Edward W. Butler, Avando Saltz and Amaldus Zwarink. *Company K*—Privates Anthony Trembyn and John Scott—16.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Private Pat. Cline. *Company B*—Sergeant John H. Miller. *Company C*—Private John Lamek. *Company D*—Privates Godfrey Ortley and George Taylor. *Company E*—First Lieutenant Augustus M. Hubbard, Private Edwin H. Flagg. *Company F*—Sergeant Isaac Ream, Corporal Thomas Blunt, Privates Frank Geneva and Joseph Wilkinson. *Company G*—First Sergeant William Richards, Privates Arna O. Moe, Mitchell Devine. *Company H*—Private Jacob Johnson. *Company I*—Corporal Charles Ferrill. *Company K*—Privates Nathan S. Allen and William Bloom—18.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Sergeant Thomas Strangeway, Corporal Horace A. Ellis, Privates Chancey N. Elthorp, Edward Kitts, Asbury Kellogg, James H. Rice, John Studler and Charles Shunk. *Company B*—Corporals Theodore Boucher, Albert Butler, Privates Samuel Hankney and John Krose. *Company C*—Corporal John W. Robinson, Privates Nehemiah Leech and Arch. Van Allen. *Company D*—Sergeants John C. Morgan and

W. H. Walker, Corporals F. W. Isham and James Murphy, Privates Nathan E. Munger, Henry Shelter and Alonzo Hyatt. *Company E*—Corporal John Happin, Privates Albert C. Simpson, Hiram W. Soper, Henry C. Thalacker, Lewis Rowe, Mons. Thompson and Patrick Gleason. *Company F*—Lieutenant Jesse M. Roberts, Sergeant Nathan Bradbury, Corporal Thomas W. Reilley, Private Simon Heinrick. *Company G*—Lieutenant Onisamie Rondeau, Corporal Frederick Shultz, Privates George Metways, Ezra Shaler, Isaac Bakker, Henry Baach and John Sabin. *Company H*—Corporals William Costley and Lewis H. Thomas, Privates Edwin Angelo, John R. Ames, Charles Sawyer and D. A. McLinn. *Company I*—Privates Joseph Bullis, John E. Wilson and Julius O. Terrill. *Company K*—Privates N. D. Bennett, Frank Stowell and Samuel Agan—52.

After the surrender of the rebel forces under General Lee, the brigade, on the 11th of April, moved to Black and White's Station on the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad, and went into camp.

Here they remained until the Corps commanders were ordered to march their respective commands to Washington, arriving there and participating in the grand review on the 23d of May, and going into camp until the 17th of June, when they left Washington to report to Major General Logan, at Louisville, Ky., where they arrived on the 22d of June. Here they were organized into "the Provisional Division" of General Morrow, the Seventh Regiment in the First Brigade, and the Sixth in the Second Brigade, the latter being placed under the command of Colonel Kellogg, of the Sixth, who at the muster out of General Morrow, was assigned to the command of the Division.

The Seventh was mustered out and started for Wisconsin on the 2d of July, arriving on the 5th, at Madison, where it was received by the State authorities, and was soon after paid off, and the regiment disbanded.

The Sixth was mustered out on the 14th, and arrived at Madison, on the 16th, and were publicly received, paid, and the regiment disbanded. Colonel Kellogg, the last brigade commander, issued a final order dissolving the organization of the "Iron Brigade," and the gallant corps which had become the pride of our State, ceased to exist. Its history forms one of the brightest pages in our national records.

Colonel Kellogg, of the Sixth, was subsequently brevetted Brigadier General, and Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, of the Seventh, was brevetted Colonel, and subsequently Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious services in the final operations of the Army of the Potomac, particularly at the battle of Five Forks.

Regimental Statistics.—*Sixth Regiment*—Original strength, 1,108; gain by recruits in 1863, 58; in 1864, 171; in 1865, 18; gain by substitutes, 79; gain by draft, in 1864, 411; in 1865, 61; veteran reënlistments, 237; total, 2,143. Losses by death, 322; missing, 7; by desertions, 79; transfer, 75; discharged, 513; mustered out, 1,147.

Seventh Regiment.—Original strength, 1,029; gain by recruits in 1863, 74; in 1864, 343; in 1865, 12; gain by substitutes, 189; gain by draft, 67; veteran reënlistments, 218; total, 1,932. Losses by death, 385; missing, 12; by desertion, 44; by transfer, 106; discharged, 473; mustered out, 912.

CHAPTER XIII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—THIRD INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—SKIRMISH AT BOLIVAR—OCCUPATION OF FREDERICK—PURSUIT OF JACKSON—FIGHT AT BUCKTON STATION—RETREAT OF GENERAL BANKS—BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN—ANTIETAM—CHANCELLORVILLE—FIGHT AT BEVERLEY FORD—GETTYSBURG—SENT TO NEW YORK—TRANSFERRED TO ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND—VETERANS RE-ENLIST—VETERAN THIRD ON FURLOUGH—BATTLE OF RESACA—DALLAS—PINE KNOB—KENESAW—ATLANTA—MARCH TO SAVANNAH—MARCH TO GOLDSBORO—BATTLE OF AVERYSBORO—BENTONVILLE—SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY—HOMEWARD BOUND—RETURN TO WISCONSIN—MUSTER OUT—REGIMENTAL STATISTICS.

THE Third Infantry Regiment of Wisconsin was organized at Camp Hamilton, Fond du Lac, in June, 1861, and mustered into the United States service on the 29th of that month, with the following officers:

COLONEL—CHARLES S. HAMILTON.

Lieutenant Colonel—THOMAS H. RUGER; *Major*—BERTINE PINCKNEY; *Adjutant*—LOUIS H. D. CRANE; *Quartermaster*—SKIDMORE E. LEFFERTS; *Surgeon*—DON A. RAYMOND; *First Assistant Surgeon*—HORACE O. CRANE; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—J. B. G. BAXTER; *Chaplain*—Rev. WILLIAM L. MATHER.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Darius S. Gibbs,	Henry Bertram,	Louis H. D. Crane,
B	J. W. Scott,	W. S. Moscrip,	B. W. Clark,
C	Martin Flood,	Moses O'Brien,	George W. Rollins,
D	Andrew Clark,	Seth Griffith,	Edward S. Case,
E	Gustavus Hammer,	Nahum Daniels,	Lyndon Martin,
F	G. W. Limbocker,	E. J. Bentley,	E. J. Meeker,
G	E. L. Hubbard,	A. J. Cady,	J. P. Shepard,
H	George J. Whitman,	G. W. Stevenson,	James G. Knight,
I	Howard Vandergriff,	John E. Ross,	Ralph Van Brunt,
K	William Hawley.	Theodore J. Widvey.	Warham Parks.

The regiment left the State on the 12th of July for Hagerstown, Md., thence they proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and from

there to Darnestown, Md., on the 20th of August. Colonel Hamilton having been appointed Brigadier General, Lieutenant Colonel Ruger was appointed Colonel, August 10th, Major Pinckney, Lieutenant Colonel, and Adjutant Crane, Major. On the 12th of September, they were sent to Frederick, Md., to capture the "bogus" legislature about to convene there, for the purpose of passing an ordinance to carry the State out of the Union. This was satisfactorily accomplished, and the regiment remained here until spring, with the exception of about a month, when they were on guard at Muddy Branch, on the Potomac. Colonel Ruger was appointed Provost Marshal, and the regiment provost guard at Frederick. Three companies, A, C and H, having been sent out to seize a quantity of corn stored at Harper's Ferry, were attacked on the 16th of October, at Bolivar, near the Ferry, by a force of the enemy, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, about sixteen hundred in number. Our troops succeeded in repulsing the rebels, and after severe fighting, routed them, capturing a thirty-two pounder. In this skirmish, the Wisconsin boys did most of the fighting. Henry Clement and Franklin L. Tuttle, of Company A, were killed, and Henry Raymond and Stewart Mosier, of Company C; George Buxton, Company I, and Edgar Ross, Company C, died of wounds, the latter a prisoner; George J. Gay, William H. Foster and Thos. Hayden, Company C, were wounded.

In the spring, the regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, Williams' division, of General Banks' army corps, and joined in the march up the Shenandoah Valley, occupying Charleston, and entering Winchester on the 12th of March. On the 22d, the regiment, except Company A, took part in the advance of General Williams' division towards Manassas, but was recalled by General Banks soon after the battle of Winchester, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy up the Valley. Company A, having been left at Winchester on provost guard duty, had one man wounded during the battle, A. S. Tracey.

On the 23d of May, Company G, Captain Hubbard, and an Indiana company, which had been stationed to guard a bridge at Buckton Station, on the Strasburg and Manassas Railroad, were attacked by a regiment of rebel cavalry, which they repulsed,

and held in check till the Third arrived in the evening, losing A. A. Edwards, killed, and G. W. Dodge and C. B. Vandoozer wounded, the latter mortally, and several prisoners.

The regiment joined the brigade at Strasburg next day, and took part in the retreat down the valley. When near Winchester, they gallantly assisted in holding the enemy in check till the trains had passed, retiring through the place, subject to the fire of the enemy and of the inhabitants of the town. The retreat continued to Martinsburg, where the rebels were checked, and the pursuit ended. The retreat continued to the Potomac, which was crossed on the 6th, the Third bringing up the rear. The report shows that the regiment lost in this retreat:

KILLED.— *Company E*— Private Charles Matte.. *Company H*— Private Henry L. Brush. *Company I*— Private August Ruter. *Company K*— Private Andrew Johnson — 4.

WOUNDED.— *Company B*— Private Asahel W. Morley. *Company C*— Sergeant Seth Raymond, Private Andrew Warner. *Company E*— Privates Fred Pankow, John Cannon, James Parrott and James D Brannon. *Company G*— Privates Gilbert Ferris, Edward Hamilton, Caleb C. Briggs and Thomas Reed. *Company H*— Privates Ole Larson and J. H. Sawdey. *Company I*— Private Thomas Harper — 14.

Several of the regiment were taken prisoners, and spent some time in rebel dungeons, among them Captain Hammer, of Company E, who was captured near Winchester.

On the 1st of June, Major Crane was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in place of Lieutenant Colonel Pinckney, promoted to Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, and Captain J. W. Scott appointed Major, July 1. On the 10th, the army of General Banks left Williamsport, and returned up the valley, camping near Front Royal on the 18th. From thence, on the 6th of July, they moved to Little Washington, and on the 5th of August, proceeded to Culpepper Court House, and took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain. On the morning of the 9th, the Third Brigade, General Gordon, in General Williams' division, was ordered to the front to the assistance of General Crawford, of the First Brigade, who had been attacked. Six companies from the right of the regiment were ordered forward as skirmishers, while the rest of the brigade was held in reserve. Crawford's brigade moved forward through a wood, in front of the enemy's position, whose batteries were masked in the woods beyond. The six companies, under Colonel Ruger, formed on the right of Crawford's brigade. Before these movements could

be perfected, a terrible musketry fire, at short range, was opened upon them. The enemy was in two lines of battle, the rear line on higher ground, pouring in a double stream of fire upon the ranks of the brigade and regiment. At this time, General Crawford ordered a charge on the enemy's battery. Notwithstanding it was felt to be madness to obey the order, Crawford's brigade and the six companies advanced boldly. The Third went forward to a little knoll, where it was particularly exposed to a direct fire from the two lines of battle and an enfilading fire on the right. A perfect sheet of flame and torrent of lead poured into the ranks of the little band. Their right being turned, it was folly to attempt to make the charge, and the six companies of the Third fell back. Crawford's brigade pushed forward a little further, where it was soon cut to pieces by the terrible fire, and forced to retire. At this time, Gordon's brigade went forward at a double quick. The six companies rejoined the remaining companies of the regiment, and went forward with the brigade, and again engaged the enemy, under the same fierce fire which they had first met. The fire was returned with spirit, and the ground held firmly for a short time, when the rebels, in great force, burst upon the flank, compelling the brigade to retire to its first position, where they were relieved after dark. Lieutenant Colonel Crane fell dead from his horse at the first fire. Major Scott was shot through the shoulder, Captain Hawley in the ankle, and Captain O'Brien in the leg. O'Brien, binding his handkerchief over his wound, rushed again into the fight, and was mortally wounded, lying two days on the field before he could be recovered, and died at Culpepper. Lieutenant Widvey, of Company K, was taken prisoner while leading the other companies of the regiment into action.

The following casualties in the Third Regiment we find in the records of the Adjutant General's office:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel L. H. D. Crane. *Company B*—Privates David Buchterkircher, Fred Eddy, Abram Fenton, James C. Larrimore and George I. Maxwell. *Company C*—Corporal David Rorke, Privates Anson W. Lovelace, Fred Rager and Isaac W. Winans. *Company D*—Corporal Curtis Jacobs, Private Wesley J. Butts. *Company F*—Privates Eaton W. Butler, Andrew Craig and Frank Darling. *Company H*—Private William Mason. *Company I*—Captain Moses O'Brien, Privates Nicholas Wallace, W. I. Leech and M. Sweet. *Company K*—Privates William H. Hubbell, Peter Janson, Edwin E. Polley, John Q. Lyman, Charles S. Curtis, Charles C. Brown and Thomas Elliott—27

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Major John W. Scott. Sergeant Major C. L. Dering. *Company A*—Sergeant Abner Wood, Privates Jeff. Fidler, Arnold Mann, John Zahns, Sid. J. Thompson and Isaac Godfrey. *Company B*—Privates George Bryan, Nathan S. Smith, J. Truax, Jesse P. Dean, Levi P. Whitcomb and Charles F. Roblee. *Company C*—Sergeant James Collins, Corporal Junot Wilcox, Privates E. S. Winans, Andrew Werner and George Gans. *Company D*—Orderly Sergeant L. B. Balcome, Corporals C. H. Lindsey and Clinton W. Page, Privates Charles E. Alderman, Hiram Allen, Jerry Close, Job Clark, De Witt Clark, Ralph P. Devan, Thomas Dayton, Francis Morton, Denslow McAuley, Amos Rutledge and Nelson Vawlin. *Company E*—Sergeant A. Titus. *Company F*—Corporals Atlas A. Budd and Clay A. Fisher, Privates James Holmes, S. H. Marvin, James Kelly, George Kalb, John W. Wian, Jonas Classor, Nelson Powell and Darius P. David. *Company H*—Sergeants William M. Snow and F. E. Orton, Corporal David Potter, Privates Henry Mason, J. Anderson and R. T. Blair. *Company I*—Corporal R. H. Williams, Privates Alf. Million, D. McDaniels, William Shook and J. W. Leslie. *Company K*—Captain William Hawley, Corporals John Lyman, and R. W. Jones, Privates J. E. Anderson, Andrew Mathias, James Bean, Asa Colby, A. T. Towley, A. Thomas and A. Tiede—65.

Banks' corps accompanied the retreat of General Pope, but, though frequently under fire, the regiment took no part in the Bull Run battles, and suffered little loss, reaching Alexandria on the 2d of September.

In the organization of the army by General McClellan, for resisting the advance of General Lee into Maryland, General Banks' troops were transferred to the Twelfth Corps, and took part in the battle of Antietam. Leaving Alexandria on the 4th of September, General Williams' division, in which the regiment was located, in Gordon's brigade, reached the vicinity of the enemy on the night of the 16th, and took position on the left of General Hooker, who occupied the extreme right of the lines. The fight next morning was opened by Hooker's corps. The division of General Williams was ordered forward to their support. The regiment, with Gordon's brigade, marched through a piece of woods, and filed into a field in line of battle, and advanced about fifty rods, to a rise of ground in front of the enemy. At once they were met by a terrible fire, which they could not return, by reason of the nature of the ground, and disposition of our troops. They stood a short time without firing a gun, under the tremendous storm of grape and canister, the men falling in heaps. Like heroes, they endured this terrific ordeal without flinching. At length the order to fire was received, which was obeyed, and followed up with great good will. Thus the battle raged, the regiment standing firm and undaunted, pouring in its deadly fire, until the enemy retired. When the

regiment ceased firing, it numbered less than fifty men. It commenced the action with 345.

The following casualties we find officially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—First Sergeant Fred Glazer, Corporal Daniel A. Tuttle, Private Nathan B. Nettleton. *Company B*—Sergeant Colburn Blake, Privates William T. Mason and Fred Maglowsky. *Company C*—Corporal George Grey, Privates Seymour J. Sheffield and Isaac Thurlow. *Company D*—Privates Ferdinand Last, J. L. Temple, John W. Gee and Edwin R. Snyder. *Company E*—Privates George E. Brocket, Enfred Bergman and George Weber. *Company F*—Privates Thomas F. Duncan and John Olson. *Company G*—Second Lieutenant Joseph P. Sheppard, Privates Richard Allen and Henry C. Tait. *Company H*—Privates Joshua P. Johns, James F. McKnight and William Wilcox. *Company I*—First Lieutenant Alexander Reed, Privates Demas V. Deming, William Thomas, Edward Ware, Alexander Wiley, Thomas A. White and Chas. Wescott. *Company K*—Corporals Jacob E. Condit and Ernst J. Johnson, Privates John E. Glinsdahl and Miles J. Waterhouse—35.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates A. Mann, John Bradley, E. Stablefoot, H. Wood, O. Kettleson, C. Hagarman, Patrick Gorman, W. H. Barnes, G. W. W. Tanner, H. Davids, J. Donovan, D. Strahne, H. Montany, C. Rollhagen, H. Woodruff, H. Becker, J. Godfrey and William March. *Company B*—Captain George Stevenson, Corporal J. G. Savage, Privates J. R. Hollister, J. Wright, W. J. Robinson, S. W. Ransom, T. C. Richmond, F. Meyers, D. Dibble, D. Hinman, E. Porath, J. Lewis, H. Deschamps, J. McMullen, J. H. Durfee, G. Tesch, G. Dowling, L. H. Robbins, G. Evans and A. Miracle. *Company C*—First Lieutenant Warham Parks, Corporals William Foster and Charles F. Diffendeffer, Privates William Brisbain, William Booth, J. L. Boyer, Albert A. Betts, Ziba A. Cook, Thomas Conroy, Henry Fuller, John B. Frazer, John W. Green, Melvillo Hopkins, William A. Kimberly, Jefferson Lovelace, Benj. Leonard, Frank Loveland, Geo. H. Richardson, Reuben Webb, Eugene Whitter and Dwight Pierce. *Company D*—Sergeant R. L. Oliver, Corporal C. W. Page, Privates J. W. Gee, E. R. Snyder, O. H. Lindsley, Samuel Becktell, Hiram Collins, William H. Cook, D. C. Clark, William Elmore, C. H. Lee, W. H. Preston, John Spies, L. L. Wood, Joseph Wilkes, Samuel Smith, Silas Ullum and Adam Zeigler. *Company E*—Lieutenant W. B. Dick, Sergeants E. L. Blanchard and J. L. Lussen, Corporals Augustus Jones and Charles Chop, Privates W. B. Kenyon, Jacob Kollamer, Martin Gouch, Fred Fry, Philip Hinton, Aufred Bergaman, Chr. Bergaman, H. Krauser, Fred Reschke, G. Webber, Jn. Lawrech, Frank Kreger, Cs. Kreger, George Hopt, Henry Glass and Joseph Ames. *Company F*—Sergeants S. Bartholomew and W. A. Beebe, Corporals F. W. Bashford, A. Spooner and F. M. Castley, Privates J. G. Harsberger, John Kolb, James Murphy, Richard Notten, George Hall, A. George, R. Fulton, Leon Beauprey and William Holmes. *Company G*—Sergeant Frank Lee, Corporal Chauncey Beebe, Privates Hiram Briggs, W. W. Blake, Jno. Griffin, Aug. McNeary, Alexander McCoy, William Mason, W. T. Leonard, L. A. Fetterplace, Ira Prouty, Irving Robins, Leonard Ransom, John R. Willard and Wm. Freeman. *Company H*—Captain George W. Whitman, Lieutenant Chancey Field, Corporals William Cheney, J. Agnew and Eton G. Beers, Privates J. P. Agnew, David Agnew, Albert Anderson, J. Arnold, Thomas Benson, R. R. Cook, Joseph Early, John A. George, Wilber F. Houghawont, Geo. Krohn, Henry Moyer, F. B. Persons, W. H. Watts, Sylvanus Fessenden and Allen Pierce. *Company I*—Privates George Hickman, F. M. Bryant, G. M. Fawcett, Jas. Hill, R. W. Johnson, John Madison, M. Sullivan, H. Southwick, A. Thompson and C. Kempthorn. *Company K*—Corporal R. W. Jones, Privates G. F. Daly, Benjamin Glazier, D. A. Floom, Henry Peter and Henry A. Paulson—163.

After the battle of Antietam, the regiment was engaged in various duties on the upper Potomac, until December, when it joined the army at Falmouth, and in January, 1863, encamped at Stafford Court House. Colonel Ruger having been appointed Brigadier General, Lieutenant Colonel Hawley was promoted to

the command of the regiment, in March, Major Scott was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Flood, Major.

On the 27th of April, the regiment moved forward with the division, to take part in the operations of General Hooker, at Chancellorville, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, driving the enemy from that point, and taking position in line of battle, in the woods near Chancellorville. On the 1st of May, while on picket in front of the brigade, the regiment was attacked by the enemy in force, when it took position behind a fence, which it retained during the day. Lieutenant Colonel Scott was killed just before dark. In the afternoon of next day, Williams' division was ordered to another part of the field. On attempting to return, late in the day, the regiment found the ground in possession of the enemy, who had captured all their blankets, knapsacks and camp equipage. Forming in line of battle, they resisted the further advance of the enemy, and retained their position. Early on the 3d, the enemy made a furious attack, opening with a heavy fire of musketry, which was vigorously returned, our troops advancing, and gaining a third of a mile of hotly contested ground, the regiment keeping up a constant fire until, their muskets becoming unserviceable, they were relieved by the division of General Whipple, and moved to the rear. On the withdrawal of General Hooker's forces, the regiment was with the rear guard in covering the retreat. Crossing at United States Ford on the 6th, they returned to camp at Stafford Court House.

The following casualties, in the battles from April 27th to May 6th, were officially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel John W. Scott. *Company A*—Second Lieutenant Abner Wood, Corporal Henry Woodruff, Private Isaac Fowles. *Company B*—Sergeant John B. Beeman, Private David L. Hinman. *Company C*—Corporal William A. Kimberly, Private George Williamson. *Company D*—Privates Oliver P. Neal and Dennis Washburn. *Company E*—Corporal Charles M. Raymond, Private Frederick Frey. *Company G*—Privates William H. Mason, John Shelby, Austin A. Simonds and Ira Giddings. *Company I*—Corporal John D. Kirkpatrick, Private Michael Sullivan. *Company K*—Private Gabriel Kahrs—19.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Colonel William Hawley. *Company A*—Privates John D. Goodrich, Henry Davids, Isaac H. Fowler, Warren P. Peterson, Toliff Reynaldson, Elias Shelby and Thomas Davis. *Company B*—Corporal Frank Flanders, Privates America C. Robbins, Wallace Smith, John H. Durfee, August Pomrankie, John H. Gorman, John Kinsler, Simon S. Simpson and Cyrus Dibble. *Company C*—Sergeant Dwight Pierce, Corporals Dudley Jennings and William Brisbane, Privates Levi J. Bryant, Isaiah Blunt, Jno. Grace, Jacob Warner, Emory S. Winans and Jno. S. Waldo. *Company D*—Corporals Rollin R. Hotchkiss and Gilbert Schow, Privates Robert M. Cane Henry

Holvenstat, William H. Parsons, Jacob H. Schneider, John Westfall and Richard Close. *Company E*—Sergeant John L. Leuschen, Corporal Alvin P. Reynolds, Privates Ira P. Reynolds, Christian Bergamon, Henry W. Close, Herman G. Leuschen and Joseph H. Arms. *Company F*—Sergeant Orlando Thomas, Corporal Robert Medley, Privates Henry Parker, Nelson Powell, William Holmes, George Kalb and John Childers. *Company G*—Privates William T. Leonard, Leonard Ransom, Oren J. G. Longstaff, Benjamin F. Roby, Ira Giddings and Peter Scritsmire. *Company H*—Sergeants John Klesen and John Agnew, Corporal Henry Beckwith, Privates Lee McMurtry, William N. Thomas, Martin Jacobs and Ever Rood. *Company I*—Sergeants Richard H. Williams and John F. Lane, Corporal William A. Leech, Privates Henry D. Baldwin, Edward Glines, Edw Southwick, Martin Washington, Charles Kort and Moses Sweet. *Company K*—Privates Henry Bollam, Newton Chamberlin and Cadar Powell—74.

The Third was detached, June 6th, to accompany a cavalry expedition up the Rappahannock. Colonel Hawley was ill, and the regiment was under command of Lieutenant Colonel Flood, who had been appointed after the death of Lieutenant Colonel Scott. By forced marches they reached Beverly Ford on the 9th, and as skirmishers and sharpshooters, contributed much to the victory gained by our troops. Lieutenant Colonel Flood, with about 150 men, deployed in front of the cavalry, into which the rebels were pouring a murderous fire, and soon put the enemy to flight. Meanwhile, a detachment of the regiment, under Captain Stevenson, was ordered to dislodge a force of the rebels, concealed behind a stone fence. This they did gallantly, getting on their flank, and pouring in a series of enfilading volleys, before they could recover from their astonishment.

The killed and wounded in this engagement, were as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company I*—Private David Collander. *Company E*—Private Ernst Bergman—2.

WOUNDED.—*Company B*—Sergeant Geo. W. Parker, Private Griffith Evans. *Company C*—Privates James Golden, Henry Fuller and Valentine Clarno. *Company D*—Private William Bardon. *Company E*—Privates James Barrett, George Hewins, Wm. Steffens and Joseph Gwin. *Company I*—Privates George N. Fawcett, Giles L. Harrison and John Madison. *Company K*—Private John W. Dunn—14.

On the promotion of Major Flood as Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Hubbard, of Company B, was appointed Major.

The regiment rejoined the Twelfth Corps at Fairfax Court House, on the 16th, and took part in the advance to meet the enemy in Pennsylvania, reaching Gettysburg on the evening of the 1st day of July, and, with the division, took position on the right of the First Corps, and to the rear of our general line of battle. During the 2d, they were employed in skirmishing, and throwing up breastworks along the bank of Rock Creek, making

their position one of the strongest, until evening, when the division was sent to the aid of the Third Corps, on the left of the line of battle, which had been fighting the enemy in great force during the day. At night, returning to their original position on the right, they found General Ewell's corps of rebels occupying a portion of it. Forming a line outside their works, they bivouacked for the night. At daybreak, they commenced a battle to regain their old camp. The regiment was placed in a favorable position, so that they were protected by the rocky ledges and temporary breastworks, and therefore suffered but little loss. After ten hours steady fighting, the enemy were driven from their works, which the division took possession of. The Twelfth Corps took no part in the battle on the left, although exposed to the overshot of the tremendous artillery fire of the enemy, on the 3d. The loss of the regiment at Gettysburg, was two killed—Thomas Barton and William Wagner, of Company F,—and eleven wounded.

Following in pursuit of the enemy, they left Gettysburg on the 5th of July, and marched to Sandy Hook, on the Potomac, thence, by way of White Plains and Warrenton, to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, where they encamped on the 1st of August, and on the 16th, embarked for New York, to aid in enforcing the draft in that city. On the 8th of September, they returned to Alexandria, and on the 20th, reached Bealton Station.

The Twelfth Corps having been transferred to the army of the Cumberland, the Third left Bealton Station on the 27th, and proceeded, by the way of Columbus, Ohio, to Stevenson, Ala., where they arrived on the 3d of October. They were employed in railroad guard duty, at various points in Tennessee, until the 21st of December, when, a sufficient number of the regiment having reënlisted as veterans, under general orders from the War Department, the Veteran Third, on the 25th, left for Wisconsin, on veteran furlough.

On the discharge of Major Hubbard, in November, Capt. George W. Stevenson was appointed Major, and on the discharge of Lieutenant Colonel Flood, in December, he was further promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Warham Parks, appointed Major.

On the 9th of February, 1864, the regiment was again in Tennessee, and on the 13th, encamped at Fayetteville, engaged in guard duty. During the winter they were joined by recruits, increasing their number to five hundred and seventy-five. When the army of the Cumberland was reorganized, in April, the Eleventh and Twelfth corps were consolidated, forming the Twentieth, in which the Third was placed in the Second Brigade of the First Division, under command of General Ruger, their former Colonel. The regiment joined its brigade in Georgia, May 8th, and on the 13th, took position in front of the enemy's works at Resaca, and the next day supported the Fourth Corps, engaged in skirmishing, but sustaining no loss. On the 15th, it participated in the battle of Resaca. Skirmishers were thrown out, and Colonel Hawley directed slight breastworks to be erected before the most exposed portions of his line. Before they were made defensible, the rebels charged in strong force, drove in the skirmishers, and advanced within one hundred and fifty yards of the Third. Our men reserved their fire till the rebels were within easy range, and then opened so hotly that they soon wavered and retired in disorder, our men following them up, and taking about forty prisoners.

The casualties in this action, were reported as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Staff Officer*—Chaplain, Rev. John M. Springer. *Company A*—Private Abner Gould. *Company F*—Sergeant Francis M. Costly. *Company I*—Private Giles S. Harrison. *Company K*—Corporals Asa Colby and Caleb Ellison, Privates Wm. Winter, W. Watkins, William Baxter and William G. Trow—10.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Henry Davids. *Company C*—Corporal Abner Webb, Privates John Kohls, David Woods, Andrew Warner and Jacob M. Case. *Company D*—Private John Vestfound. *Company E*—Joseph Dilger. *Company G*—Private Benjamin Sherry. *Company I*—Corporals George B. Bennett and Cyrus E. Dering, Privates Hiram H. Southwick, W. H. Smith, W. H. Danks and Daniel McDonald. *Company K*—Sergeant Abner Hubbell, Privates Decatur Thompson, James W. Bennett and Peter I. Peterson—10.

The rebels retired during the night, and on the 16th, our troops moved forward upon the line of their retreat, and on the 25th, after a long march, found them, strongly intrenched, at the crossing of the Marietta, Dallas and Ackworth roads. Here the brigade formed in line of battle, the Third in the centre, its left resting on the Marietta road. A severe struggle ensued, in which the officers and men of the Third displayed a heroism never excelled by any troops, though half were new recruits, who had never been under fire until the battle of Resaca.

The casualties in the action near Dallas, Ga., May 25th, 1864, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A*—Privates Leslie A. Brown, Lyman Cook, Jefferson Fidler, David S. Naricong, Charles H. Poor and Thos. J. Soper. *Company B*—Private William Warren. *Company C*—Private John Becker. *Company D*—Private Fred Pankow. *Company F*—Captain J. W. Hunter. *Company G*—Privates Chester Howland, Francis H. Martin and Henry E. Martin. *Company H*—Privates Ole Anderson, John H. Gear and Saml. D. Michey. *Company I*—Privates Sylvester Fry and John Patten. *Company K*—Sergeant Frank C. Johnson—18.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Colonel William Hawley. *Company A*—Sergeant George W. Brainard, Corporal Charles T. Lord, Privates August Clopping, Robert Hart, Perry Hart, Washington Harvey, Sidney N. Lund, Matthias Mentsel, Charles Perkins, August Quast, James T. Terry and William Tibbets. *Company B*—Captain W. M. Snow, First Lieutenant Wilson S. Buck, Sergeant Hiram S. Baker, Corporal A. C. Robins, Privates Edward Horan, Patrick Gagen, Walter B. Barnes, Edward McFarland, Ole Thompson, Hilliard Deschamp, William Swartz, Henry A. Gardner, Thomas F. Peace, H. D. Hills and William Brandt. *Company C*—Sergeant W. H. Foster, Corporal Robert W. McFarland, Privates Thomas Conroy, Josephus C. Bridge, Daniel Aucherbaugh, Jackson Sand, Joseph Land and Artist McBride. *Company D*—Corporal W. W. Carne, Privates George Neal, Hezekiah L. Kilby, Samuel Converse, John Wright, J. B. Norton and Charles E. Alderman. *Company E*—Captain Julian W. Hinckley, Sergeants David Clark and Wm. Wolfe, Corporals Alvin P. Reynolds, James Panett and Charles Hasse, Privates Henry Eilers, Nicholas Holthusen, John Hook, Peter Ichternack, Thomas Nelson, Wm. Steffin, Ludwig Wirth, James Dodd and Mangus Krouse. *Company F*—Sergeant Samuel Bartholomew, Privates Wm. Holmes and Philander Tucker. *Company G*—Sergeants John F. Hubbard, William W. Freeman and Stephen Liemance, Corporals Andrew Jagerson, John B. Gerris, Alexander McCoy, Benjamin F. Roby and Olas C. Olson, Privates John Cowles, Edward D. Hamilton, Amund L. Newgard, Luther A. Phetteplace, Peter Waltch and Van R. Willard. *Company H*—Sergeant John Agnew, Corporal William Cherry, Privates Alden B. Jacobs, Martin Jacobs, Clarence S. Sawtell, James Driver, Homer W. Osborne and James Buckley. *Company I*—Sergeant Richard H. Williams, Coporal George Rucherman, Privates Arthur Brinie and Moses Sweet. *Company K*—Privates Jabez Williams, John E. Anderson and Barrett Stillwell—92.

The Third remained in position near the battle field, till June 1st, when the division moved a few miles to the left, where it remained three days, when, being ordered still further to the left, they moved on, the Third in the advance, skirmishing some, and losing one man wounded on the 6th. On the 11th, they moved one mile further, near Pine Knob, and on the 15th, advancing, found the rebels in force, and strongly intrenched. Our troops took position here, and threw up intrenchments. The Third had seven men wounded here. The rebels left during the night, and on the 21st the regiment was ordered to advance to the Powder Spring road, but had only proceeded a mile and a half, when they encountered the enemy, and sharp skirmishing followed. Colonel Hawley found the opposing force so strong, that he fell back and sent for reinforcements, on receiving which, he advanced again, and drove the enemy from his position, which he held till the

corps came up, next day. In this affair the Third lost one killed and seven wounded.

Retaining this position until the 3d of July, the enemy having abandoned Kenesaw Mountain, the division followed his retreat to the Chattahoochie River.

The casualties, from May 26th to July 17th, were officially reported, as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—At Lost Mountain, June 11.—*Company H*—Private William H. Watts. *Company K*—Private Stephen Plum. At Kenesaw Mountain, June 21.—*Company I*—Private John F. Dudley—3.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Hubbard Hart. *Company C*—Privates Wm. Clarno and George Bowdon. *Company D*—Sergeant William Smith, Corporal Joseph Wilks, Privates Wm. Cook, Anson G. Sears, William H. Bridelman and Frederick Slitzberger. *Company E*—Corporal Edward Parrot. *Company G*—Sergeants William W. Freeman and C. S. Beebe, Private L. B. Nichols. *Company I*—Sergeant E. P. Hewitt, Privates Garrett Butler and Richard Williams—16.

On the 17th, following the line of retreat of the rebels, they crossed the Chattahoochie River, and on the 20th, reached Peach Tree Creek, where they took position on the right of the brigade, behind unfinished breastworks, which were completed and strengthened. They were not engaged in the battle of that day, but had two men killed by random shots, and five wounded:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company D*—Privates Cornelius Cornell and Andrew Oliver—2.

WOUNDED.—*Company C*—Private Isaiah Blunt. *Company D*—Private L. Clintsman. *Company F*—Private Daniel Snider. *Company H*—Private Russell Fulp. *Company I*—Private James L. Rooney—5.

On the 22d, the regiment advanced, with the army, two miles, and took position in front, and in sight of Atlanta, where it remained, under fire, till August 25th, when, with the brigade and division, it fell back to the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochie, and constructed earthworks, which they occupied till the 28th, when Colonel Hawley was ordered, with a small force, consisting of five companies of the Third Wisconsin, and one company of the One Hundred and Seventh New York, to make a reconnoissance toward Atlanta, which was effected. The enemy evacuated Atlanta during the night of September 1st, and our forces marched through the city and encamped near the Augusta railroad on the 2d.

The casualties in the regiment during the investment of Atlanta, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Sergeant Zadock Putney. *Company F*—Private George Sennett, July 2. *Company K*—Captain Thomas E. Orton, July 25, Sergeant Robert W. Jones, August 10—4.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Corporal Hubbard Hart. *Company B*—Privates L. W. James, Marcus Lawrence and W. D. J. Smith. *Company C*—Private Geo. O. Durell. *Company D*—Privates George W. Norton, L. Fairbanks and Alexander Bassett. *Company E*—Private B. F. Wood. *Company F*—Lieut. E. L. Blanchard, July, Corporal Geo. H. Meissner. *Company G*—Private Christ. Nelson. *Company H*—Private John Hanson. *Company K*—First Lieutenant John M. Schweres—17.

Magnus Kraus and William Steffer, of Company E, and John Hubbard, of Company G, died of wounds at Kingston.

The regiment remained near Atlanta until November 15th, when it accompanied the Twentieth Corps, in its march under General Sherman, towards Savannah. After assisting in the destruction of the railroad near Atlanta, the regiment began its march, proceeding without any occurrence of historical importance, till it arrived at Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, which Colonel Hawley was ordered to occupy with his regiment, and the One Hundred and Seventh New York, which he did until the 24th. From this time until the 30th, the regiment was occupied in destroying railroad track, bridges, etc., while on the march. On the 9th of December, the enemy was encountered, and a skirmish ensued, in which Captain Buck, of Company B, was wounded. On the 10th of December, the enemy's works in front of Savannah were reached, and the brigade took position in line of battle, about three-fourths of a mile from the outer line of works. On the 12th, the Third crossed to Argyle Island, in the Savannah river, with orders to secure the rice and other public stores, and to make a reconnoissance to the South Carolina shore. Here the regiment succeeded in capturing the rebel armed tender Resolute, with its entire crew. A large quantity of stores were captured on the island. On the 15th, five companies crossed to the South Carolina shore, driving the enemy before them, penetrating inland two miles, where the enemy was met in strong force, and the five companies withdrew to the island—returning to the South Carolina shore on the 19th, skirmishing with the enemy on the 20th, recrossing with the brigade to the island on the 21st, and next day crossed to the Georgia shore, where it went into camp. The casualties during the march to Savannah, were two killed, Corporal Richard Norton, Company F, and John Furlong, Company C, and one officer, and three men wounded.

The regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson, with the brigade, under command of Colonel Hawley, left Savannah on the 17th of January, in continuation of the march towards Goldsboro. The march was without any historical interest until the 29th of January, when the regiment, in advance of the division, entered Robertsville, South Carolina, encountering the enemy about a mile from the village. Two companies went forward as skirmishers, and the firing soon became sharp, but the enemy were sent flying through the town. The regiment had three wounded. March was resumed on the 2d of February, which was continued, the regiment engaged in guarding trains and destroying railroad track, passing Columbia, and proceeding to Winnsboro, and on the 5th of March, camped at a place, eleven miles from Chesterfield, where the regiment was inspected and found to be in rough condition, clothing in shreds, and shoes worn out. From thence they proceeded to Cheraw, S. C., building corduroy road, and guarding trains, and reached Fayetteville, N. C., on the 11th of March, and on the 15th and 16th, when near Bluff Church, the regiment, with the brigade, marched to the support of the cavalry division, forming line of battle to attack the enemy, who was found strongly posted. The skirmishers became hotly engaged and held the position several hours, until relieved. The casualties of the regiment were twenty-seven killed and wounded. During the remainder of the day, the regiment was held in reserve without further casualties, and was relieved at dark, by a brigade from the Fourteenth Army Corps.

On the 18th and 19th, the brigade marched, and arrived near the Fourteenth Army Corps, who were then engaged with the enemy. After some changes of position, the regiment occupied with the brigade a position on the left of the Fourteenth Army Corps, facing the west. Breastworks were soon completed, and the brigade remained without anything worthy of note occurring until the 22d, when the enemy having retreated, march was resumed, and on the 24th, the brigade, with the rest of the army, went into camp near Goldsboro. These affairs are known as the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville.

Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson, reports the following casualties in the regiment, from January 17th to April 6th, 1865:

They reached Harrisburg on the evening of the next day. Here Colonel Paine heard of the disaster at Bull Run on the 21st of July. Borrowing smooth-bore muskets for his regiment, he proceeded to Baltimore, where he arrived on the 23d, and was supplied with efficient arms. The Fourth was detailed to guard the railroads near Baltimore, in which duty it was engaged until the 4th of November, when Colonel Paine, with the Fourth and a battery and small cavalry force, embarked on an expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia, where they remained, encountering some severe marching through the mud and flooded roads, under the command of General Lockwood, until the 9th of December, when Colonel Paine returned to Baltimore with his force. On the 19th of February, the regiment proceeded to Fortress Monroe, thence to Newport News, where it went into camp, awaiting the movement of General Butler's expedition to Ship Island, which they had been ordered to join. On the 5th of March, they embarked on a transport, passed under the fire of the rebel battery of Sewall's Point, and proceeded to Ship Island, under the command of General Williams, where they arrived on the 13th, having suffered severely from the confinement on ship board, by which disease was engendered, and several deaths occurred. They landed on the western end of the island, near the neck, and encamped. Ship Island is a desert strip of sand lying in the vicinity of Mississippi Sound, on the north shore of the Gulf of Mexico. Here was gathered the fleet of Captain Farragut, the mortar boats of Captain Porter, and the army of General Butler. This force was designed to operate against New Orleans. Here the Fourth was brigaded in the Second Brigade, General Williams commanding. They succeeded in embarking on the 15th of April, on the sail-vessel Great Republic, and were towed to the Southwest Pass, near which they remained, within hearing of the bombardment of the rebel Forts St. Phillip and Jackson, until the 26th, when the Great Republic proceeded, in tow of a steamer, to the rear of Fort St. Phillip. Farragut's fleet had passed the forts on the 23d, and proceeded up the river to New Orleans. On the 28th, Companies E and G, of the Fourth, with part of the Twenty-first Indiana, under Major Boardman, were sent ashore to cut off the retreat of the rebels. After rowing and dragging their boats ten or

twelve miles, in which Major Boardman took his turn at pulling the oar, they succeeded in effecting a landing, when the rebels, finding themselves surrounded, surrendered the forts on the 29th. The rest of the regiment returned on the Great Republic to the Southwest Pass, where they were transferred, except Companies I and K, to the smaller transport Diana, and again started up the river, passing the captured forts, and stopping at Quarantine to take on the two companies which had been sent out under Major Boardman, and next day, joining the forces of General Butler, proceeded to the City of New Orleans, and took formal possession. Companies I and K soon rejoined the regiment, which remained at quarters in the Custom House until the 8th of May, when six companies started with an expedition up the river, under General Williams, landing and reaching Fourier Station, on the Jackson Railroad, where they destroyed the track and bridges. Continuing on, they reached Baton Rouge on the 12th, and took possession of the place. On the 19th, they proceeded to Vicksburg, skirmished with the enemy at Warrenton, where Sergeant Major Chittenden and Private E. R. Perry, of Company A, were wounded, being the first casualties of the regiment. Remained at Vicksburg one week, when the fleet sailed down the river, abandoning the expedition. In passing Grand Gulf, the transport was fired on, when the gunboat convoying it shelled the town, and a party, under Major Boardman, went ashore to capture the battery, but was unsuccessful, and the regiment returned to Baton Rouge, where it remained till the 17th of June. Colonel Paine was here placed under arrest by General Williams for declining to obey an order for the return of fugitive slaves, when found in the camp.

They took part in the second expedition to Vicksburg, June 17th, and, landing at Grand Gulf, Colonel Paine engaged the enemy, destroyed their camps, and burnt the town, by order of General Butler. Landing on the point opposite Vicksburg, the Fourth remained during the bombardment by Captain Farragut, engaged in fatigue duty and "foraging for contrabands" to be employed in digging Butler's famous canal or "cut-off."

This expedition was also destined to be a failure. On the 14th of July, the gunboat Tyler encountered the rebel ram Arkansas, in the Yazoo River. During the combat, a shell from the ram

exploded on the Tyler, killing six men of the Fourth Wisconsin, who had been detached with others to act as sharpshooters on the Tyler, viz. .—Captain Lynn, Company I; E. H. Randall, Company C; C. W. Shaffer, Company D; David Bertram, Company E; Joel Palmer, Company G; and L. Goodrich, Company H. Six others were wounded, viz. :—Lewis Castle, Company A; Charles R. Van Norman, Company F; William D. Kent, Company G; William J. Price, Company H; Anson Ayers, Company I; and John Doyle, Company K.

The expedition was abandoned on the 24th of July, and the troops returned to Baton Rouge, where they were attacked, on the 5th of August, by the rebel General Breckenridge, who was signally defeated. The Fourth Wisconsin being in reserve, suffered no loss, although the battle was a very severe one. General Williams was killed, and Colonel Paine was released from arrest, and placed in command of the post. He was ordered by General Butler, to remove the State Library and statue of Washington, in the State Capitol, and burn the town, and return to New Orleans with his troops. The order was complied with, except the destruction of the town, and the troops reached Carrolton, eight miles above New Orleans, on the 22d of August, where they remained engaged in repairing the fortifications, and in garrison duty. On the 8th of September, the Fourth formed part of an expedition which attacked six hundred guerillas near Bonne Carre Point, routed them, killing 8, wounding as many more, and taking thirty prisoners, and 250 horses. On the 19th of December, the Fourth, with the exception of Company G, under Major Boardman, again moved up the river, and took position at Baton Rouge. Company G, was detached for heavy artillery duty, and did not rejoin the Fourth until the 22d of July, 1863. The regiment was assigned to a brigade under Colonel Paine, in General Emory's division, and in February, 1863, moved to Bayou Plaquemine, on the west side of the river, where an important reconnoissance of the enemy's position was accomplished by Major Boardman.

Colonel Paine having been commissioned as Brigadier General, on the 17th of March, Lieutenant Colonel Bean was appointed Colonel of the Fourth, Major Boardman, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Bailey, Major. The brigade

returned to Baton Rouge on the 6th of March, and on the 13th, took part in the first demonstration of General Banks, on Port Hudson. They marched to a point near the place where they witnessed the bombardment by Captain Farragut, and the destruction of the United States steamer Mississippi, after which the expedition was ordered to return to Baton Rouge.

On the 3d of April, General Paine's brigade left Baton Rouge to take part in the Teche Expedition, proceeding by way of New Orleans, Algiers, and by railroad to Berwick Bay, which they crossed on the 9th, and camped near Berwick City. On the 11th, the march commenced, and the enemy's fortifications were reached just beyond Pattersonville, at Bisland's plantation, on Bayou Teche. Wetzel's and Paine's brigades were in advance in two lines of battle, the latter forming the second line, when the enemy opened fire with artillery in the afternoon, which was replied to. The Fourth was on the right of Paine's brigade, and companies B and E, were thrown out as skirmishers. The whole force was on the south side of the Teche, a deep narrow bayou, navigable for large steamers. After the artillery duel, the Fourth was posted for the night, at a sugar house, near the Bayou. Colonel Bean posted five companies two hundred yards in advance, and placed forty picked marksmen on the banks of the bayou, to look out for the rebel gunboat Diana, and to silence her guns. During the night the advance line was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, who were repulsed, Company B, under Captain Carter, keeping a largely superior force at bay, and yielding on no part of his line. In the morning, the cavalry again attacked the skirmishers under Captain Moore, of Company E, but were driven back by the heroic bravery of the Captain and his command. The ground in front of the enemy was crossed by deep plantation ditches, nearly parallel with the line of works. These ditches formed admirable cover for the infantry supports of the artillery. The Fourth took position two hundred yards in advance of the army in these ditches, the front covered by their skirmishers. The battle opened by an artillery fire from the works, the gunboat Diana, the light artillery, and a battery on the other side of the bayou. This was replied to until about noon, when the enemy's fire ceased. In the afternoon, Gooding's brigade was sent across

the bayou, and the contest raged with great vigor. The Fourth Wisconsin in the ditches, were effectually protected, although a tremendous fire had swept over them. Generals Paine and Wetzel, had formed a plan to charge on the works in the afternoon, with their brigades, but it was prevented by orders from General Banks. At night the regiment threw out pickets, with the expectation of a renewal of the battle in the morning. During the night, however, it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned the works, which were entered soon after daylight by the Fourth, followed by the rest of Paine's brigade.

We find no official report of the casualties in this battle at Bisland, and give the list of killed and wounded, as found in the monthly reports:

KILLED.—*Company C*—Corporal J. W. Guck. *Company D*—Privates John Row, John Kerr, Michael Brown and Peter Beaumont. *Company E*—J. E. Duffey. *Company H*—Albert Dodge.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—E. Goodrich. *Company C*—A. C. Patten. *Company D*—Corporal L. E. Hatch. *Company E*—William Heifrechand. *Company K*—G. Jensen and Joseph Earhart.

The enemy were pursued, and the army reached Opelousas on the 20th, where the Fourth was ordered to forage for horses and equipments, and mount themselves, which was done, and they went in pursuit of a battalion of Texas cavalry.

The regiment was temporarily transferred to General Dwight's brigade, and proceeded to Alexandria, where, on a scouting excursion, they captured Dick Taylor's rear guard, on the 10th of May. The regiment also acted as rear guard to the army on its march to the Mississippi. On the 26th, they arrived at Port Hudson, put aside their horses, and joined their old brigade. Company C, being detailed as body guard to General Banks.

On the 27th of May, eight companies of the Fourth took part in the first assault on Port Hudson. The Fourth was in General Paine's brigade in rear of the brigade of General Dwight. The latter soon obliqued from General Paine's front which placed the Fourth Wisconsin in the advance, led by Colonel Bean. The rebels had filled the intervening ground with obstructions and availed themselves of thickets, trees, fallen timber, ridges and ravines, and also of rifle pits and breastworks of earth and logs, by means of which, they were enabled to pour in a terrible fire, retreating rapidly from point to point, occasionally using their

light artillery. The regiment pushed forward rapidly over hills, logs, and fallen trees, and through brush, ravines and tree tops, until they drove the enemy into their works, capturing many prisoners. They reached a ridge within two hundred yards of their works. The assault had failed in other parts of the line, and the enemy was able to concentrate his fire on General Paine's brigade. In fifteen minutes from the time of occupying the ridge, our artillery was answering the guns in the enemy's works. This position was retained till the surrender. On gaining this ridge, the Fourth Wisconsin men soon silenced every gun of the enemy which was within range. From this time till the 14th of June, there was by day and night, a constant fire of artillery and sharpshooters. On the 29th of May, Colonel Bean was instantly killed by a sharpshooter.

The casualties in the regiment, from May 27th to June 2d, were officially reported as follows:

KILLED.—*Field Officer*—Colonel Sidney A. Bean. *Company B*—Sergeant John Shearer. *Company E*—L. M. Kinney. *Company F*—Sergeants William Parks and E. C. Farnum, Corporal J. S. Luce, Private A. C. Butters. *Company G*—Lieutenant Edward A. Clapp. *Company H*—Corporal J. L. Carpenter, Privates E. D. Minnick, V. Lymon and William Perrigo. *Company I*—John Grenzon. *Company K*—Corporal Frank Rohr, Privates H. O. Watrous and James Dutcher—16.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Lieutenant N. H. Chittenden. *Company B*—First Sergeant George Clark, Privates D. Maunska, Isaac Loper, Samuel Anderson, H. Tryon, S. Ostrom, J. Eaton and W. Martin. *Company D*—Captain E. R. Herron, Second Lieutenant G. C. Pierce, Sergeant R. S. Chase, Corporals A. Boynton and I. N. Earl, Privates S. C. Grinnols, J. F. Chapel, W. F. Fee, C. S. Pickard, Eli Norton and William Sanger. *Company E*—Sergeant E. Donaldson, Charles Fordice, William Sweet and S. A. Watson. *Company F*—Captain N. F. Craigue, Privates William H. Campbell, died, William H. Storms, F. H. Bunth, E. C. Buttles, George P. Crandell and L. Waffle. *Company H*—Sergeants William Haskell and O'Hare, Corporal A. Caffers, Privates A. J. Tourtilott, died, J. Bowers, William Ebbs, O. Benoit, J. Lukins, A. Miller and C. Marr. *Company I*—Sergeant L. Boring, Corporals J. F. Perry, E. P. McLane, M. W. Brist and J. Chandler, Privates J. C. Miller, L. Van Aerman, J. Greenman, William Panghurn, J. Beckwith and T. S. Gailey. *Company K*—First Sergeant Hurlbut, Private H. M. Dake—54.

The death of Colonel Bean, was deeply felt in the regiment, and also among his numerous friends and acquaintances in Wisconsin. He was a man of ability and character, and was highly respected by those who knew him.

On the 1st of June, the regiment was relieved from duty at the front, and took part in Colonel Grierson's cavalry expedition to Clinton, where our forces were repulsed with severe loss.

The casualties in the Fourth Wisconsin, were officially reported as follows:

KILLED.— *Company H*—Corporal Rufus Andrews—1.
WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Corporal Fish. *Company E*—Milan Ray, died. *Company F*—First Lieutenant D. B. Maxon, died, Private C. Boestler. *Company H*—Sergeant Marsh. *Company I*—Captain L. R. Blake, died, Corporal Bailey, Private Moses Tucker. *Company K*—Sergeant Goodell—9.

For meritorious service, Major Joseph Bailey was promoted as Colonel of the regiment, by General Banks. The Governor, however, had appointed Lieutenant Colonel Boardman as Colonel. There being a conflict in this arrangement, the Governor commissioned Major Bailey as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Webster P. Moore as Major. These commissions were all to rank from June 3d. The muster of Lieutenant Colonel Bailey as Colonel, by order of General Banks, being declared illegal by the War Department, the matter was thus disposed of.

On the 14th of June, another assault on the enemy's works at Port Hudson was made. General Paine's division occupied the centre. The Fourth Wisconsin and Eighth New Hampshire were placed in the advance as skirmishers. They were to be followed by three Massachusetts regiments, with hand grenades to throw into the enemy's works, and bags of cotton to fill the ditch, to enable the infantry to charge up to the enemy's works. The assault was covered by a heavy artillery fire. The skirmishers dashed up to the rebel works, on the double quick, the enemy all the time pouring in a terrible fire. Men were falling at every step, but those unhurt passed gallantly on, until they reached the breastworks, and attempted to scale them, some went over, either dead or prisoners; most fell under the works, killed or wounded. The few that were left, sought protection behind stumps and swells of ground. The supports, seeing the fate of the skirmishers, refused to go forward. While urging on these men to the support of those in advance, General Paine was struck by a rifle bullet, in the leg, just after daylight, and fell among a large number of dead and wounded, about fifteen rods from the enemy's works. The slight ridges of the field, which had formerly been cultivated, protected him from the fire of the enemy, which broke out with great fury whenever the intolerable heat compelled him to move. Efforts were made to rescue him, but the rebel fire prevented it. A private of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New York, named Patrick Cohen, tossed him a canteen of water, taken from a dead soldier, which General Paine

thinks saved his life. At night he was removed, and subsequently was sent to the Hotel Dieu, in New Orleans, where his leg was amputated. During this assault, the regiment was under the command of Major W. P. Moore, Lieutenant Colonel Boardman being absent, sick, and Colonel Bailey was on duty on General Banks' staff.

The following casualties at the assault on the 14th of June, were officially reported as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Staff Officer*—Adjutant G. W. Wintermeyer. *Company A*—Sergeants Moses Ranney and Clark Kenyon, Corporal Thomas Duffey, Privates William Ludman, Henry A. Terry and Ashbee Patterson. *Company B*—Privates Ephraim B. Cornell, Daniel P. Brundage, Nathan R. Brown, Dennis Croly, Chester A. Piper and Dewitt C. Strong. *Company D*—Privates J. W. Baldwin, Horace Dike, Frank Dawes, Frank Ferris, William B. Stellick and E. O. White. *Company E*—Private J. B. R. Knowlton. *Company F*—Sergeants William H. Haskell and Daniel O'Leary, Privates William Lee, William Tabor and J. P. Tupper. *Company H*—Privates Cornelius Honlihan, F. Mollett, James Newman and F. L. Otto. *Company I*—Sergeant J. P. Mattison, Privates Nicholas Deal, Leonard Goodenough and Thomas Gailly. *Company K*—Corporals A. J. Dunlap and John J. Sweet, Privates Luke Gill, P. W. Acker, E. J. Harrington, Charles McGee and William W. Miller—39.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Corporals G. Finch and Thomas Gill, Privates James Cardee, A. J. Chamberlain, William H. Dake, Moses Duncomb, Orlando M. Griggs and R. T. Moody. *Company B*—Captain George W. Carter, Sergeant Henry O. Gleason, Privates C. W. Kimball, Julius C. Thompson, Elbert H. Masters, Hiram W. Wheeler and Joseph Bailey. *Company D*—Privates W. Manes, C. D. Tarbox, A. C. Ketchum, G. V. Hancock, C. W. Osborn and P. J. Parker. *Company E*—First Sergeant Lewis Jones, Corporal Andrew Neitzert, Privates Leroy Jones and J. B. Barrett. *Company F*—Sergeant W. W. Winter, Corporal C. D. Utter, Privates G. Blanchard, John Brittain, John H. Bush, W. Burton, R. R. Cronk, C. C. Coffey, S. W. Dodge, M. Fitzgerald, J. S. Gibbs, J. S. Perkins, Levi Smith, N. W. White, A. E. Wilson, J. N. Mead, A. Jerome and George P. Parker. *Company H*—Sergeant Bradley, Corporals George W. Coombs and William Young, Privates J. Marshall, T. L. France, J. Murphy, Jacob Stahl, W. Kelly. J. Lentens, F. Miner, Carl Rutter, C. Meurn, C. Farrell, John Hoffman and Spencer C, Bills. *Company I*—Corporals George L. Bailey and John L. Chandler, Charles L. Liesenbee, H. O. Robbins, Daniel A. Seely, A. B. Smith, J. Vankirk and William Roberts. *Company K*—Sergeant G. A. Johnson, Privates L. Ferguson, Charles McCarthy and C. Zimmerman—70.

MISSING.—*Company A*—First Sergeant Hiram S. Nyce, Sergeant S. L. Smith, Privates Jehiel Creiger, Austin Kittleson, Nels Nelson and Daniel A. Proctor. *Company B*—Corporal E. D. Henry, Privates Charles Henry, A. H. Root, Chester A. Piper, John Russell, C. Jenkins, W. Martins, G. T. Pygall, J. E. Smith, K. Nelson, George Wilcox, C. B. Delan and John Knelin. *Company D*—Corporal I. N. Earl. *Company E*—Corporals S. Frissell, George Sanborn, Privates A. Woodward, John Zeh and T. N. Wright. *Company H*—N. Alexander and J. McDonald. *Company I*—Lieutenant Daniel G. Jewett, Corporal F. N. Thomas, Private Milan Graham. *Company K*—Private H. S. Eldredge—31.

The regiment went into action with 220 men.

Many of the missing were captured inside the fort, having jumped over the works, under the idea that they were to be followed by their supports. Many of those captured succeeded in escaping before the capitulation. Corporal Isaac Earl, of Company D, before escaping, informed himself very thoroughly,

of the whole plan of the enemy's works, and when he reported at headquarters, gave much valuable information to the commanding General. Corporal Earl, for conspicuous gallantry during the siege, was promoted on the spot, as Second Lieutenant of Company A. Sergeant Knowles, of Company G, who was orderly on General T. W. Sherman's staff, was promoted to Second Lieutenant, for gallant conduct in rescuing his fallen General, on the 27th of May.

After the assault of the 14th of June, the Fourth remained in the vicinity of Port Hudson, while General Banks was endeavoring to perfect a plan for the capture of the place. The success of General Grant in the capture of Vicksburg, compelled the surrender of Port Hudson, on the 8th of July. The Fourth Wisconsin returned to its old camping ground, on the 25th of July, where it remained for some time. Here the fragments of the shattered regiment were gathered, and it was found to number five hundred and seventy-four men.

By special orders of the War Department, the Fourth Regiment, on the 1st of September, 1863, was changed to a cavalry regiment, and thereafter, was known as the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry. We shall leave the balance of the history of the Fourth, to be completed under the head of cavalry organizations.

CHAPTER XV.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—FIFTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER — WINTER NEAR WASHINGTON — EMBARK ON PENINSULA CAMPAIGN — BATTLE OF LEE'S MILLS — WILLIAMSBURG — GOLDEN'S FARM — CHANGE OF BASE — REAR GUARD AT WHITE OAK SWAMP BRIDGE — MALVERN HILL — RETURN TO ALEXANDRIA — BATTLE AT CRAMPTON'S GAP — ANTIETAM — FREDERICKSBURG — MARYE'S HEIGHTS — SALEM CHURCH — GETTYSBURG — ON DUTY IN NEW YORK — RAPPAHANNOCK STATION — MINE RUN — BATTLES OF THE WILDERNESS — SPOTTSYLVANIA — NORTH ANNA — COLD HARBOR — PETERSBURG — REAM'S STATION — VETERANS RETURN HOME — DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON — INDEPENDENT BATTALION — BATTLE OF SNICKER'S GAP — CHARLESTOWN — CEDAR CREEK — REGIMENT REORGANIZED — ROSTER — JOINS SHERIDAN AT CEDAR CREEK — RETURN TO PETERSBURG — BATTLE AT DABNEY'S MILLS — CAPTURE OF THE ENEMY'S WORKS AT PETERSBUUG — BATTLE OF SAILOR'S CREEK — LEE'S SURRENDER — MARCH TO WASHINGTON — RETURN TO WISCONSIN — MUSTER OUT.

THIS regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, and was mustered into the United States service on the 13th of July, 1861, and left the State July 26th for Washington. The following was the roster of the regiment:

COLONEL — AMASA COBB.

Lieutenant Colonel — H. W. EMERY; *Major* — CHARLES H. LARRABEE; *Adjutant* — THEODORE S. WEST; *Quartermaster* — JOHN G. CLARK; *Surgeon* — A. L. CASTLEMAN; *First Assistant Surgeon* — GEORGE D. WILBUR; *Second Assistant Surgeon* — C. E. CRANE; *Chaplain* — Rev. ROBERT LANGLEY.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Temple Clark,	Horace Walker,	Peter Sherflus,
B	E. C. Hibbard,	J. B. Oliver,	Robert Ross,
C	William Behrens,	J. C. Schrœling,	Hans Bœbel,
D	Theodore B. Catlin,	D. E. Tilden,	T. R. Stafford,
E	H. M. Wheeler,	H. R. Clum,	James Mills,
F	Irving M. Bean,	Enoch Totten,	A. S. Bennett,
G	William A. Bugh,	L. G. Strong,	H. K. W. Ayers,
H	R. C. Hawkins,	George D. Lybrand,	Jeremiah J. Turner,
I	Richard H. Emerson,	William Berry,	George S. Davis,
K	William Evans.	C. A. Bayard.	Theodore S. West.

They arrived at Washington on the 8th of August, and were assigned to the brigade of General King, and went into camp on Meridian Hill.

With the brigade, the regiment, on the 3d of September, marched to Chain Bridge, where the Second and Fifth Wisconsin, and Nineteenth Indiana, crossed to the Virginia side, and were placed temporarily under command of General Smith, and were employed in the construction of fortifications, outpost duty, and the usual camp duties. During the month, the regiment was transferred from King's brigade, to that of General W. S. Hancock, in General Smith's division, and went into winter quarters at "Camp Griffin," near Lewinsville, where it remained, engaged in picket and outpost duty, until the 10th of March, 1862, when the brigade and division took part in the advance of McClellan against Manassas, proceeding as far as Fairfax Court House, and on the news of the evacuation of the rebel position, marched to Alexandria, and embarked in the famous Peninsula campaign of General McClellan, being part of the Fourth Army Corps, under General Keyes. They disembarked at Hampton, opposite Fortress Monroe, and on the 27th, the brigade made a reconnoissance in force, and drove the enemy, and camped within their lines. On the 4th of April, they advanced to Young's Mills, driving the rebels before them, and on the 6th, Company F, Captain Bean, had a brush with the enemy, routed him, and had one man wounded—private Vreeland.

The command advanced opposite the enemy's fortifications, on Warwick River, near Lee's Mills, which was the centre of the enemy's line of works. An attack was made on a strong fort of the rebels, near Lee's Mills, on the 16th, in which the Fifth took no part, but afterwards took position in the rear of a battery, which had been posted opposite the fort. On the 24th, Charles L. Fourt, of Company K, was wounded while on picket, and on the 30th, Burton Millard, Commissary Sergeant, was mortally wounded, and died the same day.

On the 3d of May, the rebels evacuated their works around Yorktown, and retreated towards Williamsburg. With the rest of the army, the Fifth marched, on the 4th, in pursuit of the enemy. The roads were almost impassable, from the swampy

character of the ground. At night, they bivouacked near Whittaker's plantation, three miles from Williamsburg. Next day, a eight o'clock, General Hooker commenced the battle of Williams burg, on the left. At 10 o'clock, General Hancock's brigade was sent to the right, to make an attack on the enemy's left. With the Fifth Wisconsin in the advance, the brigade reached Queen's Creek, and found, on the opposite side, an earthwork. The Fifth Wisconsin was ordered to cross, and occupy the work, which was done. A second earth work about 800 yards from the first, was also found to be abandoned. These works proved to be within range of three similar works, which were filled with the enemy's infantry and sharpshooters, who opened a galling fire on the skirmishers thrown out by Colonel Cobb, which consisted of Companies A, E, and G, under command of Captain Bugh. Pursuant to orders, Colonel Cobb advanced four hundred yards from the main line, and sent forward Companies D and K, as support for his skirmish line, under Lieutenant Colonel Emery. The battery took position near some farm buildings, and opened on the enemy's works, and Colonel Cobb, with the other five companies, acted as support, being covered by a slight elevation, his men lying down to avoid the enemy's shots. About half past four o'clock, the enemy opened fire on his skirmish line, and soon advanced, the skirmishers slowly retiring. The battery immediately limbered up, and passed to the rear. The skirmishers checked the cavalry advance, and Colonel Cobb formed line of battle with his five companies, and opened fire on the advancing infantry. Here receiving an order to "fall back fighting," Colonel Cobb gradually withdrew from the shelter of the buildings, and became fully exposed to the enemy's fire. The skirmishers, under Lieutenant Colonel Emery, rejoined the regiment, and the whole fell back slowly and deliberately, fighting all the while, with as much coolness as if on ordinary duty. Having joined the main line of the brigade, General Hancock gave the order to fire and charge, which was followed by such a volley and rush, that the enemy were checked, and fled from the field in the wildest confusion, leaving one of their battle flags. For the coolness and bravery displayed, Colonel Cobb and the regiment were complimented by their superior officers, and on the 7th, General McClellan addressed the regiment as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Private John Dunn. *Company I*—Privates Charles H. Dibble and Christian Hans. *Company K*—Private Alonzo N Graves—4.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Charles Hart. *Company B*—Privates James A. Alling, James Thomas, Lucian Zander and James Brantner. *Company C*—Privates Merrit Wiltsy and James Blunt. *Company D*—First Sergeant Geo. W. Norton, Privates Leonard Hebner, Eugene Corrett, Patrick H. Spillane, Edwin C. Williams and Charles Wilson. *Company E*—Privates August Razine, Nicholas Holheusen and John Lyman. *Company F*—Corporal William H. Holmes, Private Theodore P. Barnhart. *Company G*—Private William Townsend. *Company H*—Privates Ole C. Hanson, Willard Allen and Peter Boule. *Company I*—Sergeant George W. Bennett, Corporal William White. *Company K*—Privates Ole Gulreth, Albert Gillett and Jesse Longfield—26.

Moving with the rest of the army in pursuit of the rebels, under Johnston, the regiment reached Raleigh, where it remained until the 27th, being present at the surrender of the rebel army. On that day it moved on its homeward march, passing through Richmond, and reaching Alexandria on the 16th of May. It participated in the grand review of Sherman's army at the National Capitol, and camped a few miles from Washington, from whence that portion of the Third, whose term of service expired before the 1st of October, was sent to Madison, and mustered out. The balance of the regiment, to which was added several hundred members of other regiments, whose terms did not expire with their respective organizations, was sent to Louisville, Ky. Here they remained until the 21st of July, when they moved by rail to Madison, arriving on Sunday evening, July 23d. Here they were mustered out of service, and paid off.

For meritorious services during the war, Colonel Hawley was brevetted Brigadier General, and Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson, as Colonel.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 979; gain by recruits in 1863, 70; in 1864, 284; in 1865, 7; by substitutes, 290; by draft in 1864, 179; in 1865, 110; veteran reënlistments, 237; total, 2,156. Losses, deaths, 240; missing, 7; desertions, 51; transfers, 98; discharged, 945; mustered out, 810.

CHAPTER XIV.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—FOURTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—REGIMENT ARRIVES AT BALTIMORE—EXPEDITION TO THE EASTERN SHORE—NEWPORT NEWS—SHIP ISLAND—CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS—BATON ROUGE—FIRST ATTACK ON VICKSBURG—BURNING OF GRAND GULF—SECOND ATTACK ON VICKSBURG—GUNBOAT TYLER—BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE—TEXAS RANGERS CAPTURED—BOMBARDMENT OF PORT HUDSON—FIRST TECHE EXPEDITION—BATTLE AT BISLAND—PORT HUDSON—ASSAULT OF MAY 27TH AND JUNE 14TH—SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON—CHANGED TO CAVALRY REGIMENT.

THE Fourth Regiment was organized at Camp Utley, Racine, in June, 1861, mustered into the United States service on the 9th of July, and left the State July 15th, for Baltimore, Md. The following was the roster of the regiment:

COLONEL—HALBERT E. PAINE.

Lieutenant Colonel—SIDNEY A. BEAN; *Major*—FREDERICK A. BOARDMAN; *Adjutant* LOUIS D. ALDRICH; *Surgeon*—A. H. VAN OSTRAND; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JOHN PAGE; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—SAMUEL W. WILSON; *Chaplain*—A. C. BARRY.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Charles E. Curtice,	Frank L. Kiser,	Philo A. Castle,
B	Oscar H. La Grange,	Henry W. Ross,	George W. Carter,
C	Edmund B. Gray,	Pascal Pauli,	James R. Cole,
D	Joseph Bailey,	Walter S. Payne,	Edwin R. Herron,
E	Webster P. Moore,	Seth B. Tubbs,	H. B. Lighthizer,
F	Daniel C. Roundy,	George H. Brown,	Harris Durkee,
G	Daniel M. White,	Isaac H. Wing,	James Keefe,
H	Joseph F. Loy,	Erastus J. Peck,	Otto M. Block,
I	John W. Lynn,	Levi R. Blake,	Ansel A. West,
K	Harrison C. Hobart.	James Robinson.	Joseph B. Reynolds.

The regiment proceeded by the way of Elmira, N. Y. On arriving at Corning, the railroad officials refused to run the train to Elmira, when Colonel Paine seized a locomotive, and took the cars through to that place with engineers from the regiment

"My lads, I have come to thank you for the bravery and discipline which you displayed the other day. On that day, you won laurels of which you may well be proud—not only you, but the army, the State and the country to which you belong. Through you we won the day, and 'Williamsburg' shall be inscribed upon your banner. I cannot thank you too much, and I am sure the reputation your gallantry has already achieved, will always be maintained."

Captain Bugh, of Company G, was dangerously wounded in the thigh, and lay on the field till the enemy were driven back. His wound disabled him for further military service.

The rebel force engaged was Ewell's crack brigade, of which the Fifth North Carolina was nearly annihilated.

The following casualties were officially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Corporal Jacob Cotherns, Privates David Woodcock and David C. Eddy. *Company B*—Private JamesW. Allen. *Company C*—Corporal Philip Ziegler, Private Adolph A. Sherwin. *Company E*—First Sergeant Hartwell C. Hern. *Company F*—Private Charles J. Cole and Lucius Hall. *Company H*—Privates Henry M. Johnson, Edwin Austin, Henry E. Walker and George W. Moore. *Company I*—Corporal W. A. Read, Private Thomas H. Wheelock—15.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Lieutenant Horace Walker, Privates Goetlib C. Hennan and Joseph Allen. *Company B*—Color Sergeant G. W. Madison, Privates James Conlon, George W. Adams, Marshall W. Patton, George H. Cooper, William H. Decker, T. B. Riddle, James Young, L. Taylor and Malcolm McNie. *Company C*—Sergeant Charles Baumbach, Privates Charles Harting, John Michael and Joseph Trubner. *Company D*—Privates Brainard Worthington, Peter Anderson and Benjamin Farringer. *Company E*—Sergeant A. W. Hathaway, Corporals R. W. Walker and George Thorngate, Privates Thomas H. Richardson, Rodway S. Johnson, Bush B. Webster, W. C. Stevens, S. F. Smith and Jesse Anson. *Company F*—Corporal Willard Ward, Privates Samuel Gower, George A. Smith, Gustus F. Heath, Thomas Parkinson and Luke Chaplain. *Company G*—Captain W. A. Bugh, Privates T. C. Ryan, A. Dawes, George W. Baldwin G. M. Chamberlain, Stewart J. Fay and James R. Strong. *Company H*—Captain R. C. Hawkins, Sergeant G. Laws, Privates J. D Jones, William Sandmyer, Jonathan Spry and William Smith. *Company I*—Sergeant Butler Talmadge, Privates John J.Daniels, Dwight Haywood, John Simons, Dallas Casey, William Dolan, Edward R. Shoemaker, George Whiteman, James Wait and Benjamin Ellis. *Company K*—Corporal John Nolan, Private A. B. Moore—60.

The rebels evacuated Williamsburg on the night of the 5th of May. Smith's division marched to Cumberland Landing on the 9th, and was assigned to Franklin's Sixth Corps, and marched to the Chickahominy and encamped on the 24th of May, near Gaines' Mill, where the regiment was engaged, till June 26th, in building roads, bridges, &c. On that day, Porter was driven back by the enemy, and on the evening of the 27th, the pickets of the Fifth Wisconsin were driven in. Hancock's brigade held a strong position, very annoying to the enemy, and this was an

attempt to drive him from it. The brigade soon formed line of battle, just below the crest of a hill, on which they lay down, and when the enemy appeared on the hill, they poured in a staggering fire, at the same time that the artillery opened. The fight lasted about an hour, when the rebels were routed. This is known as the battle of Golden's Farm.

The casualties in the Fifth as officially reported, were:

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Captain Horace Walker, Sergeant Morris Mullens, Privates William Turpin, James Anderson and John Thoreau. *Company D*—Privates Lewis Coty and James Watson. *Company E*—Corporals Reese Walker and Daniel O. Ripley. *Company G*—Corporal R. S. Vanorman. *Company H*—Privates Henry J. Lawton and William McPheeters. *Company I*—Private Henry A. Sanders. *Company K*—Captain Evans, mortally.

The next day, McClellan began his famous "change of base," in which Smith's division formed the rear guard of the grand army, being under fire at Savage Station, and the Fifth Wisconsin, with Hancock's brigade, were among the last to cross White Oak Swamp bridge, where five of Company F, were taken prisoners. The brigade was also under fire at the battle of Malvern Hill, but suffered no loss, and went into camp near Harrison's Landing, where it remained until the final evacuation of the Peninsula, on the 16th of August. Arriving at Alexandria on the 29th, Franklin's corps marched toward Manassas, but did not reach General Pope in time to afford any assistance, and returned to Alexandria, where it remained until the 6th of September.

Major Larrabee resigned on the 25th of July, and Captain Behrens was appointed Major.

In the movement to check the progress of General Lee in Maryland, the regiment was in the reserve when Slocum's division drove the enemy from Crampton's Gap, on the 14th. They were present at the battle of Antietam, Franklin's corps reinforcing Generals Hooker and Sumner. Smith's division being in support of artillery, the regiment lay on the ground nearly all day, under the terrible fire of the enemy, with little loss. Colonel Cobb was in command of the brigade. After a fruitless attempt to intercept Stewart's cavalry, on his celebrated raid around McClellan's army, they rejoined the army at Falmouth, and on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of December, participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, though not much exposed. Here Corporal H. Pigg, of Company B, and Corporal Amos W. Miller and John Duncan, of Company

T. J. Allen

H, were wounded, and William Lyon, of Company D, was mortally wounded. The regiment went into winter quarters at White Oak Church, near Belle Plain. Colonel Cobb being elected to Congress, resigned his position, and Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Allen, of the Second, was appointed Colonel of the Fifth. On the death of Lieutenant Colonel Emery in October, Captain T. B. Catlin, of Company D, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel. Major Behrens resigned on the 26th of December, and Captain H. M. Wheeler was appointed Major. Colonel Allen reported for duty on the 26th of January, Lieutenant Colonel Catlin having command of the regiment in the meantime.

The "Light Division" was organized from the Sixth Corps, in February, 1863, by General Pratt, including the Fifth Regiment, which was intended to march, and be ready to undertake reconnoissances and movements which required great activity, unincumbered by the usual impedimenta. This "Light Division" remained in camp at Belle Plain until April 28th, when it moved to the Rappahannock, crossed on pontoons, and took position before the enemy, below Fredericksburg, and on the 2d of May, while skirmishing, lost First Lieutenant John McMurtry, of Company H, who was mortally wounded by rebel sharpshooters. Moving up to the city, the Sixth Corps took position in front of the enemy's fortifications on the heights.

On the 3d of May, the "Light Division" was ordered to storm the enemy's position on Marye's Heights, where, in December, General Burnside lost 5,000 men in a similar attempt, which had given the place the name of "the Slaughter Pen." The "Light Division," commanded by Colonel Burnham, of the Sixth Maine, moved to obey the orders. The right wing of the Fifth, Companies A, B, F, H and I were to lead the storming party, under Colonel Allen. The Sixth Maine and Thirty-first New York were placed in the rear of the right wing of the Fifth, and the left wing of the Fifth in rear of the Thirty-first. The plan of the charge and arrangement of the troops was made by Colonel Allen. The enemy's works consisted of a battery in front on the heights above, with a battery on the left, and two other batteries on the right, which could pour a terrible cross fire into the attacking force. In front of the right wing was a gentle slope, on ascending which, the force became fully exposed to the fire

of the enemy, and at about 450 yards in front of their starting point was a stone wall or fence forming one side of a cross road, behind which the enemy had placed a regiment or two of sharp-snooters. Beyond the wall, the hill rose very steep, on top of which was the battery and rifle-pits which the Light Division were ordered to take. Two regiments were to advance up a road to the right, in order to draw the fire of the enemy while the charge was being made.

Forming in line, as arranged, the right wing of the Fifth lay for three hours, protected by the slope of the ground, before orders were received to charge. The men were rather serious, for they felt it to be an almost hopeless task, where so many had failed before. Colonel Allen, to change the current of feeling, addressed his men, saying—"Boys! You see those heights! You have got to take them! You think you cannot do it; but you can! You will do it! When the order 'Forward' is given, you will start at double quick—you will not fire a gun—you will not stop until you get the order to halt! *You will never get that order!*" At last came the command "Forward," and every man advanced with undaunted bravery up that sheltering slope and into the deadly fire which met them when about one hundred yards from the stone wall or fence. Then it came with terrible fury and effect from musketry behind the wall and rifle-pits above, in front, and from batteries on all the crests of the hills, from rifles in houses and rifle-pits on the right flank. Shot, shell and cannister tore through the ranks of the gallant storming party, but without stopping to return a shot, the band of heroes rushed on, surmounted the stone wall, where they bayoneted some of the foe, and scattering the others like chaff, clambered up the steep pitch and into the enemy's works at the top, and were soon in possession of the famous Washington Battery of New Orleans, whose commander surrendered his sword to Colonel Allen, at the same time complimenting him for his daring and the bravery of his men. The column which was to charge the batteries on the right, failed to reach them, and the Light Division proceeded to secure them, capturing in all nine guns, several hundred prisoners, and many small arms. The battery on the left was taken by a Vermont brigade. The casualties in the Fifth were three commissioned officers and forty-one enlisted

men killed or mortally wounded, and eight commissioned officers and eighty-four enlisted men wounded, and twenty-three missing, out of a force of about four hundred men.

The killed and wounded, as officially reported, were:

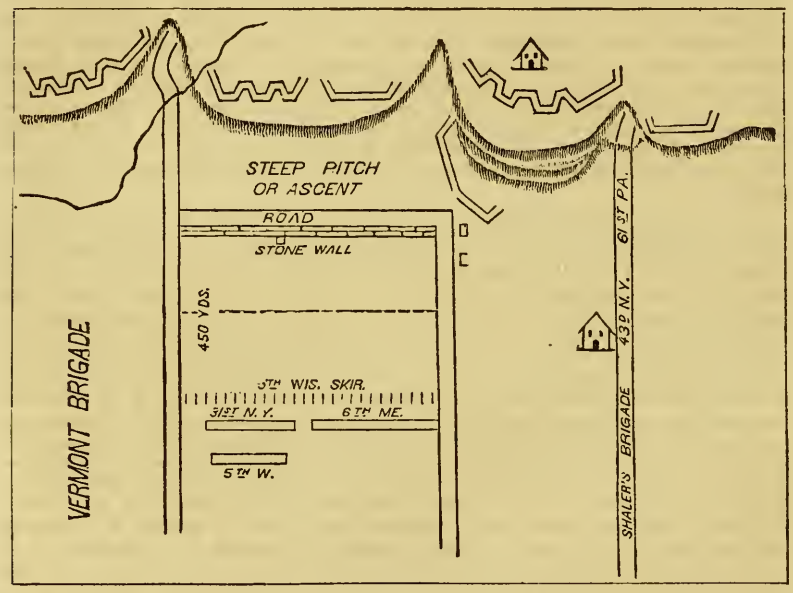
KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates Thomas Olcott, Frederick Salsman, Francis Harlich, James Bride, Abraham Riley, Albert Sommer, Aubert Boissart, Samuel H. Whaling, Henry Stick and Robert Bride. *Company B*—Sergeant Charles J. Kavanaugh, Coporal Dodge Prevo, Privates William M. Kelly, George W. Adams, Thos. McKittrick, John Smith, John J. Parkinson and James McLaughlin. *Company E*—Privates Royal R. Pitts and John D. Valentine. *Company F*—Corporal Volney B. Gee, Private William Ackert. *Company G*—Captain Lewis G. Strong, Privates Robert Irving, William Smith and George E. Raymond. *Company H*—Captain J. J. Turner, Second Lieutenant A. H. Robinson, First Sergeant E. C. Hungerford, Sergeant William F. Hoyt, Privates Byron Tripp and John Frowley. *Company I*—Sergeant William Norton, Corporals George R. Bennett and Austin T. Rains, Privates Andrew P. Barstead, Bidwell Pedley, Elijah B. Shoemaker, Edward R. Shoemaker, Aaron Vasey, William T. White and George B Thomas. *Company K*—Privates August Pelengo and Andrew McRae—44.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Major H. M. Wheeler. *Company A*—First Lieutenant Horace Walker, Second Lieutenant A. B. Gibson, Sergeant Maurice Mullens, Corporals William Turpin, J. K. Lycom, Albert Burbick and Francis Stirn, Privates William C. Crocker. Samuel E. Dexter, Gotlab Herman, Lewis Lacount, Ole Nelson, Peter Perrauld, Michael Pelcher and Joseph Cox. *Company B*—Sergeants Oscar H. Pierce, Henry Pigg and Washington I. Carver, Corporals Rollin R. Wheeler, James Young and Leander L. Hatch, Privates M. M. Bailey, William Byrne, William George, Jeremiah Merrils, Malcolm McNie, Joseph McDonald, Edward O'Brien, John L. Parkinson, Jeremiah Shelden and J. S. Parker. *Company C*—Captain C. W. Kempf, First Lieutenant L. F. Muller, Second Lieutenant C. H. Meyer, Privates Joseph Bob, Dietrick Dierolf, Franz Kurtzner, Joseph Lesaulmier, Joseph Thiefault, Christon Rudarer and Hugo Richter. *Company D*—Corporals E. Charnock, C. P. Jones, Holland Smith and L. A. Hovey. *Company E*—First Lieutenant Asa W. Hathaway, Sergeant James Huggins, Corporals W. W. Wiggins, H. S. Ames and C. T. Hackard, Privates R. D. Coon and George Pederson, *Company F*—Sergeant F. L. Ladue, Corporal George Klock, Privates John Ross and A. J. Smith. *Company G*—Sergeant Robert Berry, Corporals James F. Elliott, Reuben H. Shumway, Charles Knudson and Henry V. Strong. *Company H*—Corporals A. Y. Robb and W. B. Walker, Privates A. C. Bell, John Douglas, Martin Morrison, D. W. McCarty, T. J Shannon, John Berland and John McGregor. *Company I*—Second Lieutenant Richard Carter, Privates Edward F. Flynn, John Anderson, T. J. Keys, Charles Bartlett, Alfred Kelley, William Duriff, Thomas Adkins, Abraham Adkins, George Thomas, A. P. Brown, J. Henry Osborn, John Simons, Peter Sable, John Thompson and James Wait. *Company K*—Corporal J. B. Kendall, Privates John H. Bolton, Francis Lee, Frederick Britenather and Frederick Messner—92.

The list of killed and wounded in this assault on Marye's Hill, which has justly been considered as one of the most gallant acts of the war, shows the desperate character of the enterprise. The brave men who lost their lives in this attempt, where thousands failed but a few months before, are worthy of a monument enduring as the granite hills, and those who suffered and languished from wounds received in the undertaking are entitled to our warmest sympathies, and, with those who came off unscathed,

will receive the grateful homage of the present and future generations for the gallantry and devotion which they there displayed in the effort to conquer and wipe out the rebellion.

We here insert a diagram of the battle-field, drawn by an officer who was present at the assault, and visited the spot after the close of the war, for the purpose of getting a correct view of the situation:



Without rest or refreshments, or going back to care for the killed and wounded, the "Light Division" were ordered to march with the Sixth Corps at once, to Chancellorville. During the evening the enemy retook possession of the Heights so dearly won, and followed up the Sixth Corps, which, at Salem Church, had Lee's army in their front, and Jackson and Longstreet on their flank and rear. The enemy's fire slackened against Hooker, during the 3d and 4th, his attention being devoted to Sedgwick's Sixth Corps, who were fighting three times their number. No relief came, and nothing was left but to cross the river. In order to do this the 5th Wisconsin and Sixty-first Pennsylvania, under Colonel Allen, moved to the right and went to the assistance of Brooks' and Howe's divisions, who were

fighting to open a way to Banks' Ford. They succeeded, the Fifth losing several men in a few minutes. Arriving at the Ford, the Fifth was detailed as rear guard, and the Sixth Corps crossed in safety, on the 5th. The Light Division returned to their old camp, and were soon after broken up; the Fifth Wisconsin, and Sixth Maine, being assigned to the Third brigade under Brigadier General David A. Russell, First Division, Sixth Army Corps.

The casualties on the 4th of May, as officially reported were:

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Corporal A. Burbridge. *Company B*—Private James Young. *Company C*—Corporal Peter Spies, Private Adam Muhlenbein. *Company F*—Sergeant Henry B. Lowe, missing, Corporals Charles O. Brown, Richard M. Welsh and Private James Bogue. *Company G*—Corporal Oscar H. Beal. *Company H*—Jarrett Spencer. *Company I*—Corporal William Dolan, Privates Charles Clapp and Samuel Dyer, missing. *Company K*—Private Robert Philips—14.

MISSING.—*Company B*—William H. McFarland. *Company D*—Frank Brown. *Company F*—Leonard Sherman, Ferdinand Kussner, Russel Brown, Alfred Lugan and J.W Ewing—7.

It having been ascertained that General Lee was moving towards Pennsylvania, the Sixth Corps was again put in motion, and marched rapidly through Virginia, reaching Gettysburg, Pa., on the 2d day of July, having marched all the previous night. Here they were placed as a reserve in the rear of the left of General Meade's line of battle, where they remained without becoming actually engaged, although exposed to the artillery fire on the 3d. The Fifth sustained no loss. The Sixth Corps went in pursuit of the enemy, and skirmished with his rear guard, but he escaped, and the regiment proceeded with the army to Warrenton, and a few days after, was ordered to New York City to aid the United States Provost Marshal in executing the draft, quartering at Governor's Island, and performing duty in the city four days, and was afterwards stationed in detached companies at Albany, and other places up the river. Reuniting at Governor's Island, on the 17th of October, they arrived at Fairfax Station on the 20th, and rejoined the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps.

On the 7th of November, they took a prominent part in the charge on the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station. When General Lee returned from the pursuit of Meade, in October, he left a strong outpost at Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford. On the morning of the 7th, the Sixth Corps marched to Rappahannock Station, and on examination of the enemy's works, General

Russell remarked that he "had two regiments in his brigade that could take those works!" He received permission to make the attempt. At once ordering up the Fifth Wisconsin and Sixth Maine, he deployed the whole of the latter regiment as skirmishers at short intervals, and ordered the Fifth to support the line closely, and take the works in front. They advanced at double quick, with orders to rely entirely on the bayonet until the works were reached. With a yell they rushed forward, over smooth rolling ground, and then across a low flat in front of the works, covered with stumps and crossed by deep ravines and ditches filled with water. Onward they went, while the rebel shell, canister, and musketry, cut through their ranks. When the Fifth arrived at the works, it was about dark, and very difficult to distinguish between friend and foe. Our men fired their pieces and crossed bayonets. The right of the line was driven back, but soon regained the lost ground. Getting possession of the centre redoubt, our men turned their fire towards the flanks, which cleared the way for the whole line to take possession. The first man in the redoubt was Sergeant Goodwin, of Company A, who with assistance, turned a gun upon the enemy, and when he was about firing, was shot through the heart. Just as the men were going over into the centre redoubt, and taking possession, Colonel Allen was struck by a bullet which shattered his left hand so badly as to render him unfit for duty. The day was won, but at a severe loss to the regiment. Major Wheeler was mortally wounded, and Captains Walker and Ordway, were killed. The enemy attempted to escape by a pontoon bridge above, but they were met by such a concentrated fire on the bridge, that they were glad to surrender. Eight regiments were captured, with their colors and arms, and seven pieces of artillery.

The casualties at Rappahannock Station, on the 7th of November, as officially reported, were:

KILLED.—*Company A*—Captain Horace Walker, Sergeant Joseph Goodwin and Private Joseph Barth. *Company B*—Marcus Bailey. *Company D*—Captain James Ordway. *Company E*—John B. Russell. *Company G*—James Bates and Kearn Cantwell. *Company I*—Isaac Johnson. *Company K*—Corporal John Green and Private William Phillips—12.

WOUNDED.—*Field and Staff*—Colonel Thomas S. Allen, Major Horace M. Wheeler, died of wounds. *Company A*—James H. Leonard, A. J. Burbridge, Fred Merrier and John Schwaker. *Company B*—First Lieutenant Calvin T. Hutchinson and Private W. B. White. *Company C*—Anton Zintel and Henry Deuster. *Company D*—John D. Buckley, John Gustaveson and George Burr. *Company E*—James McDaniels, J. B. Newkirk, T. B.

Weed, W. C. Stuck, died, Roswell Beach, died, and George Montgomery. *Company F*—Willard B. Ward, William Foley, W. W. Harrington and John Rattery, died. *Company H*—Charles W. Hickox and James Austin. *Company I*—Adelbert Norton and Elliott Shadfelt. *Company K*—First Lieutenant Henry C. Farwell, John H. Seewy, John Malcom, Edmund Ange and Harvey S. Root—32. Died of wounds—4.

On the death of Major Wheeler, Captain Enoch Totten, of Company F, was appointed Major.

The enemy were pursued as far as Brandy Station, where the regiment went into camp until the 24th of November, when they took part in the fruitless expedition to Mine Run, being in the engagement at Locust Grove, when they had two men wounded, (names not reported,) and returned to winter quarters at Brandy Station, and engaged in camp and drill duty, and in a few reconnoissances and short expeditions, until the opening of the campaign of 1864.

During the winter, 204 veterans reënlisted. This was not a sufficient number to make the Fifth a veteran regiment. The reënlisted veterans came home on furlough, returning in time for the spring campaign.

On the 4th of May, the regiment left camp, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Catlin, Colonel Allen being on detached duty at Washington, and took part in the celebrated Wilderness campaign. They crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, marched eighteen miles and bivouacked. The correspondence in regard to the operations of the Fifth Regiment in the battles of the Wilderness, is very meagre, and we avail ourselves of the report of the Adjutant General, as affording the best information of its movements. They followed the movements of the Sixth Corps, which are described in the chapter on general military operations. On the morning of the 5th, with the brigade and division, the regiment moved forward into line of battle. The right wing was deployed as skirmishers, under Major Totten, to the right of the line, and the engagement soon became general. A heavy force of the rebels forced back a portion of the line on the left of the regiment. In doing so, the rebel flank was exposed, which was taken advantage of by Companies D and G, under command of Captains White and Hilton, who attacked and captured the entire Twenty-fifth Virginia Regiment, with its colors. The right, under Major Totten, was heavily engaged in skirmishing all day, while the left wing fought in the brigade line, the whole regiment

losing heavily. The fight was continued next day, with a loss of thirty-eight in killed and wounded. At one time during the night, the enemy turned the right flank of the Sixth Corps, and was forcing back a portion of the Third Brigade, when the Fifth regiment, under Major Totten, came to the rescue, and in a gallant manner, checked the rebels, and held the position, until the division came up. On the 7th, a new line of battle was formed, to the left, about four miles from Chancellorville, and awaited the enemy, who did not attack. On the 8th, they advanced to Spottsylvania Court House, and fought in rifle pits all the afternoon, and also all day on the 9th. On the 10th, they were engaged on the skirmish line and in the rifle pits until near night, when they charged, and took a rebel battery and rifle pits, but were unsupported by the rear line, and compelled to fall back under a flank fire, the regiment losing heavily. On the 11th, the regiment was under command of Captain Kempf, of Company C, Lieutenant Colonel Catlin being off duty, on account of disability, and Major Totten being wounded, who had been in command of the regiment since the 6th of May.

Accompanying the movements of the Sixth Corps, the regiment took an active part in the operations of the campaign. After leaving the vicinity of Spottsylvania, they engaged in destroying the Virginia Central Railroad, with occasional skirmishing as they advanced, and arrived at Cold Harbor about the 1st of June, somewhat exhausted from the hardships of the campaign, and suffering for clothing and other supplies. This did not deter them from joining in a charge on the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, and capturing the intrenchments, with a number of prisoners. They remained at this place, constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, until the 12th, when, with the rest of the Sixth Corps, they marched to and crossed the James River, and took their position in the trenches before Petersburg. In the charge of the 22d, they participated, capturing a portion of the enemy's works, and on the 29th, moved to Reams' Station, on the Welden Railroad, ten miles south of Petersburg, where they were occupied in fatigue and picket duty, until the 11th of July.

The casualties for the months of May and June, as officially reported, were :

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—Sergt. Major James R. Strong. *Company A*—Private Michael Pelcha. *Company B*—Sergeant Henry H. Mosher, Private Hugh Hubbard. *Company C*—First Lieutenant Lewis F. Muller, Sergeant Jacob Wissman, Privates Henry Meyer and Lewis Bilg. *Company D*—Captain Samuel White, Sergeants S. W. Honey and Chas. Verbeck, Privates Paul Pumville, Harry White, H. Thielke, W. Foster, Louis Coty and Charles Ketsenger. *Company E*—First Lieut. Edwin P. Mills, Sergeant R. W. Walker, Privates S. C. Glover, Edward Morgan, John Pierson, John Coley, George Peterson, John Lehn and P. G. Raymond. *Company F*—Sergeant William Wright, Privates Chauncey Frost and Fred Klussner. *Company G*—Captain George E. Hilton, Sergeant R. S. Van Norman, Corporal J. R. Williams, Privates Marshal Wright, O. P. Hinson, Henry Smoley, Todd Grimm and Newell D. Jordon. *Company I*—Sergeant Adelbert Norton, Privates John C. C. Day, Milton Hays, James M. Brewster, Benjamin Harvey and Wm. Gray. *Company K*—Second Lieutenant Henry H. Stout, Corporal James Miller, Privates Frederick Noelte, Thomas Robinson and John Crasley—18.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Major Enoch Totten. *Company A*—Lieutenant A. B. Gibson, Sergt. Jule Enert, Corporal Julius Jackson, Privates Levi Croissant, Guido Linderman, Gottlieb Hermann, John Stahle, John Valentine, Anthony Cadwell, Jeremiah Bomysa, Jacob Meistness, George Holbrook, Joseph Cox, William Davidson and Chas. Weidner. *Company B*—Lieutenant L. Rossiter, Sergeants Spencer G. Wait, and James Young, Corporal L. L. Hatch, Privates Wm. Decker, Henry Pigg, Myron Perrig, Wm. George, De Witt C. Smith, Charles H. Allen, Samuel Harshman, Isaac Haggerty, J. S. Hebberligg, Henry Johnson, D. W. Howie August Brocker, Edwin O'Brien and Wm. Byron. *Company C*—Privates William Gutchmacher, Joseph Nick, Charles Dehring, Matthew Wahl, August Aherndt, Peter Speiz, William Boldt, William Schumacher, Henry Deuster, F. Kestner and Gustave Blech. *Company D*—Lieutenant A. Turnbull, Sergeants Lewis A. Bacon, —— Kirby and H. H. Hickox, Privates James Powers, Isaac Sloaver, S. E. Miller, James Innenly, Conrad Groller, Shalon W. Ellis, A. P. Howe, George Hall, Peter Lindquest, John Evans, James McInley, Elijah White, Benjamin Farringer, Charles Rohan and A. B. Evans. *Company E*—Sergeants Charles O. Harrington and James McDonald, Corporals Ira Newkirk, Chas. Packard and William Wiggins, Privates Whitney Tibbetts, H. S. Ames, W. H. Stewart, Henry Carran, N. Baker, W. Magden, E. C. Small, Joseph P. Lincoln, R. D. Coonan, Leslie Anderson, William Story, Willard Hastings, Charles Valentine, Charles C. Ames and John Huggins. *Company F*—Sergeant Cameron J. Wait, Corporal William Hall, J. R. Botsford, J. Ross, J. Taylor, Edward Heath, W. McNorton, C. McFarland, S. E. Orvis, Daniel C. Corbett, John Blundell, George Joyval, Henry Angle, Henry Vreeland and Henry Hudson. *Company G*—Sergeants Charles Moore and P. H. Soper, Corporal Foss Elliott, Privates John Orr, J. M. Chamberlain, Don A. Kendall, D. J. Spencer, Alexander Carbeman, J. H. Wait, B. F. Congden, Frank Merry and C. P. Taplin. *Company H*—Captain George Bissell, Sergeant John Scanlon, Corporal George McPheters, Privates Adam C. Bell, F. Moody, G. L. Smith, Abel Spohn, Joseph Harken, J. Rosewarm, Daniel McCart, John Borland, William Fazel and Wm. Smith. *Company I*—Sergeant William Dolan, Corporals S. McConnell and A. Adkins, Privates Charles Halsted, John Anderson, Oscar Johnson, S. S. Bell, A. Bovee, C. Pfeifer, John Calk, James Wait and Thomas C. Garrity. *Company K*—Sergeants Thomas Blair and L. Beauman, Corporal C. Rossing, Privates Thomas Kearnan, John H. Harris, David Hurley, Ole Olson, Henry Deary and Geo. Ream—144.

The Fifth accompanied the movement of the Sixth Corps to Washington, to assist in the defence of that city, arriving on the 12th, on which day, the three years term of the non-veterans having expired, they volunteered for the defence of the Capitol. The danger having passed, they left Washington on the 16th, for Wisconsin, and arrived at Madison on the 22d, where they received a hearty welcome from the State authorities, and were finally mustered out on the 3d of August. Thus ended the service of the original Fifth Regiment.

The reënlisted veterans and recruits were organized into an "INDEPENDENT BATTALION," of three companies, under command of Captain Charles W. Kempf, of Company A. Company B, was commanded by Captain Jacob H. Cook, and Company C, by Captain M. L. Butterfield. On the 13th of July, they moved with the Sixth Corps, to the Shenandoah Valley, in pursuit of the enemy, participated in the engagement at Snicker's Gap, on the 18th—returned to Washington—on the 26th, proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and joining in the movements of the Sixth Corps, participated in the action at Charleston, having one man wounded. Remained in Charleston, performing picket and guard duty, until the 19th of September, when they moved forward, and took part in the battle of Cedar Creek, losing four killed and eleven wounded, and afterwards, with the brigade, went to Winchester, in the performance of garrison duty.

The casualties in September and October, as reported, were:

KILLED.—*Company A*—Privates Henry Poehl and Dupassey Kent. *Company B*—Privates Elias H. Nichols and Alfred T. Potter. *Company C*—Private John Weimsin—5.

FIFTH INFANTRY—(REORGANIZED.)

On the muster out of service of the "Old Fifth," Governor Lewis authorized its reorganization, and recommissioned Colonel Allen as the colonel. Under his supervision, seven companies were rapidly recruited, organized and mustered into the United States service, and left the State on the 2d of October, to join the battalion at Winchester. The following is the roster of the reorganized regiment:

COLONEL—THOMAS S. ALLEN.

Lieutenant Colonel—JAMES M. BULL; *Major*—CHARLES W. KEMPF; *Adjutant*—WM. B STURGES; *Quartermaster*—ALEXANDER SAMUELS; *Surgeon*—GEORGE D. WILBUR; *First Assistant Surgeon*—AMBROSE JONES; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—WILLIAM W. ALLEN; *Chaplain*—Rev. B. C. HAMMOND.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	John B. Doughty,	Charles Mayer,	Henry Curran,
B	Charles D. Moore,	Theodore Marcoi,	Benjamin Smith,
C	Miles L. Butterfield,	Henry H. Linnell,	Evan R. Jones,
D	John W. Van Myers,	James La Count,	John S. Cooper,
E	Charles R. Nevitt,	John McCabe,	Percy B. Smith,
F	William Bremmer,	John Jolley,	Calvin D. Richmond,
G	Henry L. Walker,	Ransom D. Squires,	Charles J. Bracken,
H	Charles T. Wyman,	Harmon S. Kribb,	H. L. Farr,
I	Thomas Flint,	Lars E. Johnson,	Nelson E. Allen,
K	S. A. Hall.	Lewis A. Day.	Alfred T. Fleetwood.

The seven companies arrived at Washington, received arms, and were sent to Alexandria, where they remained, doing provost guard duty, until the 20th of October, when they proceeded by way of Martinsburg and Winchester to Cedar Creek, where they joined the battalion and the forces under General Sheridan, and remain at that place until the 1st of December, Colonel Allen being put in command of the brigade. With the Sixth Corps, they rejoined the forces of General Grant in the trenches before Petersburg on the 4th of December, where they remained until the 5th of February, 1865, when they took part in the extension of the lines at Dabney's Mills, on Hatcher's Run, suffering little loss in that engagement, being held in the reserve. Riley C. Tryon, Company G, and Charles Berringer, Company C, were wounded.

On the 25th of March, 1865, the regiment participated in the general skirmish along the whole line, and succeeded in driving in the rebel outpost then in front. Here Sergeant William Hall, Company C, was killed, and Corporal James D. Splain, Company G, Edward Martin, John Morrison and H. S. Otis, Company D, and Charles O. Foot, Company, K, wounded. Edward Martin is reported as having died of his wounds.

In the charge on the enemy's works at Petersburg, April 2d, the Fifth Wisconsin and Thirty-seventh Massachussetts, led by Colonel Allen, were in the extreme front, supported by two lines in the rear. At 4, A. M., the signal for the charge was given, and the colors of the Fifth were the first planted on the enemy's works, that regiment being the first to enter the captured works of Petersburg. Colonel Allen led a portion of the regiment two miles through the abandoned lines of the enemy to the South Side Railroad. By 8, A. M., the troops were reassembled, marched six miles to the left inside of the late rebel works, capturing many prisoners, then back to the right, where the regiment was engaged in skirmishing till night. The losses as officially reported were:

KILLED.—*Company A*—Captain John B. Doughty. *Company E*—Privates William H. Arnet and Ira Gilman. *Company F*—Privates H. Lysner and Albert A. Beggs. *Company G*—Private Hiram Billington. *Company H*—Private Allen Graham. *Company I*—Private Frank Gilbert—8.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Lieut. Charles H. Mayer, died, Privates Ferdinand Werhle, August Ahrendt and Benjamin Mitchell. *Company B*—Lieutenant Benjamin Smith,

Sergeant P. W. Lord, died; Private L. Bishop. *Company C*—Lieutenant E. R. Jones, Sergeant Thos. Larkin, Privates Hirman Brown, died, and Fred Mercier. *Company D*—Sergeant J. G. Troy, Corporal Wm. L. Moffatt, died, Privates P. H. Blodgett, Herbert Ward and Calvin Blood. *Company E*—Sergeant Thomas E. Chubbuck, Corporal Gilbert S. Main, Privates A. C. Phelps, Stephen Meridam, George H. Hutzell, John H. Park, George Knowles, M. Meutsh, Daniel S. Edson, William H. Hoskins, J. M. Ruibank, Gustavus Hirsel and George W. Barton. *Company F*—Captain William Bremer, Sergeant Ed. A. Allen Privates Jos. Echman, died; Elias Marlatt, died, Jas. Bower, Peter Reuther, E. L. Aber died; A. Dorman, S. M. Manly, A. D. Cory and Wm. M. Phelps, died. *Company G*—Lieutenant R. D. Squires, Sergeant Samuel T. Daggett, Privates Thomas Roach, N. J. Barker, R. C. Barker, Wm. Flynn, died, F. A. Bovee and E. Running. *Company H*—Corporal H. P. Cady, Privates A. W. Baswell, Luther Shooner, August Leoney, F. W. Beshel and John Rehome. *Company I*—Corporals George West and William Smith, Privates John Bragg, died; James Dunn, Thomas Underwood, Theophilus George, B. Tully, John Lemuel, Henry Tipp, E. M. Fessenden, George Vanderbloom, James Witlie and Spencer Hurlbut. *Company K*—Sergeant John S. Barger, Seymour Beaman, Joseph Leistz, D. R. Babcock and Fred Ringling—71. Died of wounds, 9.

The loss of the regiment was about one-tenth of that suffered by the whole corps, consisting of fifty regiments.

On the afternoon of April 3d, they joined in the pursuit of Lee, marching with great rapidity by day and night. The Sixth Corps encountered General Ewell's forces at "Little Sailors' Creek," on the 7th. The lines were hurriedly formed, and they pushed forward at a double quick, the regiment marching with unbroken line through a swamp waist deep, under the fire of the enemy's musketry. They moved to the brow of a hill, where the enemy was discovered but a few paces distant, admirably posted, and fighting with the energy of despair. The regiment was in an extremely hazardous position, being subjected to a severe flank and cross fire. Colonel Allen rode in advance of the line as calmly as though danger was unknown. Company G, Captain Henry Curran, and Company C, Lieutenant Evan R. Jones, were deployed as skirmishers. Lieutenant General Ewell and staff, surrendered to six men of the skirmishers, under command of Sergeant Cameron, Company A, who was promoted Lieutenant on the field, for his gallantry. The action of the regiment elicited high encomiums from the corps, division, and brigade commanders.

The following were the casualties in the action of April 7th, as officially reported:

KILLED.—*Company A*—Private Gustave Loeffler. *Company B*—Private John Rierdon. *Company C*—Color Corporal Alexander Johnson and Corporal John L. Heberlies. *Company D*—Sergeant John Purdy, Privates John Gallagher and Lysander M. Muzzy. *Company E*—Privates Allen K. Augur, George Mills and J. D. Gurney. *Company F*—Corporal George L. Welty, Privates C. Truax and George Truax. *Company G*—Privates James Conlin and Stephen Smith. *Company H*—Private Edmund Bigford—16.

WOUNDED.— *Company A* — Color Corporal August Franz, Sergeant William H. Landott, Privates Christian Erickson, Duncan McLenan, Charles Shellnet, Robert Miller and C. Spinner. *Company B*— Corporals William Meade and Johnson, Privates George H. Rees, J. H. Keyes and P. Wells. *Company C*— Privates Cornelius M. Bonnell and Ephraim Purdy. *Company D*— Privates George Ross, George Buffan, died, James Tooney, Francis Goodness, Freedom Cromwell, John Banker, John Nelson, William Conniff, Lyman Smith and Milo Wells. *Company E*— Corporal E. W. Mellon, Privates Theodore Bandow, John Polar, Abram Casslar, Thomas Leet and W. Lansing. *Company F*— Captain William Bremer, Privates C. H. Gee, Orson Foucher, Fred Gross, Andrew McFadden, August Gessel, Reuben Stock, John Hanson, Theodore Lzeskleba, Andrew Rowe, O. Gesse and F. Ott. *Company G*— Corporal John W. Curran, Privates Samuel Vasnow, Lewis A. Nelson, Edward Tierney, Smith Owen, John W. Stafford, Adelbert E. Lane, Thomas Marshall, Torger Peterson, L. W. Stoner, Alexander Hamilton, Charles C. Vanalstine, died; John Stetzner, John Stichner and Simon Anderson. *Company H*—Sergeant Charles E. Woodridge, Privates Peter Peterson and John L. Nelson. *Company I*— Privates Henry Goodman, Daniel Smith, Jacob Peterson and T. Czeskleba. *Company K*— Color Corporal John O. Hoisington, Corporal George C. Lefever, Privates J. R. Whitney, H. D. Warden, Nelson Gillett, Nicholas Hammond, Albertus Hoffman, J. W. Wiggins, D. P. Howell, J. D. Crapser, M. Ware, Cordon Wyman, M. H. Parcel, died, L. Parsons and C. O. Foote—79. Died of wounds, 3.

The pursuit was continued until the 9th, when Lee surrendered. On the 10th, the regiment commenced its return, and reached Burke's Station on the evening of the 13th, encamped till the 23d, and marched to Danville, arriving there on the 27th, left Danville, May 3d, by rail, arrived at Wilson's Station, May 4th, and May 18th, marched for Richmond, which they reached on the 20th. On the 24th, left Richmond, for Washington, where they arrived on the 2d of June, after a long and tedious march. Left Washington, June 16th, and arrived at Madison, June 20th, and were soon after mustered out, thus closing the record of the "Fighting Fifth."

Colonel Allen was brevetted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 1,058. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 210, in 1864, 684, in 1865, 25; by substitutes, 50; by draft in 1865, 25; by veteran reënlistments, 204; total, 2,256. Losses—deaths, 285; missing, 4; desertion, 105; transferred, 33; discharged, 405; mustered out, 1,424.

CHAPTER XVI.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—EIGHTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—ARRIVES AT ST. LOUIS—BATTLE OF FREDERICTOWN—NEW MADRID AND ISLAND NO. 10—FARMINGTON—SIEGE OF CORINTH—BATTLE OF IUKA—CORINTH—SERVICE IN WEST TENNESSEE—MOVE TO VICKSBURG—BATTLE OF JACKSON—SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—EXPEDITION TO CANTON—MERIDIAN EXPEDITION—RED RIVER EXPEDITION—REAR GUARD OF BANKS' ARMY—BATTLE OF LAKE CHICOT—VETERANS RETURN HOME—RETURN TO MEMPHIS—MOVE TO WHITE RIVER—JOIN IN PURSUIT OF GENERAL PRICE—REINFORCE GENERAL THOMAS—BATTLE OF NASHVILLE—RETURN TO VICKSBURG—NEW ORLEANS—BATTLES BEFORE MOBILE—MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE—STATISTICS.

THE Eighth Regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, and its muster into the United States service completed on the 13th of September, 1861, and on the 12th of October, it left the State for St. Louis. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL—ROBERT C. MURPHY.

Lieutenant Colonel—G. W. ROBBINS; *Major*—J. W. JEFFERSON; *Adjutant*—E. T. SPRAGUE; *Quartermaster*—F. L. BILLINGS; *Surgeon*—S. P. THORNHILL; *First Assistant Surgeon*—WILLIAM HOBBINS; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—J. E. MURTA; *Chaplain*—Rev. P. MCKINLAY.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	J. B. Redfield,	M. Patchin,	R. J. Baker,
B	D. B. Conger,	John A. Smith,	Emerson Webster,
C	John E. Perkins,	Victor Wolf,	Seth Pierce,
D	W. J. Dawes,	B. S. Williams,	H. Williams,
E	W. C. Young,	James M. Gilbert,	M. H. Helms,
F	J. H. Greene,	Z. Beach,	James Berry,
G	William B. Brittan,	Charles P. King,	Richard D. Beemish,
H	Stephen Estee,	L. Munsill,	P. B. Willoughby,
I	M. M. Baker,	A. D. Hickok,	Henry M. Lathrop,
K	W. P. Lyon.	A. E. Smith.	James O. Bartlett.

Arriving at St. Louis on the 14th of October, the regiment was soon after sent to Pilot Knob, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. On the 20th, the regiment marched with other forces under Colonel Carlin, to Fredericktown, twenty-two miles, where a rebel force under Jeff Thompson, was encountered and totally routed, and pursued to Greenville. The Eighth was stationed in the town to guard the baggage, and was not actively engaged. Returning to Pilot Knob after the pursuit, they engaged in railroad guard duty, taking part in an expedition to the St. Francis River in November. On the 25th, they moved to Sulphur Springs, where they were engaged in railroad guard duty until the 25th of January, 1862, when the regiment proceeded to Cairo, and was employed in guard and garrison duty until the 4th of March, when it moved along the line of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and joined the forces of General Pope, near New Madrid, being assigned to duty at Point Pleasant, nine miles below, in the Fifth Division, under the command of General Plummer. Here they were on duty in rifle pits on the river bank, to prevent the landing of the rebel gunboats. On the 7th of April, with General Plummer's command, the regiment marched to New Madrid, and crossed the river to the Kentucky shore, to assist in the pursuit of the flying rebels after the evacuation of Island No. 10, returning to New Madrid on the 9th.

General Pope's command embarked on steamers to go down the river to Memphis, but on reaching the vicinity of Fort Pillow, the orders were countermanded, and the transports turned about and steamed up the river to Cairo, thence they proceeded up the Tennessee River and joined General Halleck's forces in front of Corinth, camping at Hamburg on the 22d of April, and moving on the 1st of May, to near Farmington. Here the regiment was placed in the Second Brigade, General Plummer, Second Division, General Stanley, in General Pope's "Army of the Mississippi." A reconnoissance in the direction of Corinth was made on the 8th, by the divisions of Generals Paine and Stanley. On the 9th, Major Jefferson, with a detachment, was on duty at the outpost, a mile and a half in advance of the lines, when he was attacked, and after holding the enemy's skirmishers in check for some time, was obliged to fall back to the brigade. The object of the reconnoissance being effected, the forces returned, leaving

the brigade of General Plummer to bring up the rear. The rebels opened with artillery with considerable effect. The brigade was ordered to the top of the hill, where the rebels were found within range, and a brisk fire being opened upon them, the enemy fell back. The brigade then retired to a piece of timber, where they were again annoyed by the enemy's artillery. The ground was held here by the Eighth Regiment until the rest of the brigade retired, and the rebels began turning their right flank, when the Eighth also fell back in good order, bringing up the rear of our retreating forces. For the gallantry thus displayed, the regiment received the commendation of their superior officers in general orders. The casualties in the battle of Farmington, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company C*—Captain John E. Perkins. *Company D*—Private Osgood D. Leonard. *Company F*—Corp. John A. White. *Company G*—Second Lieutenant Richard D. Beamish. *Company I*—Private Zebulon Johnson—5.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates John Green and George W. Quimby. *Company C*—Privates William Buckley, and J. D. McCauley. *Company D*—Corporal August Ludkie. *Company F*—Sergeant Bedford Bush, Privates Blake W. Griffin and Henry W Allen. *Company G*—Corporal Alva Wood, Privates James Rogers, Ever Olson, James Kendall, George W. Trude and Samuel B. Cox—14.

The regiment was under command of Lieutenant Colonel Robbins, and Major Jefferson, both of whom, with all the officers and men, displayed the greatest coolness and bravery in this their first battle with the rebels. The loss of Captain Perkins and Lieutenant Beamish, was greatly lamented.

They remained at Farmington until the 28th, when they marched to the front, about three-fourths of a mile from the enemy's works at Corinth, and with the brigade, lay down in a ravine which run nearly parallel with the enemy's works. Here they lay until 3, P. M., while the artillery from both sides played over their heads. At that hour a rebel infantry force advanced to turn their right, and capture our batteries. The battery in front of the Eighth withdrew except one gun. Seeing this, the enemy rushed for it, but just as they were about to lay hands on it, the Eighth moved to the brow of the hill and poured such tremendous volleys into their ranks, as to check their advance, and after some very sharp fighting, the rebels were forced to retire to the woods in disorder. By their promptness and energy, the Eighth saved the right flank from being turned, and the

brigade from being routed. This was the last stand made by the rebels before Corinth, they evacuating their works on the night of the 29th.

The casualties in the skirmish before Corinth, were:

KILLED — *Company I* — Private Paul Erickson. *Company K* — Private Ralph Coon—2.
WOUNDED.—*Company D* — Private H. W. Harkman. *Company G*—Private Paul Harvey *Company I*—Private John Flynn. *Company K*—Privates Charles A. Noyes and Alfred S. Henderson—5.

The brigade joined in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Booneville, capturing a large quantity of stores. On the 12th of June, they marched to "Camp Clear Creek," nine miles south of Danville, where they remained in summer quarters until the 18th of August, engaged in guard and fatigue duty, and in acquiring thorough brigade and battalion drill. Colonel Murphy was in command of the brigade. On that day they moved to Tuscumbia, Ala., arriving on the 22d. Here Colonel Murphy was put in command of the post, Major Jefferson was appointed Provost Marshal, and the Eighth employed as Provost Guard.

Colonel Murphy left Tuscumbia, with his brigade, on the 8th of September, and proceeded towards Iuka, reaching that place on the 12th, and found it deserted by the Union forces. Three of his regiments, and his artillery were ordered forward to Burnsville, leaving him the Eighth, and about 400 Minnesota men and 2 or 300 Illinois cavalry. This force was attacked next day, by the advance of General Price's army. Finding himself outnumbered, Colonel Murphy withdrew with his command, and marched to Farmington. Reaching that place, a larger force was sent forward towards Iuka under Colonel Mower, and the Eighth returned with them. Colonel Mower went within two miles of the town, and found it occupied by General Price in force, he therefore returned to Burnsville. For abandoning Iuka, Colonel Murphy was placed under arrest.

The divisions of Generals Hamilton and Stanley, moved from Clear Creek to Jacinto, for the purpose of making an attack on Price at Iuka, from the southeast. At Jacinto, the Eighth Regiment joined the brigade in Stanley's division, and marched with it, and was present at the battle of Iuka, on the 19th, but being placed on the left, and in the reserve, were not actively engaged, though they had five men wounded. The brigade joined in the

pursuit of the enemy as far as Aberdeen, when they returned to Corinth, through Jacinto to Rienzi and Kossuth, and arrived at Corinth on the afternoon of the 3d of October, while the battle at that place was at its height. The rebels had succeeded in driving back our troops from the outer breastworks, and a new line was formed about a mile and a half from Corinth. The Second Brigade of Stanley's division went to the support of General Davies. The rebels advanced from the old breastworks and attacked the whole line, massing their troops against Davies, and after a fierce and bloody contest, compelling him to retire. Stanley's Second Brigade, consisting of the Eighth Wisconsin, Eleventh Missouri, Twenty-sixth and Forty-seventh Illinois regiments now moved to the front, taking the position abandoned by our retreating troops, and for a time, checked the enemy's advance. For more than an hour the brigade held the enemy at bay and under a most terrific fire, fought with the utmost gallantry. They subsequently fell back to within about a quarter of a mile from the edge of the town, with the rest of our forces, where they formed in positions to support the batteries of siege guns and field pieces, planted behind the earthworks which had been constructed by the Union troops. On the next day the Eighth occupied a position in the centre, where it suffered no loss.

The casualties in the battle of Corinth, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A.*—Private Thomas Torstenson. *Company B.*—Corporal James M. Hogan, Private William Stagg. *Company C*—Privates J J. Miles C. R. Curtis, Newell Hanscom and C. Mead. *Company D*—Private John Wilson. *Company E.*—Sergeant John Penick, Privates Clarkson Blackledge, Monroe Silver and William Storey. *Company F*—Corporal John Shell, Private John Peters. *Company H.*—Private A. W Illingsworth. *Company I.*—Privates Barney Trainer, Levi Holbrook, Ole Lorson, John W. Thorp and Ever Oleson—21.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officers.*—Lieutenant Colonel Robbins and Major J. W. Jefferson. *Company A.*—Privates Preston Hayward, Arthur J. Putnam and D. M. Gano. *Company B*—Sergeant Daniel O'Neil, Corporal A. Underhill, Privates Fayette Bunce, William Cary and F. Lester. *Company C*—Sergeant Christian Shelkopf, Privates J. F. Hill, Adolph Stallman, George W. Riley, A. B. Terry, Elijah H. Paine, A. P. Thurston, Horel Swanson and Gabriel Gethardt. *Company D.*—Captain William J. Dawes, Privates Francis Gale, Peter Pace, Charles Smith, Fred Jaster, Daniel Morris, August Partz and Joseph Palmer *Company E*—Privates Samuel O. Edwards, Edwin Schafer, John Burr, Jacob Braider George Barwood and Michael Hogan. *Company G*—Corporals William Brown and J. Phillips, Privates H. Hines, George Stickney, John Stevenson, Julius Love, Julius Trumbley, David Harvey, Joseph Kane and William McNair. *Company H*—Captain Stephen Estee, Privates Philip Gould, P. H. White, Nelson Heal, L. Roberts and S. Cluckton. *Company I*—Privates George W. Glover, John B. Wright, Charles Brown, Edward Cronan, William Hewitt, Nelson Quiggle, Frank J. Case and Thomas J. McMahon. *Company K*—Lieutenant Fellows, Privates Sidney Wentworth, Dennis Murphy, Ole Anderson, Joseph Herns, Henry Collins, William H. Geary and Andrew E. Evans—69.

The enemy were pursued forty miles, when the regiment returned to Corinth and engaged in guard duty and building fortifications. On the 2d of November, they moved to Grand Junction, and took part in the southward movement of General Grant's forces in his first attempt to reach the rear of Vicksburg, in December, 1862, to coöperate with Sherman's movement down the Mississippi, being employed at Davis' Mills, Lumpkin's Mills, at Waterford, Abbeville, Oxford, Tallahatchie, Holly Springs, and LaGrange, in performing guard duty, building bridges, provost guard duty, and kindred service.

The surrender of Holly Springs, on the 20th of December, with its immense stores for Grant's army, defeated that enterprise. For this surrender Colonel Murphy, who was in command of the post of Holly Springs, was dismissed the service in February, and Lieutenant Colonel Robbins was appointed Colonel, Major Jefferson Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Britton Major, of the Eighth.

The regiment moved in January, from LaGrange by way of Corinth to Germantown, Tenn., where they were employed in building fortifications, and guard duty, until March 11th, when they marched to Memphis, and joined the forces intended by General Grant to operate against Vicksburg, which were being concentrated near Helena. On the 29th, they proceeded down the river to Young's Point, near Vicksburg, where they engaged in fatigue duty, digging canal and building roads. The regiment was in Mower's brigade of Tuttle's division, of Sherman's Fifteenth Army Corps. With the Fifteenth Corps the brigade left Young's Point, on the 2d of May, marched to Hard Times Landing, crossed to Grand Gulf, and proceeded towards Raymond, Miss., driving the enemy before them into Jackson, where in conjunction with General McPherson's Seventeenth Corps, they assaulted the enemy's works, carried them, and took possession of the Capital of Mississippi on the 14th. Lieutenant Colonel Jefferson was made Provost Marshal, and the Eighth acted as Provost guard, and was detailed to destroy Confederate stores. They left Jackson on the 16th, and moved to Walnut Hills, forming on the extreme right of the investing force around Vicksburg. Here on the 22d, they took part in the celebrated assault on the enemy's works. General Mower's brigade moved up a

ravine, marching by the flank in four ranks. The ravine was soon so filled with fallen men that the brigade could not get through. Four companies of the Eighth turned to the right under cover of a hill, and got close under the enemy's works. The fight was kept up till dark, when the brigade withdrew to their former position, and was highly complimented for their gallantry.

The following casualties were reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A* — Sergeant Orson Bumpus. *Company D* — Private Seth C. Haskell. *Company F*— Second Lieutenant Willard D. Chapman. *Company H* — Captain Stephen Estee — 4.

WOUNDED.— *Company A* — Privates George E. Leonard and Thomas T. Carroll. *Company C*— Private Daniel Wyman. *Company D* — Private Jonathan E. Hawley. *Company E*— Sergeant Morrison Sayles, Privates John W. Smith and Patrick Welsh. *Company F* — Corporal George Robbins, Private George Sterling. *Company G* — Private Arthur Cooley. *Company H*— Sergeant Sherman Ellsworth, Private Joseph Lewis. *Company I* Privates Paul Olson, Abraham Pruett and Robins Bassett — 15.

On the 25th, the brigade joined an expedition against General Johnston at Mechanicsburg, and after capturing a large number of cattle and mules, and destroying a large quantity of corn and cotton, they returned to Haines' Bluff, and thence proceeded up the Yazoo River to Satartia, and from thence again marched to Mechanicsburg, meeting a force of cavalry and infantry, which they defeated and drove through that place. The Eighth was the only regiment engaged, and lost two men wounded. Returning to Haines' Bluff, they subsequently moved to Young's Point, and camped, and on the 14th of June, marched to Richmond, La., where they routed the enemy and took possession of the town, capturing thirty prisoners and having six men wounded, returning to their former position at Young's Point on the 16th of June. They remained here on duty opposite the city while the seige of Vicksburg was progressing, until the 12th of July, engaged in severe and dangerous duty, acting as sharpshooters, and being exposed to the fire of the enemy's great guns in the city. They were expected to prevent the escape of the enemy across the river. Occasionally they would receive a shelling from the rebels, but they were not to be driven from their post. The position was very unhealthy, and the regiment suffered greatly from sickness. On the 12th of July, they moved to Vicksburg, and subsequently went into Camp Sherman, on Bear Creek, remaining there till the 26th of September, engaged

in guard and fatigue duty. On that day, the brigade moved to Black River Bridge, and went into camp, and remained until the 13th of October.

Colonel Robbins resigned on the 1st of September, and the regiment remained under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Jefferson.

On the 13th of October, the brigade joined in a reconnoissance in force, under General McPherson, towards Canton, Miss., returning to camp at Black River Bridge on the 19th, where they remained until the 7th of November, when they proceeded to Vicksburg, thence to Memphis, and from there to La Grange, Tenn., and camped. At this point and Saulsbury, nine miles distant, the regiment was stationed until January, engaged in the performance of guard duty and skirmishing with the enemy, together with expeditions towards Pocahontas, against the forces of the rebel Forrest.

On the 27th of January, 1864, they proceeded to Vicksburg, by the way of Memphis, and encamped near Black River Bridge on the 3d of February. They participated in Sherman's famous Meridian Expedition, marching as far as Canton, Miss., and returning to Black River Bridge, thence to Vicksburg, on the 5th of March.

The number of veteran reënlistments were sufficient to make the Eighth a veteran organization, and the men expected to be sent from Vicksburg on veteran furlough, but in compliance with the especial request of General Sherman, the regiment consented to remain and take part in General A. J. Smith's projected expedition up the Red River, to coöperate with General Banks. We have given a general account of the Red River Expedition in a preceding chapter, and shall only give here an outline of the operations of the Eighth in that campaign. The regiment was in the Second Brigade, First Division, under General Mower. Leaving Vicksburg March 10th, they passed down the Mississippi and up the Red River to Simmsport, and landed. The brigade advanced and charged upon the rebels at Fort Scurry, four miles from Simmsport, capturing several prisoners and some military stores. Continuing up Red River, the expedition attacked and captured Fort de Russy, after a short resistance. Here they were joined by the fleet, when they proceeded

to Alexandria. Awaiting the arrival of General Banks' army, the Eighth, with four other regiments, under General Mower, proceeded twenty-five miles to Henderson Hill, where they found the rebels posted with artillery. A detour of fifteen miles was made in order to attack the enemy in the rear. Reaching the position about midnight, General Mower succeeded in capturing the whole rebel force, 350 strong, with 4 guns and 400 horses and other munitions of war. This was done in the vicinity of the rebel General Taylor's force of 12,000 men. Returning to Alexandria, Smith's army marched up Red River to Point Cotile, where they waited for Banks' army, and on the 3d of April, embarked on the transports, and proceeded up to Grand Ecore, 80 miles above, expecting to find the enemy there in strong force. The rebels, however, retired without much show of resistance. On the 8th, Smith's army reached Pleasant Hill. On that day, General Banks' army had engaged the enemy at Mansfield, or Sabine Cross Roads, 16 miles in advance of General Smith, and been driven back in disorder to Pleasant Hill. The next day, General Smith's army, with a part of Banks' force, received the attack of the enemy, and after four hours hard fighting, drove him from the field. The Eighth was stationed to prevent a flank movement, but was double quicked to the front, and joined in the pursuit. After the battle, a retreat was made by order of General Banks to Grand Ecore, and thence to Alexandria. At Natchitoches, the Eighth held a bridge against the enemy and assisted in repelling an attack on the rear. At Clouterville, the Eighth was attacked by the enemy with artillery and musketry, and after a stubborn contest, against superior numbers, the rebels were driven back in confusion. Here Captain Josiah B. Redfield, of Company A, Isaac N. Groves, of Company F, Thomas Bowels and Conrad Pahn, of Company G, were wounded. The retreat continued day and night, and Alexandria was reached on the 26th, the troops being much exhausted from marching and short rations.

General Smith's army was sent up Bayou Rapids to keep the enemy in check, while Colonel Bailey was engaged in the work of getting Porter's fleet over the rapids at Alexandria, by means of the dam. On the 4th of May, the Eighth was deployed as skirmishers, covering the army front, and drove the enemy three

miles Here, James C. Edgar, of Company I, was wounded severely. As the army approached Bayou La Moore, the enemy annoyed them by an almost continuous artillery and musketry fire. On the 13th, the retreat was resumed, and the Eighth was sent to hold a bridge in the rear, over which Smith's army was to pass. They moved next day with the rest of the army, skirmishing with the enemy, and reached Fort de Russey on the evening of the 15th. At Marksville, the advance engaged with the enemy in front. Smith's army deployed to the right, and moved to Mansurara, where the enemy was found in position. The brigade advanced across an open prairie, receiving the artillery fire of the enemy, but continued until within range of his musketry, when a charge was made upon his guns. Hurriedly limbering up, the enemy succeeded in carrying off his artillery, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. The Eighth had eight men severely wounded:

Company B—Corporal James Stoddard, Private Timothy B. Rogers. *Company D*—Private August Baetz. *Company E*—Lieutenant Jacob Lefler, Sergeant Edward Cassidy, Corporal Denzil Holmes, Private Charles C. Miles. *Company K*—Corporal William Geery—8.

Twenty-five others were slightly wounded, whose names were not reported.

On the 17th, at Calhan's plantation and Bayou de Glaize, the regiment was engaged in repulsing the enemy. Here, Captain Charles P. King, of Company G, was severely wounded. On the 18th, General Banks' army being nearly across the Atchafalaya, General Smith put a part of his force in motion to the rear, and attacked the enemy, who was in pursuit, and after a short and terrible conflict, repulsed and drove them three miles. The Eighth was in the advance, and covered the movement. In this fight, Lieutenant James T. McClure, of Company F, was mortally wounded, dying next day, and Avery Robinson, of Company D, was wounded, and subsequently died. The next day, Smith's army crossed, and proceeded to the mouth of Red River, embarked, and reached Vicksburg on the 24th, and went into camp.

The rebels having attempted to blockade the Mississippi at Columbia, Ark., on the 6th of June, General Smith sent forward General Mower's division of 1500 infantry and a battery. The enemy were found strongly posted between two bayous, which

covered his flanks, while he had a good supply of artillery posted in the narrow passage between the two bayous. After a severe contest, the enemy were driven from their position, and pursued several miles. This is known as the battle of Lake Chicot. In this affair, the regiment suffered the following casualties:

KILLED.—*Company B*—Corporal John W. Miller, Private John Esterlitz. *Company F*—Private Cornelius A. Marston—3.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Orlando M. Whitman. *Company B*—Sergeant Henry A. Daily, Privates Davis Gorman and Charles Corbitt. *Company D*—Sergeants George M. Ross and Corydon Boughton, Privates Daniel Baker, Sykes P. Armitage, James Richards, Henry C. Chamberlain and Albert F. Tatum. *Company F*—Corporal Francis Wagner, Private Frank Brady. *Company G*—Sergeant Daniel H. Slawson. *Company I*—Privates William Brown and Abram Pruett—16.

Marching to Columbia, Ark., the command proceeded up the river to Memphis, and went into camp. Here the veterans were allowed to proceed to Wisconsin on thirty days' furlough, leaving the non-veterans under command of Captain Williams. These were moved to La Grange, employed as railroad guard, and in July, took part in General A. J. Smith's expedition into Mississippi, and participated in the engagements near Tupelo, in which Ole Severson, of Company H, was killed. They returned to Memphis after a march of two hundred and sixty miles. Here, they were rejoined by the regiment from veteran furlough.

The Eighth marched from Memphis on the 2d of August with the forces of General A. J. Smith into Mississippi, returning on the 29th. In this expedition, W. J. Baker, of Company A, and U. A. Tewksbury, of Company C, were killed. On the 2d of September, they proceeded by the way of White River to Duval's Bluff, thence to Brownsville, and on the 17th, marched with the forces under General Mower in pursuit of the rebel General Price, who was making a raid into Missouri. After marching three hundred and fifty miles, they reached Cape Girardeau, below St. Louis, arriving there about the 1st of October.

Leaving Cape Girardeau on the 5th of October, the forces of General Mower proceeded up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where the regiment was newly clothed and equipped. Reëmbarking on transports, they reached Jefferson City, on the Missouri River, on the 15th, whence they moved by rail to Lamoine Bridge. Here they were assigned a position in the expeditionary army against General Price, who was making his way into southwestern Missouri, through Kansas. The expedition reached Little Santa Fe,

Kansas, when information being received of the defeat and dispersion of Price's forces, and that General's escape into Arkansas, orders were given for a return, which was accomplished by marching and transportation by rail and steamer, so that they reached Benton Barracks on the 15th of November. Resting a few days, and refitting for another expedition, on the 23d of November, they left Benton Barracks, and proceeded, with the forces of General A. J. Smith, up the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers, to reinforce General Thomas, at Nashville, which place was threatened by the rebel General Hood. Landing at Nashville on the 30th, they proceeded and took position in the defensive works south of the city, and on the 15th and 16th of December, took part in the battle of Nashville. Here the Eighth, under Lieutenant Colonel Britton, made four distinct charges on the enemy's works—in the final one, driving the enemy in a perfect rout, from their last line of defences. In this charge the regiment captured a six gun battery, about 400 prisoners, and two stands of colors. Companies B and D, acting as flankers, surrounded and captured 200 prisoners.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in both days' battles:

KILLED.—*Company B*—Private David Hull. *Company D*—Privates Henry C. Chamberlain and Chauncy F. Payne. *Company F*—Private Joseph Henry. *Company G*—First Lieutenant W. H. Sargent. *Company H*—Corporal Michael Mansur. *Company I*—Privates W. H. Andree and James Mellon. *Company K*—Privates Nels Jenson and Edward Mason—10.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Britton. Sergeant Major August G. Weisart. *Company A*—Private Truman Rich. *Company B*—First Sergeant Charles P. Stewart, Privates James Toothacker and George A. Johnson. *Company D*—Captain Benjamin S. Williams, Corporals Jacob C. Noteman and Joseph S. Palmer, Privates John A. Carlisle, Charles Dutcher, William G. Hall, Frederick P. Sipher and John Van Fleet. *Company E*—Privates George Braider, Enoch Robins, Charles F. Baum, Jacob Braider, James Anderson, Charles Hebbe and George Barrows. *Company F*—First Lieutenant John W. Greenman, Private Benjamin F. Greenman. *Company H*—Sergeant George Van Norman, Privates George Pooler, Jacob Rutherford, John Jones, John F. Roy, William Pooler, William Foy, Sanford Cluton and Ole Anderson. *Company I*—Captain Duncan A. Kennedy, Sergeant James B. Aney, Privates Andrew Brandhurt, Henry J. Beckwith, Casper Fopper, Ole Frederickson, Jerome Goodnough, David Langston, Orlow Robinson, John Sullivan, Franklin M. Sacia, Ransom Sage, Jacob Sampson, Joseph Stewart and Albert Van Toon. *Company K*—First Lieutenant T. A. Fellows, Sergt. John Philips, Privates Thomas Tarre, Christ. Lind and Edward Kartschok—52.

After the defeat of the rebels, the regiment joined in the pursuit, marching 150 miles, and finally encamping at Clifton, Tennessee, on the 2d of January, and moved thence to Eastport, on the Tennessee River. Embarking on the 6th of

February, the regiment proceeded with Smith's Sixteenth Corps, down the Tennessee to Cairo, thence down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and went into camp five miles below the city.

The Sixteenth corps of General Smith, moved in transports on the 5th of March, to take part in the investment of the defences of Mobile, landing at Dauphin Island, from whence they moved, on the 20th, across Mobile Bay, and proceeded up Fish River ten miles, and went into camp. On the 25th they moved and took position in the lines before Spanish Fort. Here they were constantly employed in fortifying, and the performance of picket duty, until the evacuation of the Fort, on the 9th of April, when they moved to a position before Fort Blakely, and took part in the charge on that place, with a small loss.

We find the following casualties reported as occurring at Spanish Fort:

KILLED.—*Company E*—Private Thomas J. Gilbert. *Company G*—Private Charles T. Kelly. *Company D*—Private George W. Richards, died of wounds.

After the surrender, the regiment marched 180 miles, to Montgomery, Alabama, where they remained until the 10th of May. On that day they marched by the way of Selma, and took cars for Uniontown, on the Alabama and Mississippi River Railroad. Here they went into camp, and remained until orders were received for their muster out. This was done at Demopolis, Alabama, on the 5th of September, and the regiment reached Madison on the 13th, where they received their pay, and were formally disbanded.

The Eighth was known as the "Eagle regiment," from the fact that a live Eagle was carried through all its campaigns, up to the return of the non-veterans, in 1864. This noble bird was taken from the parent nest in Chippewa County, in this State, by an Indian, who disposed of it to a gentleman of Eau Claire County, from whom it was purchased by the members of Captain Perkins' company—Eau Claire Eagles—by whom it was presented to the regiment while organizing, in 1861. It is needless to say that it was instantly adopted as the regimental pet, and was christened "Old Abe!" A perch was prepared, and the royal bird was borne with the regiment on all its marches,

and into every battle in which the gallant Eighth was engaged, up to the muster out of the non veterans. Perched on his standard above the heads of the men, the bird has been more than once the mark for rebel bullets, but luckily has escaped unharmed, with the exception of the loss of a few feathers, shot away. He returned with the non veterans in 1864, and was presented to the State, and placed in charge of the Quartermaster's department, and every care necessary is bestowed upon him. At the great Chicago Fair, in 1865, "Old Abe" was exhibited and his photograph disposed of, realizing the amount of about $16,000. He was also exhibited at the Milwaukee Fair, with profitable results. We are told that the sum netted to these charitable objects was about $20,000. He occasionally breaks from his fetters, and soars into his native element, but he has become so far domesticated that he is easily recovered. Occasionally the music of a band, or the noise of a drum will reach his ear, when he will instantly listen, and will respond with his characteristic scream, probably recognizing the strain as one with which the battle field has made his ear familiar. Old Abe has become celebrated in our military annals, and his history is inextricably interwoven with that of the brave and gallant regiment who bore him triumphantly through the field of strife.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 973. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 52, in 1864, 236, in 1865, 62; by substitutes, 16; by draft in 1865, 3; by veteran reënlistments, 301; total, 1,643. Loss—by death, 255; missing, 3; desertion, 60; transferred, 41; discharged, 320; mustered out, 964.

CHAPTER XVII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—NINTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS—MARCH TO FORT SCOTT—JOIN THE INDIAN EXPEDITION—BATTLE OF NEWTONIA—PRAIRIE GROVE—SERVICE IN MISSOURI—EMBARK FOR HELENA, ARK.—JOIN GENERAL STEELE'S ARMY AT LITTLE ROCK—MARCH TO CAMDEN—BATTLE OF ELKINS' FERRY—JENKINS' FERRY—RETURN TO LITTLE ROCK—NON-VETERANS—MUSTERED OUT—INDEPENDENT BATTALION—EXPEDITION TO THE SALINE RIVER.

THIS regiment was organized at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, and was recruited among the German population of the State. Enlisted men were forwarded to camp and then assigned to companies, all of which were mustered into the United States service by the 26th of October. They remained at Camp Sigel until January 22d, 1862, when they left the State to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL—FREDERICK SALOMON.

Lieutenant Colonel—A. GEORGE WRIESBERG; *Major*—HENRY ORFF; *Adjutant*—ARTHUR JACOBI; *Quartermaster*—WILLIAM FINKLER; *Surgeon*—HERMANN NEUMANN; *First Assistant Surgeon*—LEWIS LŒHR; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—HERMANN E. HASSE; *Chaplain*—Rev. JOHN BANTLY.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Frederick Aude,	Anton Blocki,	August Kruger,
B	Frederick Becker,	August F. Dumke,	Gisbert Guetzlœ,
C	George Eckhart,	John Arentson,	Charles Franz,
D	Charles C. Buckenen,	C. E. G. Horn,	Jacob Bohn,
E	Hermann Schleuter,	Conrad Brunke,	Erhard Weber,
F	Martin Vœgel,	A. P. Dœrschlag,	John Gerber,
G	J. C. G. Harttest,	William Meissner,	Adolph Miller,
H	Gumal Hesse,	Fred. Molzner,	Philip Kruer,
I	Peter Spehn,	William Markhoff,	William Schulten,
K	Henry F. Belitz.	Edward Ruegger.	Otto Leissring.

Proceeding by way of Chicago, Quincy, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, they arrived at Weston, Missouri, on the

26th of January, and remained two days. They then marched to Leavenworth City, where they were assigned to take part in the "Southwestern Expedition," projected by General Jim Lane, the troops for which were to concentrate at Fort Scott. The regiment marched 160 miles, to Fort Scott, where it remained till the 27th of May, when, the expedition having been abandoned, it marched by way of Humbolt, Kansas, and Indian Mission, to Spring River, and encamped until the 13th of June, when it moved to the vicinity of Baxter's Springs. While stationed here, frequent expeditions were sent out against the rebels, two of whose camps, at Cowskin Prairie, were attacked and destroyed. Here they were reinforced by two infantry regiments (Indian) and two cavalry regiments, with a battery of artillery, under Colonel William Wier, the whole of which was destined for an expedition into the Indian country. Colonel Wier being the ranking officer, took command of the expedition; Colonel Salomon was assigned to the command of the First Brigade. The expedition commenced its march to Fort Gibson on the 28th of June. On the 3d of July, a force of rebel Indians was routed and dispersed. Several skirmishes with other predatory bands took place, resulting in success to the Union arms. The expedition arrived at Flat Rock Creek, fifteen miles from Fort Gibson, on the 9th of July.

The intemperate habits of Colonel Wier, rendered him entirely incompetent to command, and his orders entailed much needless hardship on the troops. He marched them without supplies or forage into the Indian country, leaving his communications in possession of the enemy. In consequence of this, at the request of the subordinate officers, Colonel Salomon arrested Colonel Wier, and took command of the expedition, and ordered it to fall back to Quawpaw Reserve, 80 miles from Fort Scott. While here, several skirmishes took place with the rebel Indians, under Stand Waite. After a short stay here, the march was resumed, and the command proceeded to Fort Scott, where it arrived on the 11th of August. Colonel Wier preferred charges of mutiny against Colonel Salomon and the officers who participated in the council which supported him in his arrest of Colonel Wier. Colonel Salomon was arrested, but on an examination of

the charges by General Blunt, that General immediately ordered his release, and dismissed all proceedings against him.

Colonel Salomon having been commissioned Brigadier General, Colonel Charles E. Salomon was appointed Colonel of the Ninth. Lieutenant Colonel Orff having resigned, Major Jacobi was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Herman Schleuter Major.

An unsuccessful expedition into south western Missouri, after the rebel forces of Shelby and Rains, was undertaken, the regiment traveling three hundred and fifty miles, without meeting the enemy.

The "Army of the Frontier" was reorganized under General Blunt, and the Ninth Regiment was placed in the First Brigade, under Brigadier General Salomon. Leaving Fort Scott, the brigade marched to Sarcoxie, in Jasper County, Missouri, arriving there on the 22d of September. Here Colonel C. E. Salomon joined the regiment. On the 29th of September, Lieutenant Colonel Jacobi, with companies D, G, E and H, a section of artillery, and a squad of cavalry, was sent to reconnoiter the enemy's position at Newtonia, fifteen miles from Sarcoxie. Driving in their pickets, he found the enemy concealed behind a stone fence. Not being aware of their numbers, the four companies were ordered to charge upon their works. This was gallantly done, when a tremendous fire was opened on them, and they discovered that they were attacking a largely superior force. Many fell at the first fire, and the detachment retired towards where the artillery was stationed, pursued by the rebels. They fell back coolly, returning the fire the best they could, until the enemy turned their flanks, with the intention of surrounding them, when they hastily retreated. The infantry were subsequently overtaken in the woods, and nearly all of them captured. The casualties were twenty-eight killed, and one hundred and sixty-seven prisoners, fifty-one of whom were wounded.

KILLED.—*Company D.*—Corporals Casper Buck and Arthur Cruse, Privates Julius Dobyansky, Gustavus Baumgarth, Max Kroscher, Jacob Kuntz, Christian Lambecht, Herman Rodiger, Christian Baumgarth and Julius Kohn. *Company E.*—Privates Carl Ferdinand Friese, Henry Jaeger, Gustav Kuttyman, Joseph Mueller and P. Puddlewitz. *Company G.*—Corporal Charles Lobensteiny, Privates Deitrick Asling, Simon Geizer, August Manteufel, Charles Maas and Heinrich Wagner. *Company H.*—Privates Nicholas Reikel, Richard Feltrappe, Daniel Hemnitz, Heinrich Latmuesser, Michael Zilensky, Valentine Hook and Charles Horn—28.

We find no official list of the wounded.

The cannonade indicating a serious engagement, General Salomon marched his command towards Newtonia, but failing to receive reinforcements, he returned to Sarcoxie, the Ninth marching nearly all night. On the 3d of October another advance was made on Newtonia, which was evacuated by the rebels. The wounded men of the regiment, captured on the 30th, were recovered and sent to Sarcoxie. From this time till the 29th of November, the regiment was engaged in marching to various points in Arkansas, without coming to an engagement with the enemy. On that day the First Brigade arrived at Rheas' Mills, occupying and working them until the 7th of December, when the brigade joined the main force, under General Blunt, at Cane Hill. Here it was found the enemy had gained the rear, and was advancing on Rheas' Mills, when the Ninth was ordered back to protect the trains. The rebel General Hindman was advancing with 30,000 men against General Blunt, who found he was unable to meet him with his small force of 10,000 men, and had, therefore, sent to General Herron, at Wilson's Creek, for aid. By forced marches, that General came up with the enemy at Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Ark., and engaged and defeated him on the 7th of December. General Blunt arrived on the field during the fight, with a force of artillery and infantry, and by his energy, contributed materially to the victorious result. The Ninth reached the ground the day after the battle. On the 10th of December, the Ninth returned to Rheas' Mills, and resumed its former occupation of making flour and supplying bread. A raid was made to Van Buren, Ark., the regiment marching 60 miles in two days, and returning to Rheas' Mills. From this time till the 20th of February, the regiment was engaged in marching to various points, performing a sort of patrol duty, when they went into winter quarters at Stahl's Creek, 36 miles west of Springfield, Mo. Here the paroled men, captured at Newtonia, rejoined the regiment. With the exception of a short time at Carrollton, Ark., the regiment was stationed at different points in Missouri, engaged in guard duty, and on foraging parties in the vicinity of Rolla and Springfield, until the 8th of July. On that day they moved, by railroad, to St. Louis, where they were engaged in guard duty until the 12th of September, 1863,

when they proceeded down the river to Helena, Ark., where they remained until the 10th of October. They then marched to Little Rock, and went into winter quarters, about the 1st of November. In January, 1864, two hundred and thirty members of the regiment reënlisted, two companies of which, C and K, returned to Wisconsin on furlough, early in February.

On its arrival at Little Rock, the Ninth was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, under General Steele. The winter was spent in the performance of fatigue and guard duty, work on fortifications, and Company E was detailed to serve as artillery.

General Steele being ordered to coöperate in the Red River expedition, the Ninth participated in the movement, being assigned to the First Brigade, Brigadier General Rice, Third Division, Brigadier General Salomon. Leaving Little Rock on the 23d of March, nothing of importance occurred until the 1st of April. General Rice's brigade was placed in the rear, with orders to guard the supply and pontoon trains. While thus engaged, the rear guard was attacked near Gendry's Creek, by General Shelby, but he was repulsed by the Twenty-ninth Iowa and Fiftieth Indiana, and a section of Vogel's battery, (Company E, Ninth Wisconsin.) A second attack, near the junction of the Camden roads, was also repulsed. On the 3d, General Rice's brigade camped at Elkins' Ford, of the Little Missouri, remaining till the 6th, when the forces moved forward, and on the 10th, Rice's brigade, on the left, was again engaged in a severe skirmish, driving the enemy from one position to another until dark, and on the 11th, compelled him to abandon his works. On the 14th, Rice's brigade was sent forward to occupy a position, in order to prevent the enemy from reaching Camden before our forces, and camped near White Oak Creek, 18 miles from Camden. On the 15th, Marmaduke's forces were encountered near the junction of the Washington and Camden road, when a spirited engagement ensued, in which the enemy was driven back, and in the evening, the brigade of General Rice entered Camden. From the 16th to the 23d, the Ninth was detailed to guard the pontoon bridge across the Washita River.

News was received of the failure of the Red River expedition, and General Steele set about to return to Little Rock. The

enemy had succeeded in getting into his rear, and capturing his supply trains. Leaving Camden on the 26th, nothing of importance occurred until the Saline Bottom was reached, on the 29th. Here considerable skirmishing occurred, which indicated that a battle would ensue before a crossing of the river could be effected.

General Salomon's division occupied the post of rear guard, to protect the army in its crossing at Jenkins' Ferry.

The First Brigade, General Rice, was sent out to keep the enemy in check. Finding the rebels in great force, the brigade was heavily reinforced in the morning. General Kirby Smith was in command of the rebel army, which was estimated at 20,000 men. In the morning, General Salomon's advance was 2½ miles from the river—two miles of train and artillery must cross before he could withdraw. Under these circumstances, nothing was left but to fight long enough for them to get across the river. To add to the difficulties of the situation, the country was flooded. At 5½, A. M., on the 30th, the skirmishing began. General Rice's brigade were the first engaged. He was ordered to form a new line nearer the river, which had scarcely been done before the second line was attacked by the enemy. They endeavored to deceive our troops by being partly dressed in national uniforms, and also by driving before them a flock of sheep, to create the impression that they were a returned foraging expedition. The attempt to turn the right flank was unsuccessful, and the enemy gave his attention to the left, which he succeeded in driving back about 250 yards. Being reinforced, the enemy were driven back, and General Rice advanced his line nearly 300 yards. The enemy's artillery on our right, was effectually checked by sharp shooters. The second attack was met by the same obstinate gallantry, and the enemy was driven back. Ammunition was supplied to the troops, and preparations made for further attack. It soon came, and for nearly an hour an incessant fire of musketry extended along the whole line. Early in the assault, General Rice was severely wounded, and left the field. The command of the brigade devolved on Colonel C. E. Salomon, of the Ninth, who led it through the heaviest part of the action, and by his presence and personal disregard of danger, encouraged his men in the performance of their whole duty. General Salomon

speaks in enthusiastic terms of the conduct of his men. His regiments were all engaged, and the rest of the army was across the river, but "our men forgot that they were tired, forgot that they were hungry, only remembered that they were ordered to hold their ground." Firing ceased at 2 o'clock, and General Salomon proceeded to withdraw his forces slowly and in good order, collecting the dead and wounded, and bringing away as many as possible. The crossing of the river was effected without further molestation. A flag was taken from the enemy by wagoner John Welhaupt and private William Ohler, both of Company B, of the Ninth Regiment, which was sent to Governor Lewis by General Salomon, and is deposited with the other trophies in the state capital.

The Ninth and Twenty-seventh Wisconsin regiments behaved with conspicuous gallantry in the action.

The killed, and those who died of wounds, from March 23d to May 3d, as gathered from the Adjutant General's record of casualties, were:

KILLED.—At Witherspoonville, April 2.— *Company B*—Privates Wm. Berger, F. Ristowsky, Wenzel Wakershauson and Carl Keuhn. *Company G*—Privates August Zuhldorff, J. Stumpf, George Houblen, Stephen Andres, Michael Wagner, Henry Vetter, Conrad Vetter and Carl Blandike. At Camden road, April 15.— *Company A*—Private Joseph Klohe. *Company I*—Private George Fisher. April 17.— *Company F*—Private Jacob Reuser. April 23.— *Company F*—Private William Newhoff. At Jenkins' Ferry, April 30.— *Company A*—Corporal Christian Kaiser, Private John Schilling. *Company B*—Privates Anton Burkhardt and John Krumdik. *Company D*—Privates John Lohr, Andreas Sauter, Benjamin Anderson, Emanuel Bieneck, Fred Schleuke, Marzel Priesyner and Fred Bodenstein. *Company E*—Privates Joseph Drais, George Martin, Henry Breitung and Herman Greuner. *Company G*—Privates Moritz Becker, Henry Schmidt and Henry Fentermacher. *Company H*—Corporal John Becker, Privates August Shultz, Ernst Haroth, Henry Duerkopf, Jacob Keuhn and John Fingal. *Company I*—Privates William Leifert, Charles Englebracht, Anton Weber, William Burgart and William Baden. *Company K*—Privates Dietrich Damman and George Legler—47.

WOUNDED.—April 15.— *Company H*—Private Nicholas Oswiller. April 30.— *Company A*—Privates Henry Meyer, John Mueller, David Duerrow, Michael Tiesach, Robert Frederick and Fred Wendlorff. *Company B*—Privates J. Fetzer, Jacob Thiele, Simon Wehrwein, William Kuck and Adolph Prebe. *Company D*—Privates Conrad Knowl, John Buellesbach, Franz Hamm, Henry Sorg, Albert Weber, John Heitz, Erhard Arcola, A. Plattner, M. Sutter, Louis Kessler, Joseph Heck, Fred Schleuke and Emanuel Blemick. *Company E*—Privates Marcus Alf, M. Borns, Franz Boller and Peter Wackerham. *Company F*—Privates Franz Roessler and Fletcher Ensign. *Company G*—Captain Charles Frantz, Privates Emanuel Boller, Andreas Kern, Henry Bodenworth, Joseph Steimer, Joseph Weithofer and Theodore Becker. *Company H*—Privates Peter Betler, Henry Holtze, Joseph Weiler and Fred Keuhn. *Company I*—Privates Charles Winters, Louis Kairns, Fred Kieszlich, John Amberg, Adolph Weber, Robert Augustin and Adolph Hesse. *Company K*—Sergeant Michael Meyer, Privates Jacob Zwiefel and Gottleib Lenenberger—52.

Returning to Little Rock after the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, the Ninth was principally engaged in the erection of a chain of forts around the town.

Veteran companies C and K, were absent on furlough during the Camden campaign. On their return, companies H and I, also veterans, went home on furlough. On the 17th of November, the non-veterans of the regiment, whose term of service had expired, were mustered out, together with Colonel C. E. Salomon, Major Schleuter, and such officers as were not required, and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into an Independent Battalion, of four companies, as veterans, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Jacobi. The non-veterans returned to Milwaukee, where they were cordially received, and after being paid off, were disbanded. Colonel C. E. Salomon was brevetted Brigadier General, for meritorious services during the war.

From this time till the close of the war, the operations of the battalion consisted of an expedition to the Saline River, in January, 1865, the regiment returning to Little Rock with the loss of one man.

In June, the command proceeded by transports to Camden, on the Washita River, 100 miles south of Little Rock, where they remained until August, when they returned to Little Rock, overland, reoccupying their old quarters, and resuming guard duty in the city. Lieutenant Colonel Jacobi was appointed Provost Marshal, and Judge of the Provost Court for the department of Arkansas, and the command of the Ninth devolved on Captain Eckhart, of Company A.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 870. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 52, in 1864, 236, in 1865, 62; by substitutes, 16; by drafts, none; veteran reënlistments, 219; total, 1,422. Loss—by death, 175; deserted, 25; transferred, 7; discharged, 191; mustered out, 739.

The "Independent Battalion" remained on duty until February, 1866, when they returned to Wisconsin, and were mustered out.

CHAPTER XVIII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—TENTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—ARRIVAL IN KENTUCKY—MOVE TO NASHVILLE—CAPTURE OF HUNTSVILLE—RAILROAD GUARD DUTY—BRILLIANT FIGHT AT PAINT ROCK BRIDGE—DEATH OF CAPTAIN MOORE—REAR GUARD AT STEVENSON—MARCH TO LOUISVILLE—BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE—BATTLE OF STONE RIVER—HOOVER'S GAP—CROSS THE TENNESSEE—BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA—SEVERE LOSS—ASSAULT ON MISSION RIDGE—BATTLES FROM DALLAS TO ATLANTA—ON GUARD AT MARIETTA—RETURN HOME—MUSTERED OUT—STATISTICS.

THIS regiment was organized at Camp Holton, Milwaukee, and mustered into the United States service on the 14th of October, 1861, and left the State on the 9th of November, for Louisville, Ky. The roster of the regiment was as follows:

COLONEL—ALFRED R. CHAPIN.

Lieutenant Colonel—JOSHUA J. GUPPY; *Major*—JOHN G. MCMYNN; *Adjutant*—WILLIAM A. COLLINS; *Quartermaster*—BENTON MCCONNELL; *Surgeon*—SOLON MARKS; *First Assistant Surgeon*—ROBERT MITCHELL; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—JAMES T. REEVE; *Chaplain*—Rev. JAMES L. COFFIN.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Henry O. Johnson,	F. J. Harrington,	Robert Harkness,
B	Jacob W. Roby,	James C. Adams,	Samuel W. Herrick,
C	A. J. Richardson,	Frank W. Perry,	S. L. Hart,
D	Orestes B. Twogood,	T. L. Kennan,	George W. Marsh,
E	John H. Ely,	Robert Kohlsdorf,	George M. West,
F	William H. Palmer,	Edward D. Lowry,	Armisted C. Brown,
G	William Moore,	Loran B. Brewer,	Silas Wilcox,
H	Duncan McKercher,	Ingersoll George,	Robert H. Spencer,
I	C. T. Overton,	Harvey H. Fairchild,	John Small.
K	Edwin Hillyer.	L. B. Hill.	Charles H. Ford.

The regiment arrived on the evening of the 10th, at Jeffersonville, Ind. Crossing the Ohio River to Louisville the next day, they marched to Shephardsville, Ky., twenty miles south of Louisville, where they were stationed and engaged in railroad guard

duty until the 5th of December, when they joined Colonel Sill's brigade at Elizabethtown, and were assigned to the Third Division, General Mitchell. On the 11th of December, they went into winter quarters at Bacon Creek, and engaged in picket and railroad guard duty, until the 10th of February, 1862, when camp was moved to the south side of Green River, where General Mitchell's command was congregated preparatory to marching on the rebel stronghold at Bowling Green. On the 13th, the march commenced, that place was entered on the 15th, and taken possession of without a battle. Remaining a few days, General Mitchell's division pushed on to Nashville, and found it occupied by General Nelson's forces, who had come up the Cumberland River. They remained near Nashville until the 18th of March, when General Mitchell's force marched southward to Murfreesboro, being ordered to seize and destroy the great military railroad of the rebels from Memphis to Charleston. Here they remained till the 5th of April, Colonel Chapin being Provost Marshal, and the regiment provost guard. On that day march was resumed, the Tenth passing through Shelbyville and Fayetteville, thence to Huntsville, over almost impassable roads, arriving there on the 11th. Soon after reaching that place, Companies A, F, G, and K, volunteered and were sent to destroy a railroad bridge near Chattanooga, eighty miles from Huntsville. The work was accomplished and the enemy's railroad communications were thus broken. The importance of this act, can be appreciated when the reader is informed that Beauregard, who was then at Corinth, had ordered 40,000 men to his assistance, who were thus prevented from reaching him.

On the 27th of April, a band of rebels 250 or 300 strong, attacked a guard of 25 men under Sergeant McKinson, of Co. H, and Corp. William Nelson, of Co. I, at Paint Rock Bridge, sixteen miles from Stevenson. The enemy advanced on the west end of the bridge, about ten o'clock, and commenced firing upon the guard. A simultaneous attack was made at the east end of the bridge. Their fire was returned by the little band of heroes. The bridge was a covered one, and the rebels repeatedly made efforts to charge into it but were met by such a withering fire, that they fell back. In the first two rounds, the rebels wounded five of the defenders of the bridge. The firing at the east end was not

severe, being more at random. After two hours hard fighting, the enemy retreated. This was one of the smartest fights of the war, and the little band of Spartans received special commendation from General Buell, for their bravery. Seven of the Tenth were wounded:

Company A—Private Frank Yokish. *Company D*—Privates Edw. T. Best and Reuben Howard. *Company E*—Private Augustus Belan. *Company F*—Privates John Singer and Timothy Latham. *Company K*—Private John Calhoun—10.

On the 29th, the regiment took part in an attack on the rebels at Bridgeport. The enemy were taken by surprise, and fled without resistance, across the Tennessee. From this time the Tenth Regiment was stationed along the railroad from Huntsville, guarding bridges, watertanks and stations. On the 1st of May, a detachment of convalescents under Lieutenant Fairchild, were taken prisoners by the rebel guerilla Morgan, but were soon paroled. About the 1st of June, eight companies of the regiment went aboard the cars bound for Stevenson. While passing through a deep cut, the train was fired on, and several were wounded. On the 4th of July, Captain William Moore, of Company G, was brutally murdered by rebel bushwackers, after he was taken prisoner. He was a brave and patriotic soldier, and his loss was greatly lamented. The regiment remained engaged in duty on the railroad, until the retrograde movement in conjunction with Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, was commenced, when the Tenth Regiment as rear guard, brought through the last trains from Huntsville to Stevenson.

We find the following in the table of casualties prepared by Adjutant General Gaylord:

KILLED.—At Mud Creek, Ala., August 22.—*Company I*—Privates Thos. Denlan, G. W. Hancock and Henry Reed. At Larkinsville, Ala.—*Company F*—Private Theo. Helgus.
DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Private N. J. Cotton, June 28, 1862. *Company E*—Private Henry White, August 22. *Company I*—Private Richard White, August 23. *Company K*—Private Halsey Miles, July 22, 1862.

Lieutenant Colonel Guppy being promoted to Colonel of the Twenty-third, Major McMynn was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain H. O. Johnson, Major, on the 25th of July.

At Stevenson, the rebels attempted to prevent the leaving of the trains; the Tenth Regiment bringing up the rear, secured the final departure of the troops, and arrived at Nashville on the

5th of September. From Nashville to Louisville, they proceeded by forced marches, reaching the latter place on the 28th of September, having had a slight skirmish with the rebels at Cave City.

The Tenth Regiment was placed in the Ninth Brigade of Colonel Harris, in General Rousseau's division, and took part in the battle of Perryville, or Chaplin Hills, on the 8th of October. Starting with the division from Louisville, they reached Maysville on the evening of the 7th, and marched next morning to the vicinity of Perryville, where the enemy was found in force on Chaplin Hills. The Ninth Brigade, Colonel Harris, occupied a position to the left of Colonel Lytle's brigade, and to the right of the brigade of General Starkweather. About 11 o'clock Colonel Chapin was ordered with the Tenth, to the support of Captain Simmons' battery. The regiment took position in rear of the battery, sheltered by the crest of a ridge. Here they remained till about three o'clock, up to which time the regiment had four wounded. Soon after the regiment advanced to the top of the ridge at a double quick, where they discovered the enemy advancing several lines deep, and driving in the skirmishers, who became confused and ran through the ranks of the Tenth. Three hundred and sixty enlisted men and sixteen officers were all of the Tenth who were in the fight. A volley was poured into the advancing foe, which sent them back over the hill and down the slope. Again they rallied determined to take that battery at all hazards. From this time the contest was terrible. The men fought nobly and never thought of giving one inch of the ground, and held the enemy in check until they were supported by the Thirty-eighth Indiana. Their ammunition was exhausted; the contents of the cartridge boxes of the wounded and dead were used; still that devoted band held their ground, and for half an hour kept the enemy at bay without a cartridge. They remained in this position until ordered to withdraw to the next ridge, where they replenished their cartridge boxes and held the position, the enemy occupying the battle ground, from which they retreated during the night. Our description is necessarily brief. The old flag fell time and again as the color bearers were stricken down, and the sixth color Corporal brought it off the field. Forty-one bullets

passed through it and two through the staff. Major Henry O. Johnson was among the killed.

The casualties, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Field Officer*—Major H. O. Johnson. *Company A*—Corporals William J. Bell, Francis E. Manning and Stephen E. Merrick, Privates George W. Hunt, Henry J. Conklin, Charles Snell, Daniel Adams and Peter Hein. *Company B*—Privates Leonard B. Nuns, Leander Debar and Ira Bennett. *Company C*—Corporals Park B. Elliott and Addison J. Ferris, Privates Thomas S. Loher, Andrew Robinson and William H. Whicher. *Company D*—Sergeant Charles C. Forsyth, Corporal James Dickson, Privates Andrew H. Armater, Alphonso Jones and Alanson A. Bull. *Company E*—Privates John C. Phillips, Joseph Coyer and Alexander Trimble. *Company F*—Corporals Philip L. Glover and Abner M. Dodge, Privates David E. Lumpkins, Mark C. Bowen, William R. Eagers, Marcus L. Gleason, Franklin M. Shoemaker and Robert Jarrett. *Company G*—Corporal Wm. M. Fish, Privates Ole Oleson, John Tiffany, Louis Nelson, Abram Wood, Andrew J. Angier, William R. Campbell, John H. Court and Hiram Hulett. *Company H*—Sergeant William P. Mitchell, Privates Joel Haywood, Henry M. Hinman and Daniel O'Lary. *Company K*—Corporals Albert Gibbs and Charles A. Watson—48.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Corporals Amos Hitchcock and Walter Wood, Privates Wm. H. Garrison, Joseph Tyler, Alf. Wenderlin and Thomas H. Morrison. *Company B*—Privates Joseph Thierett, Edwin B. Speed, Fredk. Spencer, John Straw, John Burgess, Hercules Juneau, Abira Chapin, Henry Mabro, Joseph Jacquet and Andrew Harmon. *Company C*—Corporal James C. Adams, Privates John McKillip, died, Chas. V. Donaldson, Theodore F. Snover, Simon R. Northain, Hiram A. Eldridge, Charles C. Bisley, Julius Zuhlkee and Theodore Rubeck. *Company D*—Sergeant Gilbert Dowd, Privates Hiram C. Luther, James L. Cummings, John Best, Charles Coleman, Lyman Burlison and Lewis Shelby. *Company E*—First Lieutenant George M. West, Corporal Silas R. Hemstreet, Privates Jesse Crowfoot, Alexander Baker, Alden H. Wright, Charles Lozwiskey, William Sharp, John Harrington, Henry Clark, Willis Lackey, Charles Stone, Patrick O'Brien, James Ryan, Martin Shoemaker, John Satterly, Thomas S. Smith, Hamilton B. Dutcher, James A. Paddock, Peter Anderson, Charles F. Arnold, Albert Schmidt, William Bodwell, F. C. Hazelton, John Waterman, Zeria Francis, Albert F. King, William Voly and David E. Lumly. *Company F*—Sergeant James Kilgore, Privates Benj. Bass, John Singer, Danl. Boyle, Jos. D. Costello, J. Manes Timothy Lathain, D. B. Robinson, William Pierce and Byron B. Taft. *Company G*—Sergeant Joseph C. Hussey, Corporals G. Hunter and Archibald Carnahan, Privates L. L. Dimmick, James T. Brown, Edw. Burrows, Hiram Hulet, J. D. Hayden, Jacob Hummal, Charles Franz, Rudolph S Himmel, M. W. Blin and V. Carlisle. *Company H*—Corporals Hulberg Prince and George W. Angel, Privates Miles Sanford, Dwight Thompson and George Ashley. *Company K*—Corporal Ira Houghtelling, Privates Charles Hatch, Delos Hasch and Wm. Lathrop—97.

Captain J. H. Ely was promoted as Major, vice H. O. Johnson killed.

For their gallant conduct at Perryville, the Tenth Regiment received the highest testimonials from their superior officers. In the pursuit, the regiment accompanied the division of General Rousseau to Crab Orchard, and moved with it from that place, by way of Lebanon, Bowling Green, Edgefield Junction and Edgefield, to Nashville, where they encamped four miles south of the city until the 26th of December.

On that day, it took part in the movement of General Rousseau's division in General Rosecrans' advance against the enemy near Murfreesboro, Colonel Scribner being in command of the brigade. On Wednesday morning, December 31st, Rousseau's division became engaged with the enemy, who gave way, and the division advanced to the right, exposed to a hot fire, until they reached and occupied a rocky ridge covered with timber. Here the regiment got into a terrible fire in front and on the flank, but they sheltered themselves with the rocks and trees, returned the fire and held their ground until ordered to retire, to prevent being cut off from the rest of the army. The division returned to the old position, which was held. During the rest of the day, the division was not engaged with infantry, but were exposed to the heavy artillery fire all along the lines, compelling the men to lie close to the ground. In this day's fight, the regiment lost three killed and seventeen wounded. The giving way of McCook's corps exposed the center, which compelled the falling back of Rousseau's division, as described above. In all the fighting after Wednesday, the Tenth Regiment did not have a man killed or wounded. The division was shifted to other points during the other three days of battle, but was not again engaged in a close fight.

The casualties, as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A* — Privates John H. Long and Dewitt Griffin. *Company C*— Private Rufus Cowles. *Company D* — Privates Irwin Clark and Michael Conlon. *Company G* — Private Edward O'Flaherty. *Company K*— Private Andrew Schow — 7.

WOUNDED.— *Company A* — Private Thomas H. Morrison. *Company B* — Captain J. W. Roby. *Company C*— Privates Nelson Corrison, Martin L. Jenkins and Bela S. Bishop. *Company D* — Private George Dewing. *Company F*— Private Reuben F. Crosby. *Company G* — Privates Jaspar Wochter and George Lane. *Company H* — Privates Augustus H. McKimpson and Joseph Maginnis. *Company K*—Privates Washburn Blatchly and Wm. L. Holdridge — 13. Missing, 6.

After the battle, the regiment went into camp near Murfreesboro, where it remained until the month of June.

Colonel Chapin resigned in January, and Lieutenant Colonel McMynn was promoted to Colonel.

In the reorganization of the army, the brigade was numbered the First, under Colonel Scribner, in the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps, under General Thomas.

Colonel McMynn resigned on the 16th of June. On the next day, Major John H. Ely was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain D. McKercher, Major, and under these officers, the regiment joined in the advance of General Rosecrans' army, on the 24th of June, against General Bragg, at Tullahoma. The march was begun on the 24th, but the regiment was not seriously engaged with the rebels on the route, and with the rest of Rosecrans' army, they went into camp at Cowan Station, on the 14th of July. On the 6th of August, they went into camp at Anderson, where they remained until the 2d of September, when they commenced the march across the river and over the mountains, into Georgia, and reached the neighborhood of Stevens' Gap on the 11th, where, in the afternoon, the regiment took part in the movement to assist General Negley's division, near Dug Gap. The brigade moved to the front, and companies A and K, of the Tenth, were thrown forward as skirmishers, where they exchanged shots with the enemy's skirmishers until about 3½ o'clock, when, finding the regiment and brigade had retired, they fell back and rejoined the regiment, and took position on a hill.

On the 19th, at the battle of Chicamauga, the regiment advanced with the division, to near the left of the line and about 10 o'clock, moved forward in two lines of battle, about half a mile, and drove the enemy before them, capturing several prisoners. Here the brigade found that the Second and Fourth brigades were not supporting them. The men lay down near the foot of a slope, while a section of artillery in their rear, fired so closely over their heads as to prevent their rising. The rebels advanced in strong force, and before the men could assemble on the battalion, they poured in a heavy volley, which the brigade was unable to return. The rebels were soon turning both flanks. Seeing this, the brigade gave way in confusion, but was rallied about half a mile to the rear, and the lines were reformed, and in the afternoon they returned to the front, but were not again engaged that day, and fell back at night.

On the morning of the 20th, the division formed the extreme left of the line, and the First Brigade was next to the Fourth Brigade, on the extreme left, the Tenth being in the second line. Log breastworks had been thrown up in front of the first line. About 10 o'clock, the rebels turned the left flank, and drove back

the Fourth Brigade, on their left. The two brigades being reinforced, in turn drove the rebels back, after a couple of hours sharp work, taking many prisoners. A second attack, while the Tenth was in the first line, was easily repulsed. Soon after noon, the Tenth moved to the left, and built a slight breastwork of logs, &c.

About 4½ oclock, P. M., the rebels commenced another attack on the left of our lines, which lasted until dark. The Fourth Brigade gave way, but rallied again. Just at dark, when it became apparent that we could resist their attacks, the Fourth Brigade got out of ammunition, and again broke; the rest followed and scattered over the field. Seeing no chance to rally, the Tenth made for a point where they supposed our troops were in position, but soon came upon the rebel line. Here they found themselves nearly surrounded, and not knowing where our forces lay, the regiment was obliged to surrender. It was then found that with the exception of a small portion, the Federal forces had been withdrawn two hours before, and that the case had been a hopeless one from the beginning of the last attack. About all of the regiment on the field were captured — twelve officers, and one hundred and eleven men. Lieutenant Colonel Ely, commanding the regiment, was mortally wounded. Company G was not in the engagement, having been detached to guard a supply train.

On the morning of the 21st, the regiment numbered three officers and twenty-six men. They moved to the front in the afternoon, formed in line, and on the 22d, returned with the brigade to Chattanooga. By its indomitable stubbornness and bravery, the Tenth sustained the good name it achieved at Perryville, and although it was obliged to surrender, not one particle of censure can stain its bright escutcheon.

The casualties, as reported by Captain Roby, commanding the regiment, were as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Ely. *Company A*—Private William Mattison. *Company B*—Sergeant H. G. Wright, Corporal John H. Jewett, Privates Henry M. Goodrich and Joseph Jigon. *Company D*—Privates R. Hawkins, Elijah Hunt, H. C. Smith, Henry Morey, Joseph Rosebaugh and George W. Rouse. *Company E*—Corporal John Frater, Privates William H. Easton, S. Demming, E. M. Daniels and William Bodwell. *Company F*—Lieutenant Robert Rennie, Sergeant P. H. Northey, Private Thomas M. Jewell. *Company H*—Sergeant O. B. Chester, Corporals H. H. Doane and T. Sanford, Privates S. Anderson and R. M. Bailey. *Company K*—Sergeant Horace Prentice, Privates George Norton, H. E. Houghtaling and Ephraim Atkins—23.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Major William C. Darrow. *Company A*—Corporals E. P. Sterling and Robert Hall, Privates M. Melville and George Spurr. *Company B*—First Sergeant John A. Barney, Sergeants J. W. Tidyman and H. Juneau, Corporal W. Darrow, Privates John Burgess and A. Herrick. *Company C*—First Sergeant M. L. Jenkins, Corporals H. Plumer and Thomas Roback, Privates William Baker and F. Bauer. *Company D*—Corporal George Clark, Private W. Thompson. *Company E*—Lieutenant Robert Roach, Sergeant Karl Kreible, Privates William Sharp, O. F. Smith, James Ryan, A. H. Wright, M. Shoemaker, O. R. Howe and James Paddock. *Company F*—Corporal S. Harklerood, Privates A. S. Tarcott, E. M. Donnell, J. E. Strong, J. J. Crosby and B. P. Taft. *Company G*—Corporal Edward Count. *Company H*—Privates J. Collins, Wm. Harding, J. McGinnis and F. Sallender—38.

The following, reported as missing, were taken prisoners, as shown by a list sent home from rebel prison by Major McKercher:

MISSING.—*Field and Staff*—Major D. McKercher, Adjutant J. M. Goff. *Company A*—Captain Harkness, Lieutenant Ellenwood, Sergeants J. S. J. Eaton and E. W. Carver, Corporals J. Tyler and W. Woods, Privates W. H. Fountain, W. Dalton, P. Adams, W. H. Coburn, R. M. Luce, P. Nicolas, F. V. Smith and W. Hay. *Company B*—Sergeant R. J. Hull, Corporals J. A. Parrett and W. W. Darrow, Privates J. M. Sutton, F. D. Cowles, W. H. Smith, R. Yoht, A. Burgess and N. Herrick. *Company C*—Lieutenant Burdick, died in prison; Sergeants J. L. Plummer, S. W. Ellenwood and S. C. Northan, Corporals W. M. Robinson and W. E. Wheeler, Privates R. M. Freeman H. A. Eldridge, H. Bemis and M. Hoffman. *Company D*—Captain Collins, Sergeants Ole Gilbert and John Gaffney, Corporals E. P. Best, J. E. Webster and J. W. Doty, Privates P. E. Montier, J. M. Parke and H. B. M. Williams. *Company E*—Sergeants W. W. Chapman, T. W. Harrison and J. Fitzgerald, Corporal J. McGee, Privates G. Lanson, J. Lanson, W. Barden, W. C. Clarke, J. Pardy, M. Pardy, F. L. Harrison and James Burke. *Company F*—Sergeant Bratnober, Corporals P. Cahill and A. Gottwells, Privates H. Schlosser, J. J. Shoemaker, W. Pierce, E. B. Tyler and R. Langstaff. *Company H*—Captain Spencer, Lieutenant Makinson, Sergeants J. Hulihane and E. Chapman, Corporal E. W. Spooner, Privates C. F. Adams, J. E. Coles, P. Edmundson, R. Northcott, C. Nelson, H. O. Weaver and William Lenon. *Company I*—Captain Perry, Lieutenants Fairchild and Butler, Sergeants W. Nelson, M. Colligan, W. M. Bush and D. T. Parish, Corporals B. Bower, T. Curtis and C. Fish, Privates J. H. Trevis, H H. Winter, R. W. Randall, W. Richards, D. Eastman, J. Wall, William Reines, H. Talbott, H. Shrigley and F. Grosch. *Company K*—Lieutenant Hinkley, Sergeants L. Olmsted and O. Gilbranson, Corporals D. F. Hough, E. C. Town and J. Kolhaner, Privates G. F. Alverson, J. B. Allen, J. A. Bishop, W. C. Banker, M. Bentley, L. D. Patterson, W. Cort, H. Fuller, J. B. Gaylord, F. Howard, C. Hatch, J. C. Hitchcock, J. Ingraham, C. Jacobson, T. L. Reynolds, H. Rockwell, L. Soper, B. V. Swan, J. Squier and T Tallmadge—121.

The remnant of the gallant regiment remained in camp at Chattanooga, employed in guard duty and labor on the fortifications, until the famous assault on Mission Ridge, where it acted as support to Loomis' battery, after which it returned to camp at Chattanooga, and remained during the winter, taking part, in February, in the feint on Dalton, Ga., with the Fourteenth Corps. From thence it moved to Tyner Station, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, where they were employed in railroad guard duty until the 24th of May.

In the reorganization of the army in the spring of 1864, the Tenth Regiment was in the First Brigade, General Carlin, of the

First Division, General R. W. Johnson, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, General Palmer, and was under the command of Captain Roby. Eighty-five recruits joined it in 1864, which, with Company G, and the remnant of the regiment left after the battle of Chicamauga, still made a small command. They remained on railroad guard duty until the 24th of May, when they rejoined their brigade near Dallas, and from that time took part in the battles of Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peach Tree Creek.

The Twenty-first Wisconsin was in the same brigade with the Tenth. We have elsewhere given a sketch of the operations of that regiment, in this campaign, which may be said to be nearly identical with those of the Tenth. We have tried in vain to procure memoranda of the movements of the Tenth in 1864, but parties appealed to have failed to respond.

After the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain, on the 5th of July, the Tenth and Twenty-first were sent forward to effect a reconnoissance, on a road leading to the right from that on which the main column was moving towards the Chattahoochie. Fifty men of the Tenth were thrown out as skirmishers, and advanced on the principal road to Atlanta. The rebel intrenchments were discovered near the river, behind which the enemy was posted in force. The detachment halted, and was joined by the division in the afternoon. The Tenth accompanied the brigade across the Chattahoochie, and on the 20th, at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, together with the Twenty-first, charged upon the enemy, who was forcing back an Illinois regiment, and compelled him to retire in confusion, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

We append here a list of casualties, as reported by Captain Roby, from May 24th, to July 10th, 1864:

KILLED.—May 27.—*Company C*—Private Philo Douglas. June 2.—*Company B*—Private John C. Howell. June 30.—Privates John B. Saule and James H. Pyiot. July 2.—*Company G*—Private Lewis Anderson. July 5.—Corporal John G. Schermerhorn—6.

WOUNDED.—May 27.—*Company H*—Private Ole O. Storle. *Company I*—Private Chas. McManus. June 2.—*Company A*—Private William B. Sayles. *Company G*—Private George Owens. June 18.—*Company A*—Private Cornelius Bard. *Company G*—Private Charles Pelt. *Company K*—Privates Michael Clark and John Barnes. June 21.—*Company E*—Private Peter Inglehart. June 29.—Sergeant Lewis Wilson. July 3.—*Company D*—Private Wallace Thompson—11.

Shortly after the arrival of the army before Atlanta, the regiment was detached from the brigade, and stationed as guard at Marietta, Ga. Here they remained till the 3d of October, when

they were ordered to occupy the old rifle pits near Kenesaw Mountain, and guard the road at that point from the depredations of General Hood, who was then marching north to destroy Sherman's communications, after the fall of Atlanta. Here they remained until the 16th of October, when the recruits and reënlisted veterans were transferred, by order of the War Department, to the Twenty-first Regiment, and the remainder of the Tenth started northward, passed through Nashville, and reached Milwaukee on the 25th, where they were subsequently mustered out of service.

Those who were taken prisoners at Chicamauga, remained in rebel prisons for thirteen months, and many of them were not exchanged till March, 1865, while not a few were destined to become martyrs in the rebel prison pens at Salsbury, Millen and Andersonville.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 916. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 20, in 1864, 85; veteran reënlistments, 13; total, 1,034. Loss—by death, 219; deserted, 21; transferred, 23; discharged, 316; mustered out, 455.

CHAPTER XIX

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—AT SULPHUR SPRINGS—STEELE'S ADVANCE INTO ARKANSAS—BATTLE OF BAYOU CACHE—HELENA, ARK.—RETURN TO MISSOURI—JOIN GRANT'S FORCES NEAR VICKSBURG—MARCH ACROSS THE PENINSULA—BATTLE NEAR PORT GIBSON—CHAMPION HILLS—BLACK RIVER BRIDGE—BEFORE VICKSBURG—ASSAULT OF THE 22D OF MAY—SECOND BATTLE AT JACKSON, MISS.—TRANSFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—BERWICK CITY—TECHE EXPEDITION—RETURN—EMBARK FOR TEXAS—RETURN TO BRASHIER CITY—MOVE TO MOBILE—ASSAULT ON FORT BLAKELEY—WAR CLOSED—ON DUTY AT MOBILE—MUSTERED OUT—RETURN HOME—STATISTICS.

THE first company of the Eleventh Regiment was called into Camp Randall, Madison, on the 23d of September, 1861, and the organization and muster of the regiment was completed on the 18th of October, 1861. The roster of the regiment was as follows:

COLONEL—CHARLES L. HARRIS.

Lieutenant Colonel—CHARLES A. WOOD; *Major*—ARTHUR PLATT; *Adjutant*—DANIEL LINCOLN; *Quartermaster*—CHARLES G. MAYERS; *Surgeon*—HENRY P. STRONG; *First Assistant Surgeon*—EDWARD EVERETT; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—C. C. BARNES; *Chaplain*—Rev. JAMES B. BRITTON.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Daniel E. Hough,	P. W. Jones,	W. L. Freeman,
B	J. H. Hubbard,	E. S. Oakley,	James M. Bull,
C	Charles Perry,	James Lang,	Oscar F. Mattice,
D	J. S. Miller,	W. Hill,	W. H. Dawson,
E	L. H. Whittlesey,	Abner Powell,	Sidney Shepherd,
F	Edward R. Chase,	E. D. Stone,	R. E. Jackson,
G	W. F. Pelton,	E. D. Partridge,	H. Blake,
H	Alexander Chrystie,	Eli H. Mix,	Isaac J. Wright,
I	E. G. Whitter,	Dewitt C. Benham,	Jerome Chesebro,
K	H. J. Lewis.	J. W. Hunt.	R. P. House.

On the 19th of November, the Eleventh left the State for St. Louis, arriving there on the 21st, and next day proceeded to Sulphur Springs, twenty-three miles below St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, where the regiment remained all winter, stationed, in detachments, for fifty miles along the road, guarding the bridges, and preserving the communications in southeast Missouri. They were also employed in building block houses near the bridges, for their protection. On the 12th of March, the regiment moved to Pilot Knob, where it was assigned to the division of General Steele, who was about marching to join the forces of General Curtis, on White River. Leaving Pilot Knob, the regiment marched on the 23d, for Reeves' Station, on Black River, thirty miles north of the Arkansas line, where it joined the army of General Steele, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel C. E. Hovey. Troops, about 8,000 in number, were congregated at this point, under General Steele. On the 19th of April, General Steele commenced his southward march, by the way of Pitman's Ferry, Pocahontas, and Bird's Point, striking White River at Jacksonport, on the 10th of May, and moving thence to Batesville, on the 25th, where a junction was formed with the army of General Curtis. During this march, the means of transportation were limited, and the men suffered much from scarcity of rations, and the animals from want of forage. The country was so sparsely settled that it was impossible to obtain subsistence by foraging, and all the supplies had to be transported from Pilot Knob. The country is described as a wilderness abounding in cypress swamps, and cane brakes, with a poisonous malaria infecting the atmosphere. The command suffered much from sickness and hardships on this march. General Steele's division being the advance of General Curtis' forces, left Batesville for Little Rock on the 23d of June, marching by way of Jacksonport, at the junction of Black and White rivers, intending to stop at Clarendon, on White River, where they expected to find supplies, which were ordered to be sent up White River to that point. After marching about fifteen miles, blockades of timber, made by felling the trees in the road, were encountered. These were soon cleared away by the pioneers. On the 30th of June, the regiment, while guarding a large forage train, encountered the enemy's pickets, which they

dispersed, and also had a brush with a squad of cavalry, and routed them. Encountering "timber blockades" wherever the ground was favorable to the designs of the rebels, and clearing them away in much less time than it took to construct them, the command arrived at Augusta, where the forces rested until the 6th of July, in the meantime celebrating the "Glorious Fourth" to the best of their ability. On the 6th, General Steele's command left Augusta at eight o'clock, A. M., and passed over a low, level country, to Bayou Cache, near Cache River, where another formidable timber blockade was found. Soon after camping in a dense canebrake, they were greeted by rebel shots from the other side of the river. The enemy was easily silenced by a few shells from the brigade battery. Working parties were sent forward in the morning, to clear the blockade. Company D, Captain Miller, Company I, Lieutenant Doane, Company H, Captain Christie, and Company G, Captain Partridge, of the Eleventh, with three companies of the Thirty-third Illinois, and a mountain howitzer, all under command of Colonel Harris, were ordered to make a reconnoissance in advance of the pioneers, in the direction of Peach Orchard Bluff. Company D was in advance, deployed as skirmishers. Reaching Hill's plantation, the skirmishers were fired on. The command confiscated a ready cooked dinner, and also a couple of wagon loads of bacon and molasses. Taking the road to Des Arc, Colonel Harris, with the four companies of the Eleventh and the howitzer, moved rapidly forward. Proceeding half a mile, the enemy were encountered near a turn in the road. They fired a volley at the skirmishers. Companies D and I were immediately deployed on the right and left of the road, with the howitzer on the extreme left. Companies H and G were in the road. The skirmishers were soon engaged with the enemy, and it was ascertained that a heavy rebel force was in front. Colonel Harris and Adjutant Lincoln were at the front, in the hottest of the fire. Companies H and I were ordered forward at a double quick. An order for the skirmishers to fall back on the battalion, was mistaken for an order to retreat. While Colonel Harris endeavored to rally them, he was wounded in the arm and leg, but still sat on his horse. The daring courage of their Colonel assured the retreating companies, and they rallied, and retreated in very good order,

fighting, and doing good execution upon the ranks of the rebels. The enemy had his force on each side of the road, concealed in the underbrush. The rebels made a dash to capture the howitzer, but Captain Partridge, who had it in charge, rallied his men around the piece, and brought it off in safety. A short distance to the rear, the battalion halted, where, with the detachment of the Thirty-third Illinois, which had been brought up by Colonel Hovey, it again formed across the road. Here the pursuing rebels were met by a tremendous volley, which emptied many saddles, and caused them to retreat. At this time, a detachment of the First Indiana Cavalry came up, having heard the firing when some miles off, and charged the rebels with such determination and energy, that they broke and fled, and were pursued by our cavalry several miles, killing and wounding a large number of them. The ground was held, and reinforcements arriving, the force camped on the battle field. The enemy's force is variously stated at from 1,500 to 2,500, under the command of Colonel Albert Rust. Next day our forces buried over one hundred and fifty dead rebels. Their wounded had been borne from the field. They were armed with smooth bore rifles and shot guns, which were not available against the superior arms of the Union forces. This is known as the battle of Bayou Cache.

This being their first fight, the soldiers and officers of the Eleventh are entitled to great credit for their coolness and courage in facing such overpowering numbers.

The casualties, as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company D*—Orderly Sergeant Nathan Hoyt, Corporal G. C. White, Private Joseph Brace. *Company G*—Corporal Wm. M. Hayden. *Company H*—Orderly Sergeant A. A. C. Bacon, Corporal B. P. Benson, Private Wm. Powderly—7.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Colonel C. L. Harris, in leg and arm. *Company D*—Corporals D. W. Thomas and G. N. Mickel, Privates C. McArthy, in three places, Andrew Snider, D. Fogo, John Reesbeck, P. Acton and D. Burnett. *Company G*—Sergeant W. S. McCreedy, Corporal Jerome Calkins, L. H Parks, C. B. Jacobs, S. W. Jones, I. S. Welsh and Jacob Shedle. *Company H*—Captain A. Chrystie, Privates H. H. Laith, J. L. Levine, O. B. Lyon, J. S. Dickinson, John Haney, E. D. Bidwell and Robt. Murray. *Company I*—Lieutenant N. R. Doan, Sergeant H. H. Hopkins, Corporal L. W. Medley, Privates Peter Everson, G. F. Hamer, Amos Shepard, A. Nash, H. C. Harrington, S. Marvin, George Gordon, O. Parmalee, S. C. Benjamin, W. W. Coon and James Bedient—38.

Leaving the battlefield, the command moved by way of Bayou de Vue, to Clarendon, thirty miles, over burning sand, and suffered greatly from a scarcity of water. Green, slimy water from

the swamps, was the chief resource for slaking thirst, and hundreds gave out, unable to march further. Arriving at Clarendon on the 10th, they found that the boats with supplies had returned down the river. No alternative was left but to march sixty-five miles farther, to Helena. Suffering from want of food, and the hardships of marching through a country sparsely settled, the regiment, with the rest of Steele's division, arrived at Helena on the 13th of July, very much exhausted. At Helena, the regiment remained until it was rested, and somewhat recovered from its recent long march. On the 26th, they moved with the Second Brigade, to Oldtown, 24 miles from Helena, where they were stationed, and detachments sent out to forage for supplies, and confiscate rebel cotton. On the 30th, companies K, E, H, G and B were sent eight miles below Oldtown, to forage for cotton in Mississippi, had a skirmish with the enemy on the 1st of August, and had one man wounded. They were reinforced by Colonel Hovey, with some Illinois companies and a company of cavalry, and companies C and I, of the Eleventh, and marched five miles into the country, where the enemy were encountered, protecting a cotton gin, and a skirmish ensued, in which Theophilus Cross, of Company B, was mortally wounded, and Corporal John Hunter and George Beaumont, both of Company E, were wounded. The expedition returned to Oldtown with over 400 bales of cotton. The regiment remained at Oldtown, engaged in cotton and other foraging expeditions, until the 20th of September, when the command, suffering much from sickness, moved to Sugar Point, in a dry and healthy location. Here Colonel Harris and Major Platt rejoined the regiment, having been absent on furlough, Lieutenant Colonel Wood being left in command.

Accompanying the return of General Curtis' forces to Missouri, that General having been appointed to that department, the Eleventh arrived at Sulphur Springs early in October, where it remained until the 14th, when it moved to Pilot Knob, remained there till the 5th of November, and then moved thirty miles, to Patterson, where it went into camp. Here it was assigned to a new brigade, which was placed under command of Colonel Harris, and numbered the First Brigade, First Division, General Benton, Army of Southeast Missouri. In the latter part of November,

they moved sixteen miles, to Black River, and were, during the winter, successively camped at Van Buren, West Plains, Middlebrook, and Pilot Knob, following the movements of the army of Southeast Missouri, which was engaged in general patrol and guard duty in the southeast part of the state.

March 11th, two divisions of the army of Southeast Missouri, under General Carr, were ordered to join the forces of General Grant, who was concentrating his troops near Helena, preliminary to the attack on Vicksburg. Marching to St. Genevieve, the Eleventh Regiment embarked with the rest of the brigade, and proceeded to Memphis, thence to Helena, and on the 22d of March, landed at Milliken's Bend, a few miles above Vicksburg, where the First Division was assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps, General McClernand. The division was commanded by Brigadier General Carr, and Colonel Harris was in command of the Second Brigade, in which was located the Eleventh Wisconsin.

Taking part with the Thirteenth Corps in its march across the peninsula, opposite Vicksburg, the Eleventh landed at Bruinsburg on the 30th of April, and immediately commenced the march towards Port Gibson, with the Second Brigade, which was placed under the command of Colonel Stone, Colonel Harris being sick, although he remained on the field and shared the dangers. Moving cautiously forward over the rough roads, the brigade advanced till about one o'clock in the morning, when the enemy were found in force near Magnolia Church, about four miles from Port Gibson. Owing to the darkness, it was difficult to see the enemy; when found, however, an artillery fire was opened, and kept up for about two hours, when, the moon disappearing, operations were suspended, and the two armies rested on their arms until half past six in the morning, when the enemy, having selected a good position near the church, quietly awaited the approach of the Union forces. The fight now began in earnest, the enemy commencing the attack, supported by his artillery. The Second Brigade was soon in line, and the brigade battery replied to the enemy's fire. Other brigades were soon in action, the Second occupying the center, and the fight became severe. About ten o'clock, the enemy massed his force in front of the brigade, and advanced, with the design of breaking the center,

when Colonel Stone moved his brigade forward in two lines of battle. Crossing a deep hollow, covered with brush on both slopes, they advanced close to the enemy's lines, and opened fire with such rapidity and precision, that the rebels soon broke and fled.

Remaining but a few minutes on the field, the brigade moved in pursuit, and about a mile from the recent battle field, the enemy again opened fire upon the Eleventh Regiment, which was in the advance. The brigade was again in line, and the battery firing on the enemy. The rebel batteries opened upon the brigade with great fury, and for half an hour it alone sustained a terrific fire from the enemy's guns, when they were reinforced by other brigades and batteries, and the battle again raged fiercely all along the lines. The Second Brigade remained in front during the entire engagement, and did not retire until the enemy had, the second time, been driven from the field. Colonel Stone, commanding the brigade, spoke in glowing terms of the conduct of his troops, specially complimenting Lieutenant Colonel Wood, who commanded the Eleventh, Captain Whittlesey, of the Eleventh, who acted as his Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant R. E. Jackson, of the Eleventh, who acted as one of his aids. General Carr also spoke highly of the brigade, and personally complimented Colonel Harris, who, although too ill to command the Second Brigade, was present, and shared in all its dangers.

The casualties in the Eleventh, as we find reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A* —Private Frederick Stevens. *Company C* —Private Edmund Wilcox. *Company E*—Private Reese G. Davis. *Company F*—Private Mark Brannan. *Company H*—Privates Festus W Hartson and G. W. Knisley—6.

WOUNDED.— *Company A* —Privates Benjamin Fowler and Obadiah Rice. *Company C* —Private H. C. Leland. *Company D*—Privates Cyrus Butler and Philip Acton. *Company E*—Privates Thomas Smith and Samuel C. Kirkpatrick. *Company F*—Privates Michael Farley, Thomas W. Hunt and Andrew Ripple. *Company H*—Privates Stephen R. Rice, Thomas Edwards and Horace Sheldon. *Company I*—Privates Merritt H. Day and Samuel H. Parker—15.

On the 2d of May, the enemy evacuated Grand Gulf, and the Second Brigade was sent to that place, the Eleventh being employed as provost guard until the 5th, when the command marched towards Jackson, arriving within five miles of that place, when General Grant ordered a change in the direction of the march, towards Edwards' Station, in order to prevent the forces of Pemberton, at Vicksburg, from attacking his rear. General

Lawler took command of the Second Brigade, and Colonel Harris again took command of the Eleventh. The division of General Carr was in the advance towards Vicksburg, and was present at the battle of Champion Hills, but was in the reserve, the First brigade only taking part in the battle. The Second Brigade joined in the pursuit of the rebels, and was in the advance on the enemy's fortifications at Black River Bridge. About 8 o'clock, on the 17th, the enemy's pickets were driven in, and the Second Brigade, which occupied the extreme right of the line, pressed forward two miles, the Eleventh Wisconsin and Twenty-third Iowa in front. Company A, Captain Hough, was in the advance as skirmishers. These moved forward to a newly planted cornfield, which lay each side of the road. On the opposite side of this field, about half a mile off, were the enemy's breastworks, extending along and behind a narrow bayou. The skirmishers advanced into this field about 150 yards, and the line of battle was formed near the fence. The skirmishers opened fire. The order came to lie down, which was hardly executed before a volley of bullets passed harmlessly over the heads of those in line of battle. Several of the skirmishers were wounded, Captain Hough, of Company A, mortally. The Second Brigade moved forward to the right, till they reached a bayou within 250 yards of the enemy's works. There being a bank along this bayou, the right of the brigade passed around to within sixty yards of the enemy's works, the left being under cover of the bank. It was deemed impossible for troops to pass across that level cornfield, in the face of the enemy's fortifications. An artillery fire was opened and kept up for two hours, only skirmishers and sharpshooters of the infantry being engaged. At length the infantry were ordered to charge. They rush into the level field, while the enemy's fire sweeps relentlessly through their ranks. Onward they press, the dead and wounded strewing their pathway. The rebels pour in a deadly musketry fire from their intrenchments, which does not stay the advancing foe. When they arrive within fifty yards of the works, the rebels break and flee, and the next moment their breastworks are in our possession. The Eleventh Wisconsin was the first to leap into their works, and pursue the flying rebels. Their retreat across the Black River Bridge was cut off, some few swimming the river and escaping, but the rest

were soon compelled to surrender. The Eleventh Regiment alone took more than a thousand prisoners. The flag of the First Missouri Infantry was captured by private Roswell Clark, of Company F.

The casualties, as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Captain D. E. Hough, First Lieutenant William D. Freeman, died in 1864; Private Ransom Bowman—3.
WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Peter Kelloch. *Company C*—Privates John Anderson and William Folendorff. *Company D*—Sergeant James H. Robinson, Private William Hill. *Company F*—Private Patrick Dolan. *Company H*—Captain Chrystie. *Company I*—Private A. C. Hopkins—8.

Moving from Black River Bridge the next day, with the Thirteenth Army Corps, the Eleventh took its position in the trenches before Vicksburg. The division was placed in support of two siege pieces and two pieces of the First Wisconsin Battery, Captain Foster, which opened fire on the enemy's works on the 19th of May.

In the celebrated assault on the 22d of May, the division of General Carr, occupied the centre with Smith's division on the right, and Osterhaus' on the left, with Hovey's as a support. Each regiment moved forward as far as possible, in battle line, without exposing itself. Bayonets were fixed, the signal was given and the regiments rushed forward at a run. Thick and fast fell the iron and leaden rain from the enemy's works. Many fell but still they pushed on, and soon reached a deep gully down which they descended, crossed through the canebrake in the ravine, and mounted the steep slope on the opposite side, from which the enemy had cleared the timber, thus affording no protection from the terrible fire which swept the whole hillside. This surmounted, a similar ravine was yet between them and the enemy's works. Here the fire of the enemy swept the ground from right to left. It was impossible to cross this second ravine under such a storm of fire, and the regiment was ordered to lie down, protecting itself by the slope of the ground. Here the regiment remained till night, firing as they lay, when they withdrew, carrying off most of their wounded. Many of these, however remained until the 25th, before they could be removed.

The following casualties were reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates Jonas Hazeltine, R. Enright and Charles Reeves. *Company B*—Private Fred Londen. *Company C*—Lieutenant H.

E. Smith, Private Charles Ingamells. *Company D*—Private Philip Acton. *Company E* Sergeant W. R. Jones, Privates Grant Andrews, R. Scott, Isaac Newton, John Stevens and John Scott. *Company F*—Sergeants William M. Davis and William S. Stearns, Privates John Butler and O. S. Mather. *Company G*—Captain John A. Peaslee, Lieutenant James Law, Privates Festus Daily, Jacob A. Michael, J. Langenhart, David Kocher, Henry M. May, John Marquette and George W. Stroud. *Company H*—Sergeants Charles Brunachler and H. H. Jacobus, Corporal James Hughbanks, Privates William M. Fay, W. Kent and O. S. Roblnson. *Company I*—Privates Ole Halverson and Isaac M. Walker. *Company K*—Sergeant W. B. Roblee, Privates Philip Robinson and J. Spurgeon—38.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Sergeant Loren Walker, Privates J. Hillier, J. Shaffer, N. S. Hazeltines, M. Quinlin, M. Donahue and Peter Bradshaw. *Company B*—Sergeants H. J. Lunneberg and Darwin Glidden, Corporals Daniel Cook, William Taylor and H. J. Norton, Privates C. M. Eaton, J. Damon, J. M. Sandford, J. N. Glidden, E. R. Nichols, P. O'Brien and C. F. Smith. *Company C*—Sergeant John Brink, Privates Henry Brink, Nelson Hyer, Scott Case, Fred Bowman, Tabor Sherman and A. M. Thayer. *Company D*—Privates John Risenback and John M. Jaquish. *Company E*—Sergeant T. W. Risk, Corporals Nelson O'Connor and Charles J. Bracken, Private E. Cheeney. *Company F*—Privates G. W. Brown, George G. Mory, Martin Redding William Devine and William Stackhouse. *Company G*—Corporals Ed. Borwell, George W. Farwell and L. H. Parks, Privates George Kolb, James Nary, Eleazer Moore, David Wingar, H. H. Woodcock and George H. Baker. *Company H*—Lieutenant Charles Allen, Sergeant J. E. Lyon, Privates F. Bower, W. G. Hughbanks, J. H. Kerr, W. Gnoedig, J. F. Mason and J. B. Cowen. *Company I*—Corporal Hollis Stedman, Privates J. A. Hake, Henry Harrington, Scott Harrington and Lester Shadduck. *Company K*—Sergeants B. F. Lisk and Ed. Jones, Corporals C. C. Nelson and J. W. Hughs, Privates Marcus Cramer, H. Holverson, H. E. Harrington, W. Kruger, Fred. Gotschaw and George Harmon—69.

After the charge on the 22d of May, the Eleventh were continually on guard or fatigue duty, during the whole period of the siege, and were obliged to occupy the trenches every night, and enjoyed the luxury of sleeping in tents only twice in the whole time. This round of duties was interrupted on the 2d of July, and the regiment marched to Black River Bridge, to prevent a rebel raid on the rear. The rebels recrossed the river, and the regiment returned to the trenches, and the city was surrendered next day.

The casualties during the siege, in the month of June, as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company E*—Private Oliver W. Phelps. *Company G*—Private Thomas Tiernan. *Company I*—Private Harvey Weller—3.

WOUNDED.—*Company D*—Corporal Ben. Williams. *Company G*—Privates Charles Bywater and Alonzo Stroud. *Company I*—Private Fred. Wendry. *Company K*—Privates J. B. Flanagan and J. Burgess—6.

The Eleventh, with Carr's division, took part in the march of General Sherman on Jackson, after the surrender of Vicksburg. On the 13th of July, the enemy was driven to his works, and on the 17th, the city was entered by our troops, the enemy evacuating the place during the night. The division of General Carr was employed two days in destroying about five miles of the track

of the Mobile and Mississippi Railroad. They returned to Vicksburg, and went into camp on the banks of the Mississippi, with the Thirteenth Army Corps, on the 24th.

In the skirmishes on the 12th, the Eleventh lost:

KILLED.— *Company B*—Corporal William Richardson, Private Christian F. Smith—2
WOUNDED.— *Company B*—Private Walter Bedford—1.

Lieutenant Colonel Wood resigned on the 7th of June, and Captain L. H. Whittlesey was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. Major Platt resigned on the 9th of July, and Captain Jesse S. Miller was commissioned as Major.

In the reorganization of the Thirteenth Army Corps, the Eleventh was designated as the First Regiment, Second Brigade, of the First Division, which was placed under the command of Major General C. C. Washburne. The Thirteenth Corps was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and left Vicksburg for New Orleans on the 13th of August, and was subsequently ordered to Brashier City, a place ninety miles west of New Orleans, on Berwick Bay, and the terminus of the Great Western Railroad. Colonel Harris was again in command of the brigade. Moving to Berwick, the Thirteenth Corps was employed until the 3d of October, in preparations for the "second Teche expedition:" then leaving Berwick City, and marching to New Iberia, there awaited the appearance of the Nineteenth Corps, under General Franklin, which was to take part in the expedition. Here the First and Second brigades were detached, and sent to St. Martinsville, where the enemy's pickets were encountered. They were driven in, and the Eleventh formed in line as skirmishers, covering the column, and entered and took possession of the town. The command then marched to Bayou La Tortue, where it bivouacked, and next day moved to Vermillion Bayou. Nothing occurred during the remainder of this expedition, of historical importance. The brigade returned to Berwick City on the 10th of November, having performed a toilsome march of 215 miles, over bad roads, through a difficult country, during cold and stormy weather.

Taking part in General Banks' operations in Texas, the Eleventh, with General Washburn's division, embarked on a steamer at Algiers, and landed at Brazos Santiago, on the 23d. Companies A, C, E and G, were landed at Point Isabel, when a violent

storm arose, and the balance of the regiment was unable to land. It proceeded to Mustang Island, and disembarked. Crossing Aransas Pass, they bivouacked on St. Joseph Island, with orders to reinforce General Washburn, at Fort Esparanza, fifty miles distant. Here the men suffered much from want of shelter, and the island afforded no fire wood. On the 28th, they commenced their march through the deep sand, carrying five days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition. They reached Fort Esperanza on the 2d of December, much exhausted by their severe march. Being joined by the missing companies on the 7th, they marched to Ducrow's Point, on Matagorda Peninsula, where they received their camp equipage, and went into camp. On the 12th, they proceeded to Indianola, and took possession of the place.

The regiment remained on duty in the vicinity of Matagorda Bay, and Indianola, until the 11th of February, 1864, when, upwards of three-fourths of their number having reënlisted, the regiment was mustered as a veteran organization. The non-veterans were temporarily transferred to the 23d Wisconsin, and the regiment embarked for New Orleans, on their way to Wisconsin, on veteran furlough. Reaching there on the 23d, they were detained for want of transportation, until the 10th of March, when they proceeded up the Mississippi River, reaching Madison on the 21st, where they were welcomed by the State authorities, and received a new set of colors. The men dispersed to their homes, and on the 23d of April, reassembled at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and again left the State, reaching Memphis, Tenn., on the 29th, where they were detained by General Washburn, and went into camp. Here they took part in General Sturgis' expedition into Western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, also participated in that General's skirmish with Forrest's cavalry, and returned to Memphis on the abandonment of the expedition. The regiment moved down the river to Carrolton, whence they proceeded to Brashier City, where they arrived on the 19th of May. Colonel Harris was placed in command of that important post. The regiment remained at Brashier City until the 26th of February, 1865. During its occupation of this position, for nearly nine months, the Eleventh Regiment was employed in the usual guard and outpost duty. Frequent expeditions were sent out, up the adjacent streams and bayous, for the capture of rebel

boats or supplies intended for the rebel army, and for destroying the enemy's communications. In June, seven companies of the regiment went on an expedition up Bayou Teche, and encountered a body of the enemy's cavalry, which they put to flight, and pursued to Pattersonville. Companies E and K, under Captain Lewis, were successful in capturing a band of rebel cavalry, who were engaged in destroying the railroad and telegraph lines. Companies A and G, under Major Miller, went up Bayou Long, and destroyed every description of craft which could be made available for the transportation of rebel troops. In July, Company F, under Lieutenant McConnell, proceeded in a gunboat to Grand Lake, where they destroyed a number of flatboats, which were being constructed by the rebels. Frequent reconnoissances were made into the adjacent country. Major Miller and Captain Wyman proceeded with two detachments, on gunboats, to Grand Lake, and after effecting a thorough reconnoissance of the country, returned with a barge loaded with bales of cotton.

On the 10th of August, Lieutenant Colonel Whittlesey was on detached duty at New Orleans, leaving the regiment under the command of Major Miller.

The non-veterans of the Eleventh arrived at Madison on the 25th of October, under command of Captain Lang, of Company C, and were mustered out of service.

In January and February, the regiment was engaged in building the fortifications which had been projected at Brashier City; one hundred men being detailed for that purpose daily.

On the 26th of February, the Eleventh Regiment left Brashier City for New Orleans, where it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, General Gerrard, of the Sixteenth Army Corps, which was destined to operate against the City of Mobile. Colonel Harris was in command of the brigade, and Major Miller commanded the regiment. On the 9th of March, the Sixteenth Corps embarked for Mobile, reaching Dauphin's Island on the 11th. Proceeding up Fish River, and thence towards Blakeley, the regiment acted as guard to the train, while the main column of the Sixteenth Army Corps joined in the investment of Spanish Fort.

On the 3d of April, the division marched from near Spanish Fort, to the support of General Steele at Blakeley, and took position on the extreme left, thus completing the investment of the place. The Eleventh was thrown forward as the support to a skirmish line, with instructions to advance as close as possible to the enemy's works, connecting with the brigade on the right, then to intrench and hold the ground. This was accomplished, the skirmish line occupying a ridge, in front of the enemy's works, about 900 yards distant, closely supported by the Eleventh, and working all night throwing up rifle pits. On the 6th, the Eleventh Wisconsin, and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York, were ordered to throw forward a line of skirmishers still nearer to the enemy, and drive them into their main works. This was done with slight loss, although the men were exposed to a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. The main line moved forward to the first line occupied by the skirmishers, and zig zags were commenced towards the second skirmish line. On the 7th, the Eleventh Wisconsin was relieved except one company on the left, acting as sharpshooters.

On the 9th, the division was ordered to move on the enemy's works in two lines. The Third Brigade occupied the centre, the Eleventh Wisconsin, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York, and the Fifty-eighth Illinois forming the first line and the assaulting column. Just before 6 o'clock P. M., the signal was sounded by Colonel Harris. Breaking from their concealment the gallant regiments composing the assaulting column, rushed for the rebel works. The Eleventh Wisconsin, under Major Miller, was in the advance, and was the first to reach the parapet, and fighting hand to hand, succeeded in breaking the rebel lines and were the first to plant their flag upon the works of Blakeley. The gallantry of this charge will be understood, when the reader is informed that in order to reach the enemy's works, it was necessary to climb over the fallen trees and obstructions which the enemy had looked to for protection, exposed all the while to a tremendous fire from the enemy.

Lieutenant Angus McDonald, of Company A, was highly spoken of for his gallantry in a hand to hand fight in the ditch before the enemy's works. He had nothing but his sword, but

succeeded in felling several of his foes, when he was shot in the thigh, and bayonetted in the shoulder.

The gallant conduct of the Eleventh Wisconsin, elicited the highest encomiums from those who witnessed their daring and bravery in this last struggle of the Confederates.

The casualties at Blakeley were reported as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Corporal Joel F. Wheeler, Private Wm. Turk. *Company B*—Privates James McGowan, John M. Robinson, Andrew Bowman and F. Melemwig. *Company C*—Lieutenant Richard Cadwell, Sergeant P. Wilber, Corporals G. B. Ingamills and George Albaugh, Privates Reuben Amey and John W. Kennedy. *Company E*—Sergeant W. H. Phelps, Corporal Murphy Shea, Privates Alexander Shannon and Daniel McPherson. *Company F*—Private Alfred Welsh. *Company G*—Privates Daniel McGee and Samuel Partion. *Company H*—Private R. Bacon. *Company K*—Private John Giebel—21.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Lieutenant Angus McDonald, in two places, Corporal Milton Haney, died, Privates Peter C. Bradshaw, April 6th, Christian Berry, Wm. P. Huks and James Thompson. *Company B*—Lieutenant William Charleton, Sergeant Charles White, Private William Blachford. *Company C*—Sergeant C. A. Unger, Privates James Sharp, April 7th, and William Alexander. *Company D*—Sergeant John Gwin, Privates W. Bennett, Lyman Sparling, William Gillingham, John Dary and T. H. C. Hull. *Company E*—Corporal D. B. Moore, Private N. Richardson. *Company F*—Sergeant L. F. Locke, Corporal William Driesbach, Privates Peter Alexander, Pierce Butler, William Divine and James O'Harrow. *Company G*—Sergeant Jerome Calkins, Privates Stephen Calkins and Bamford Dodge. *Company H*—Sergeant Alexander Ferber, Corporal Henry C. Blake, Privates B. Ferber, A. Farnsworth, J. Lee, C. H. Porter, G. Winders and F. Emerson. *Company K*—Privates W. H. H. Rood, George E. Crandall and Joseph E. Wright—40.

After the capture of Blakeley, the regiment marched to Montgomery, Ala., where it remained doing garrison duty until the 23d of July, when it returned to Mobile and was assigned to provost guard duty till mustered out on the 5th of September, when it embarked for home, reaching Madison on the 18th of September, where they were welcomed at the depot by Governor Lewis, but declined a public reception as they were much fatigued and desired to reach home.

Colonel Harris was brevetted Brigadier General, before he left Mobile, for meritorious services during the war.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 1,029. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 72, in 1864, 263, in 1865, 24; by substitutes, 62; by draft in 1865, 147; veteran reënlistments, 363; total, 1,965. Loss—by death, 348; deserted, 25; transferred, 9; discharged, 319; mustered out, 1,264.

CHAPTER XX.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—TWELFTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—LEAVENWORTH CITY—MARCH TO FORT SCOTT—TO FORT RILEY—RETURN TO LEAVENWORTH—EMBARK FOR WEST TENNESSEE—JOIN GRANT'S SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT—MARCH TO MEMPHIS—EXPEDITION TO COLDWATER—MOVE TO VICKSBURG—THE SIEGE—BATTLE OF JACKSON—NATCHEZ—RETURN TO VICKSBURG—VETERAN RE-ENLISTMENTS—THE MERIDIAN EXPEDITION—SKIRMISH AT BAKER'S CREEK—ON VETERAN FURLOUGH—JOINS GENERAL SHERMAN IN GEORGIA—BATTLE AT KENESAW MOUNTAIN—NICKAJACK CREEK—BALD HILL, JULY 21–22—BATTLE OF THE 28TH OF JULY—SIEGE OF ATLANTA—JONESBORO—LOVEJOY STATION—JOIN SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH—SAVANNAH—POCOTALIGO—ORANGEBURG—GOLDSBORO—JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER—MARCH TO WASHINGTON—GRAND REVIEW—MOVE TO LOUISVILLE—RETURN TO WISCONSIN—DISBANDED—STATISTICS

THE Twelfth Regiment was organized in October, 1861, at Camp Randall, Madison, and left the State on the 11th of January, 1862, with orders to report at Weston, Missouri. The following was the roster:

COLONEL—GEORGE E. BRYANT.

Lieutenant Colonel—DEWITT C. POOLE; *Major*—WILLIAM E. STRONG; *Adjutant*—JAS. K. PROUDFIT; *Quartermaster*—ANDREW SEXTON; *Surgeon*—LUTHER CARY; *First Assistant Surgeon*—ELIJAH A. WOODWARD; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—A. F. ST. S. LINDSFELDT; *Chaplain*—Rev. LEMUEL B. MASON.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Norman McLeod,	Orrin T. Maxon,	Francis Hoyt,
B	Giles Stevens,	Benjamin F. Blackman,	James W. Lusk,
C	Charles G. Lœber,	Francis Wilson,	Michael Cantwell,
D	J. Martin Price,	Thomas Farmer,	William J. Norton,
E	Abram Vanderpool,	John Gillespie,	Lewis T. Linnell,
F	George C. Norton,	Levi Odell,	Henry Turtilott,
G	Daniel Howell,	Charles M. Webb,	W. Wallace Botkin,
H	Milo E. Palmer,	Nathan A. C. Smith,	Charles C. Lovitt,
I	H. L. Turner,	Van S. Bennett,	Jerome S. Tinker,
K	Daniel R. Sylvester.	Almon N. Chandler.	Isaac Walker.

Proceeding by way of Chicago to Quincy, Ill., and finding the river impassable, and the railroad track to Palmyra destroyed, Colonel Bryant marched his command to a point twenty-two miles below Quincy, in order to cross the river, arriving opposite Hannibal, at 4, P. M. Spending the night in the best manner they could, with the thermometer twenty degrees below zero, and without tents and but little shelter, the regiment crossed on the morning of the 15th to Hannibal, where they were furnished with open freight cars, without any means of keeping warm, and rode 236 miles to Weston, where they arrived next day, having suffered much from the severity of the weather, and the want of rations, those which they carried being frozen. Remaining at Weston until the 15th of February, they moved to Leavenworth City, and went into camp. Here the regiment was assigned to form part of General Lane's "Southwest Expedition," the troops for which were to concentrate at Fort Scott. The Twelfth took up its line of march, and arrived there on the 7th of March, where it remained until the 27th, when, owing to difficulties connected with the command of the expedition, the War Department abandoned the project, and the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin regiments were ordered to march to Lawrence, Kans., thence, they proceeded to Fort Riley in Western Kansas, where they remained with the expectation of being sent to New Mexico. This project was also abandoned and the regiment, with the Thirteenth, returned to Leavenworth City on the 27th of May. Here they received orders to embark for Tennessee.

With the rest of General Mitchell's brigade, to which the Twelfth had been assigned, they proceeded by steamers down the Missouri to St. Louis, thence they continued their journey to Columbus, Ky., where they landed on the 2d of June. Events having transpired near Corinth, which rendered the presence of more troops unnecessary, the destination of General Mitchell's brigade was changed. The rebels, on their retreat from Columbus, had destroyed the railroad. The Twelfth Regiment was set to work to repair the road, rebuild bridges, and at the same time send out scouting parties after guerillas. The road was put in running order and the regiment moved on the 9th of June, to Humbolt, Tenn., where a junction, was effected with the forces of General Halleck. Colonel Bryant assumed command of the

post. Here the regiment was employed until the 1st of October, in railroad guard duty, and in scouting, and preventing the depredations of the guerillas. Moving to Bolivar, on the 1st of October, the regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. Here they were ordered to reinforce General Hurlbut, near Pocahontas — made a forced march of thirty miles in ten hours, but were too late to take part in the pursuit of the rebels to the Hatchie river, after the battle of Corinth. Returning to Bolivar, they remained until General Grant began his southward movement, having for its ultimate object the capture of Vicksburg. His army was to penetrate south from West Tennessee, to Canton and Jackson, in Mississippi while General Sherman attacked the city from the river side. The Twelfth camped at La Grange on the 4th, of November, and on the 8th, engaged in a reconnoissance towards Holly Springs. The enemy retreated without fighting and the regiment returned to La Grange next day. With the general advance of the army the Twelfth left La Grange on the 28th of November, and proceeded to Lumpkin's Mills, Holly Springs, and thence to Yocona Creek, and Springdale Station still further south on the Mississippi Central Railroad. On the 20th of December, Holly Springs was surprised by the enemy, and surrendered, which compelled General Grant to retrace his steps. A countermarch was ordered and the regiment returned and went into camp at Lumpkin's Mills, where it engaged in railroad guard duty.

Major Strong, who had held the position of Division Inspector General, was on the 13th of December, promoted to the position of Acting Inspector General of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

With the division, the regiment in January, 1863, marched first to Holly Springs, thence by way of Moscow and Lafayette, to Collierville, and in February, moved to near Neville Station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where they engaged in guarding the railroad until the 14th of March, when the division marched to Memphis. During much of this time, Colonel Bryant was in command of the Third Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Poole commanding the regiment.

On the 18th of April, Colonel Bryant was placed in command of a force of infantry, cavalry, and a battery, to coöperate with a

force under General Smith, from La Grange, against the rebel General Chalmers, on the Coldwater River, to divert his attention from the celebrated raid of Colonel Grierson, which that officer undertook in the Spring of 1863, penetrating through the centre of Mississippi, and arriving at Baton Rouge, La. Colonel Bryant encountered the rebels in strong force at the river, and drove them from their position, and waited some time for the appearance of General Smith's force to attack in the rear. General Smith failed to appear, and Colonel Bryant returned towards Memphis, where he was met by an additional force, and returned to Hernando, and there waited for signals of attack by General Smith. Not hearing from that officer, he returned to Memphis with his command. The Twelfth formed part of the expedition but suffered no loss.

On the 11th of May, the Fourth Division of General Lauman moved down the river to take part in the operations against Vicksburg. Disembarking at Sherman's Landing, they marched across the peninsula, and embarked on a transport and landed at Grand Gulf on the 18th. Here Colonel Bryant was placed in command of the post, and the Brigade engaged in guard and fatigue duty and labor on the fortifications, until the return of Colonel Johnson, the Brigade commander, who assumed command, and the Twelfth was sent up the river to Warrenton and took position with the division, on the extreme left of the forces investing Vicksburg, and immediately engaged on duty in the trenches, which was continued until the capitulation. Here James Wiley, of Company A, and James Simons, of Company B, are reported as having been killed.

Lieutenant Colonel Poole, resigned on the 3d of July, and Adjutant Jas. K. Proudfit, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel on the 30th.

On the day after the surrender of the city, the division which was attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps, General Ord, joined the force of General Sherman, intended for an attack on the enemy at Jackson. They arrived before that place on the 10th, and immediately took position, Colonel Bryant being in command of the Third Brigade. On the 12th, General Lauman ordered the First Brigade to charge upon the enemy's works. They were repulsed with terrible slaughter. For this unfortunate

mistake, General Lauman was relieved, and the division placed under the command of General Crocker. Three companies of the Twelfth were deployed to protect the flank of the assaulting column, but suffered no loss. The rebels evacuated their works on the 16th. Owing to the scarcity of rations and water, the enemy were not pursued, and the division, with the regiment, returned to Vicksburg.

On the 15th of August, the Third Brigade embarked for Natchez, to rejoin the division at that place, and reached there next day, and went into camp. The regiment remained at Natchez until the latter part of November, without anything occurring of historical importance, except an expedition to Harrisonburg, La., where they found an abandoned fort, when they returned to Vicksburg, going into camp ten miles east of the city. On the 4th of December, they again embarked for Natchez on a fruitless expedition after Wirt Adams' cavalry, from which they returned to Vicksburg on the 23d of January, 1864, and went into camp at Hebron, northeast of the city, where the regiment was reorganized as a veteran regiment, 520 men having reënlisted.

The Twelfth took part in Sherman's Meridian Expedition in February, 1864. Leaving camp at Hebron on the 3d of February, they crossed Black River, and on the 4th, found the rebels in position at Bolton Station, who opened fire on the Second Brigade. One wing of the Twelfth was ordered to support an Illinois regiment, who were acting as skirmishers. As they advanced in line, the rebels opened with artillery. A shell exploded in the ranks of Company I, killing Eugene Baldwin and W. H. Murray, wounding O. Lind, J. W. Dean, John Thorp and George Everett, the first mortally. One wing of the Twelfth was deployed as skirmishers, and advanced through a piece of timber full of ravines and knolls. On emerging from this wood, the rebels withdrew with their artillery, pursued by the Twelfth to another bridge on Baker's Creek. Here the other wing of the regiment came up. Lieutenant Jones, of Company C, volunteered to cross the bridge and picket the road, which was done. The planks which had been thrown from the bridge were brought up and relaid by the rest of the regiment, notwithstanding the severe fire of the enemy's skirmishers. Charging

across the bridge, the Twelfth drove everything before it, and held the bridge, in spite of the rebels, until relieved next morning by the Third Division. For their gallantry on this occasion, the regiment was highly complimented by their division commander.

Proceeding through Jackson, which they assisted in destroying, they reached Brandon, where they destroyed the depots, bridges, etc., and burnt most of the town. They continued on to Decatur, where their foraging party was attacked, and Thos. McDonald, of Company D, and Lewis Murray, of Company I, were wounded, and George W. Myers, of Company D, was killed. Proceeding to Meridian, the division was sent twenty miles south on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where they captured the town of Enterprize, and destroyed it, with its depots, machine shops, etc. Next day, February 17th, the brigade marched eighteen miles further, to Quitman, where they destroyed a long bridge, depots, etc., and most of the town, returning to Meridian on the 19th, tearing up the railroad track as they returned. General Sherman promulgated a complimentary order, thanking the officers and men for the effective manner in which they had carried out his orders. The expedition returned to Vicksburg, leaving the country behind them a ruin and desolation. When near Canton, the regiment had a skirmish with the rebels, and drove them about three miles, without any loss. On the 4th of March, they reëntered their camp. On this trip, they marched 416 miles in 31 days.

The veterans of the regiment, on the 13th of March, left for Wisconsin on veteran furlough, arriving at Madison on the 21st, where they were publicly received by the State authorities and the members of the legislature, and on the 31st dispersed to their homes on furlough.

In April, General Sherman promulgated an order for all veteran regiments, belonging to the Armies of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee, on furlough, to join him in Tennessee. Accordingly, on the gathering of the regiment at Camp Randall, from veteran furlough, on the 30th of April, they proceeded to Cairo, where they were joined by the non-veterans from camp near Vicksburg. Accompanying the forces of General Gresham, the regiment proceeded up the Tennessee

River, and landed at Clifton, Tenn., on the 14th, thence they marched by Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., to Rome, Ga., nearly 300 miles, and joined the "Army of the Tennessee" at Ackworth, Ga., on the 8th of June. Here they became identified with the Atlanta campaign, under General Sherman.

On the 10th, the regiment, with the division, took its place in the advance, and on the night of the 11th, arrived within two miles of the enemy's position, at the base of Kenesaw Mountain. Here they began to throw up intrenchments, working most of the night. The next two days they lay in camp. On the 14th, another line of breastworks were thrown up a quarter of a mile nearer the enemy, on the crest of a hill, and about 1000 yards from the enemy's rifle pits. On the 15th, large masses of rebels were noticed in a piece of pine woods, in front of the position, who kept up a galling fire. General Blair, expressing a desire to know the condition of things behind this rebel cover, twenty-five men from each of six companies of the Twelfth were detached, under Captain Maxon, who volunteered to lead the desperate enterprise. Crossing the open space at a double quick, they endeavored, in vain, to penetrate the matted copse of briars, vines and young pines. Captain Maxon at last found an opening, through which he pressed with his command, and came upon the rifle pits of the enemy filled with men. Crossing them, with part of his little force, he opened an enfilading fire, which soon emptied the rifle pits, the rebels fleeing for life to their reserves. For forty rods, the pits were emptied by the little band of Captain Maxon, when a rebel brigade made their appearance, and opened on the detachment. Captain Maxon's men took shelter behind the captured rifle pits, and volley after volley was poured into them, and the fire was gallantly returned. At length, the enemy charged bayonets, when Captain Maxon ordered his men to fall back, which they did in good order, halting as soon as they were clear of the thicket, and preparing to dispute the ground, with the assistance of the skirmishers in the rifle pits. General McPherson, and the division and brigade commanders, complimented Captain Maxon and his little band for their indomitable bravery in thus bearding the foe in his den, and driving a brigade out of their

rifle pits, and holding the ground in face of all opposition for twenty minutes with a force of only 150 men.

The casualties, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Private Nathaniel Camp. *Company F*—Frank Coverts—2.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Josiah B. Rogers. *Company B*—Privates Harrison O. Field, Albert E. Higbee and Albert J. Sprague. *Company C*—Privates Lewis Paul Morgan D. Kinney, M. Maissort and E. Paul, missing. *Company D*—Private Moses Scott. *Company E*—Privates H. D. Vaughn and Silas B. Allen. *Company F*—Corporal Fred Byers, Privates Edward Leak, Gabriel Cook, Albert A. Lyon and Wm. Cusic. *Company G*—Private Andrew Oleson. *Company H*—Privates Leroy Mack and Joseph Smith. *Company I*—Lieutenant Hoyt—20.

During the balance of the month, the regiment was employed in picket and fatigue duty, with frequent engagements with the enemy. Taking part in the movement of the Seventeenth Corps to the right of Kenesaw Mountain, on the 2d of July, the regiment took position near the Chattahoochie, at the mouth of Nickajack Creek. On the 5th, it charged with the division upon the enemy's works, near the creek, and forced him to retire across the stream to his main works. Fortifying the position thus gained, they advanced the picket line to the bank of the creek, and occupied the ground until the 8th, when they crossed the stream, and established themselves in rifle pits on the opposite bank. On the night of the 9th, the enemy abandoned his position on the north side of the Chattahoochie, crossing to the south side and burning the bridges. A rebel deserter reported the fact about 3 o'clock in the morning to Captain Maxon, who was out on the skirmish line with his company, when he immediately moved up and took possession of the largest work. Here arms, accoutrements and a large amount of personal baggage were gathered up. A line of skirmishers was soon pressing after the flying foe, following them to the river and taking position on the banks, they kept up a sharp fire all day. Several deserters swam the river and came into our lines.

On the 12th, the regiment was transferred to the Third Division, General Leggett, of the Seventeenth Corps, and on the 13th, was assigned to the First Brigade, General Force. In this brigade was the Sixteenth Wisconsin.

The casualties in the regiment, from June 15th to July 14th, are reported as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Private Chas. Reinfraith, 27th June. *Company C*—Private William King, 13th July. *Company E*—Private Henry A. Flunow, 5th July. *Company G*—Corporal Ole Oleson, 8th July. *Company H*—Private H. H. Beauleau, 13th July. *Company I*—Private Milton Sample, 1st July—6.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Corporal John T. Crippen, 10th July, Private Fredk. Gault, 18th June. *Company B*—Privates John Kivell, 5th July, Ralph Hoyt, 5th July, Hiram Hawkins, 5th July, Henry Palmer, 25th June, Levi Seely, 10th July, and John Dugald, 10th. *Company C*—Corporal James Slater, 7th July. *Company G*—Sergeant N. F. Rathburn, 8th July, Privates Thomas C. Nelson, 19th June, and George H. Butler, 5th July. *Company H*—Privates Henry Miller, 27th June, and David Sherman, 26th June. *Company K*—Sergeant Frank Filbrick, Private George H. Fuzard—16.

Accompanying the movements of the army of the Tennessee to the left, the Third Division, General Leggett, crossed the Chattahoochie at Roswell, passing through Decatur on the morning of the 20th of July, and took up position near the extreme left of the line, on the south side of the Augusta Railroad, about eighty rods from the rebel intrenchments, where it halted for the night, and threw up rifle pits in its front. In front of the division was a cornfield, covering the side of a hill, on the summit of which was a road, and the rebel earthworks, which were filled with the choice troops of the confederacy, from Alabama and Texas. Another cornfield stretched behind these works, beyond which were other lines of works, covering those in front. This proved to be the key of the enemy's position, and the rebels considered it impossible for the Union forces to take it. Both sides spent the night in strengthening their position, to prevent surprise and repel attack.

Early next morning, orders were received for the division to charge the enemy's works, and hold Bald Hill, in its front. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Wisconsin formed the advance of the charging column, supported by the Twentieth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois. At the word of command, the several regiments rushed forward up the hill, crossing the cornfield, exposed to the most terrible fire from the intrenchments, but the charging column never wavered. Side by side the Twelfth and Sixteenth rushed up to the rebel works and over them with a cheer, engaging in a hand to hand fight, using bayonets and clubbing their muskets, till the stubborn defenders were forced out of their works in utter confusion, the brigade charging after them for sixty rods, and strewing the ground with dead and wounded rebels. The impetus of the charge carried them clear beyond the enemy's works, until they became exposed to the scathing

fire of the rebels from their other works in the vicinity. The rebel troops belonged to the celebrated Cleburn's division, which was considered the crack fighting corps of the rebel army.

The command was recalled from following the rebels, and fell back to the captured works, which were at once strengthened, so as to repel any attempt the enemy might make to retake them. A terrible cross fire, from three directions, was kept up by the rebels, and several charges made to regain their lost ground. The Twelfth, in fifteen minutes, out of less than 600 men engaged, lost one hundred and thirty-four, killed or wounded, and captured more small arms than it had men engaged, many of them loaded and capped. Five color bearers were shot, and the two flag staffs were shot off.

Earthworks, for the further preservation of the captured position, and the protection of the Union troops, were erected during the afternoon and night of the 21st, at times, under a severe fire of the enemy. The Sixteenth Corps, towards night, moved to a position to protect the left flank of the Seventeenth Corps.

The casualties on the 21st, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS—*Company A*—Privates H. Bowers, D. S. Dresser, W. H. Hodges, T. W. Hope, Robert Triggs, J. A. Holman and Julius O. Olson. *Company B*—First Sergeant S. A. Miles, Privates Luther B. Cornwall, John E. Wickersham, Amos Ford and R. Hoyt. *Company C*—Sergeant E. P. Wood, Corporals J. Hinkle and Gilbert Baker, died in rebel prison; Privates John Hudson, Plympton Rawdon, Stanley Ralston and Andrew Svenson. *Company D*—Corporal Emery P. Smith, Privates Edwin E. Frisbie, William Hockman, Mathias Lampert, John Lampert, Wellington Stannard, Christopher Smith, Nicholas Harris, David M. Waller, died at Andersonville; Moses Whalen, died at Andersonville. *Company E*—Corporal John Stoltze, Privates Charles W. Fields, W. Stowell and C. A. Boughton. *Company F*—Sergeant Isaac Libbey, Corporal F. Bennett, Privates George Bruette, Edgar W. Hall, William Murray, David Thomas, Reuben Haggett and David Plush. *Company G*—Private Benjamin B. Newton. *Company H*—Privates Peter Askenath, Henry A. Keeler and John Pung. *Company I*—Privates Thos. Dean, Lafayette Moon, Henry Muesner, A. W. West and H. H. Dupee. *Company K*—Private H. K. Munn—51.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Sergeant A. McKee, Privates J. Caniff, M. Denham, J. Caruthers. M. E. Lyness, A. F. Ottman, Francis Barrett, A. Barrett, J. M. Collum, W. A. Burnett, N. K. Hammer and A. N. Olin. *Company B*—First Sergeant J. Miles, Privates J. Stuttleburg, L. L. Townsend, G. Feight, H. P. Ballard, Hiram Hawkins, S. G. Davis, J. Dodge, J. Carstetter, C. Carnes, L. Seeley and W. F. Sanborn. *Company C*—Captain F. Wilson, Privates J. Slater, P. Clemmens, M. Rawdon, M. Oleson, Ole Oleson, J. Laird, W. B. Pine and Thomas M. Goldsworthy. *Company D*—Corporal G. R. Holt, Privates E. Callahan, J. Holt, W. Ebert, P. B. Gibson, W. W. Myers, C. C. Smith, J. M. Wheeler, D. J. Sullivan and B. F. Marsden. *Company E*—Captain J. Gillespie, Sergeants H. W. Stutson and M. Griffin, Privates M. Clement, J. Camp, E. M. Terrell, W. L. Mosher, O. Wright, H. W. Rood and J. Lawsha. *Company F*—Sergeants L. Turner and J. Pease, Privates D. Brunette, W. P. Jones, D P. Nason, J. Dish, R. Arsens, J. Ward, B. B. Barker, A. F. Buck, D. D. Richardson, C. Heidenworth, M. Oliver and W. Luck. *Company G*—Sergeant G. L. Lang. *Company H*—Privates M. Jones, J. Cox, R. Roe, M. Jarvey, J. A. Jackson, D. J. Hubbard, J. Dunlap, G. M. Dickenson and J. Warren. *Company I*—Corp. D. B Summers,

Privates H. A. Schaffer, J. B. Summers, A. McVey, G. Churchill, C. Dugann, S Rakey and W. B. Pugh. *Company K*—Privates A. J. Bolson, T. Torgenson and C. Carver—87.

Next day the rebels moved round and occupied the position from which the Third and Fourth divisions charged up the hill the day before, and came on, yelling like demons, pouring in a deadly fire, and determined to retake their lost works. Simultaneously with this movement on the rear, another column advanced on the front of the captured works, thus placing our Wisconsin boys and their comrades, under two fires. Here the pluck of northwestern men showed them to be equal to any emergency. The attacking column in the rear were nearest the works. Crossing to the opposite side of their breastworks, the boys of Leggett's Third Division, received the column in the rear so warmly that they fell back in confusion. By this time, the column in front were within range. Recrossing their works, Leggett's men poured another deadly fire into this fresh column, as it approached. After repulsing them, the column in the rear again advanced, and were met in the same manner as before, and our men again recrossed their works to meet another attack in front. Early in the fight, General Force was wounded, and Colonel Bryant took command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Proudfit assumed command of the regiment. The rebels swarmed around the works, keeping up their unearthly yells, the air was filled with smoke, and deadly missiles flew in every conceivable direction.

Finding their efforts to retake their works were fruitless, the rebels changed their tactics. They massed several regiments in a column of attack, and marched down the line of works, capturing battery after battery, and turning the guns on our flying men, enfilading with grape and canister, the whole line, as they advanced. On they came, seeming to gather numbers and compactness as they advanced, to within a few rods of where Colonel Bryant's brigade lay behind the works, awaiting them. They held the angle of the works, the very crest of the hill, the key of the whole line, the prize of the gallant charge of yesterday. The last obstacle to the onward sweep of that concentrated mass of human ferocity, was the mere handful of men which composed that gallant First Brigade, lying behind those banks of earth.

This point gained, and the rebels would be able to control the other works. On the hill, a line of fire springs from those breastworks, another and another, and at every discharge, the front ranks of that concentrated force go down in heaps. But they were not idle; closing up, they advanced and delivered their fire, charging and recharging, filling the ditches with their dead, some dashing clear over the works, only to die inside, and the rest falling back before that terrible fire. While this fight was going on, the Sixteenth Corps had moved up on the rebel flank, and another force appeared in another part of the field, which compelled the enemy to fall back, and relinquish future attempts to retake the captured works. They had taken the small fort which had been constructed on the summit of the hill, and during the night they kept up a heavy enfilading fire on both lines, which was vigorously returned. During the night, traverses, or short flank breastworks were built between the companies on each line, to protect them from flank and cross fires, and every preparation was made for maintaining their ground and holding the position. The brigade changed front many times, fighting from both sides of the same breastwork, and at times had to fight on two fronts and one flank. During a portion of the time the Twelfth was fighting, the two wings were back to back, with the enemy on both fronts and on the flank, and a portion of the regiment fought, all night, a squad of the enemy, who were under the works, but who left about daylight. Colonel Bryant speaks in enthusiastic terms of the action of his brigade throughout these two days of battle.

Daylight revealed the fact that the rebels had fallen back to their lines, giving up further attempt to retake their works.

The casualties on the 22d, were reported as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A* — Sergeant Frank W. Henry, Privates E. H. Hegerman and G. Ford. *Company B* — Corporal W. H. Richards, Privates G. W. Bell and A. Dowden. *Company G* — Private Gerard Baker. *Company K* — Privates Andrew J. Watts and Caleb B. Clark — 9.

WOUNDED.— *Company A* — Private S. Huddlestone. *Company B* — Captain G. Stevens, Sergeant W. H. Inman, Privates J. W. Root, C. Carnes, L. Seeley, O. Morrill, E. A. Robinson, T. Featherstone, E. Masson and E. Gorman. *Company C* — Privates S. Hocking and H. Knudson. *Company D* — Captain J. M. Price. *Company G* — Privates J. Grignon, T. B. McClaughney and A. A. Johnson. *Company H* — Private M. Hogarty. *Company K* — Private J. Millison — 19.

On the 23d, the dead of both sides were buried, under a flag of truce, and on the 24th, fatigue parties were engaged in tearing

up and destroying the Augusta Railroad, and on the night of the 25th, the movement from left to right was commenced, as we have described in a previous chapter. In this movement, the Fifteenth Corps, in the army of the Tennessee, occupied the extreme right. Before it could close up on the Seventeenth Corps, the rebels, under Stuart, Cleburn and Cheatham, in immense force, fell upon their right, determined to turn it if possible. Colonel Bryant received orders from General Howard to send the two reserve regiments of his brigade to the support of the Fifteenth Corps. The Twelfth Wisconsin, under Lieutenant Colonel Proudfit, and the Thirty-first Illinois, immediately started on the double quick, the Twelfth in the advance, proceeding for over a mile in the scorching sun. Forming quickly in a ravine on the extreme right of the army, they charged up a hill, from which our men had just been dislodged, and succeeded in routing the enemy from it. Barricades were thrown up at once, formed of rails, &c., other troops closed in on the right, and the attacks of the enemy were continued until after sundown, when the rebels returned to their interior lines.

The casualties on the 28th of July, were:

KILLED.— *Company B*—Private J. W. Elliott. *Company E*—Private D. A. Titus—2.
WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Privates E. Tubman and F. Van Warner. *Company B*—Private L. Kelly. *Company E*—Private W. S. H. Cotton. *Company F*—Private H. J. Leonard. *Company H*—Private P. Peterson. *Company I*—Private Jacob Burr. *Company K*—Private G. W. Bigsbee—8.

The regiment and its Lieutenant Colonel were highly complimented by superior officers, for their promptness and activity in moving to the place of need, and thus saving the right flank of the army. The regiment intrenched itself on this line afterwards, moving nearer to the enemy's defences twice, each time throwing up heavy works, being under fire constantly, and remained there during the siege of the city, until the 26th of August, when General Sherman made another movement to the west and south, and on the 28th of August, struck the Montgomery Railroad, about sixteen miles south of Atlanta, where they immediately commenced the work of tearing up the track, continuing next day, and on the 30th, pressed forward to the Macon Railroad.

On the 31st of August, Colonel Bryant was ordered, by his division General, to report to General Logan, of the Fifteenth

Corps, with three regiments, the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wisconsin and Thirty-first Illinois. Reporting to Brigadier General Logan, Colonel Bryant was ordered to place the Thirty-first Illinois to cover a gap in the line, fronting an orchard towards Jonesboro,—the Twelfth and Sixteenth were moved to the left, with an interval of two regiments of the Fifteenth Corps between them, refusing their lines to protect the flank. Works were hastily thrown up, to cover themselves from the bullets and shells of the enemy. The charge made by the enemy on the 31st of August, at Jonesboro, extended along the front of the Thirty-first Illinois, and seven companies of the Twelfth Wisconsin, and was successfully resisted at all points. On the 1st of September, the Twelfth changed from the left to the right of the army of the Tennessee, and was under fire most of the time, repulsing the enemy several times, without losing very heavily. On the 2d, they pursued the enemy to Lovejoy, where he was found strongly fortified. The Twelfth drove the rebel skirmishers from a wooded hill, to the main force, when line of battle was formed, and the position retained until the 5th, when they marched with the army of the Tennessee, towards Atlanta, and encamped near Eastpoint on the 8th of September.

The casualties, from July 28th to September 10th, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Private Benjamin J. Humphrey, August 11th. *Company B*—Private M. B. Long, Aug. 31st. *Company D*—Private Henry Goldner, August 12th. *Company F*—Privates H. Bartels, September 3d, Octave Pleasure. *Company G*—Private Jos. Robarg, August 12th. *Company H*—Privates C. Shadacker, September, 4th, and J. J. Gunen, September 2d. *Company I*—Private Benj. Foster, August 17th—9.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates Alonzo Miller, August 31st, A. S. Beardsley, September 5th, and G. S. Miles, September 5th. *Company B*—Lieutenant C. G. Higbee, August 20th, Privates J. Hornbeck, August 31st, and Albert Selden, August 20th. *Company C*—Privates Thomas Wilson, August 11th, and H. Jones, August 17th. *Company D*—Private Byron Fairbanks, Aug. 26th. *Company E*—Lieut. J. H. Thayer, August 14th, Private Anson Wright, Sept. 3d. *Company F*—Privates J. Alberg, Aug. 4th, W. E. Hurst, Aug. 22d, E. R. Wilson, Sept. 2d, and J. Bundy, September 3d. *Company G*—Privates R. Streeter, Aug. 31st, and N. P. Philips, Sept. 3d. *Company H*—Sergeant M. T. Brown, Privates C. Peterson, August 12th, W. Clark, August 12th, J. Roe, Aug. 31st, M. Hagerty, September 4th, and R. M. Wright, September 5th. *Company I*—Privates S. Mallett, Aug. 16th, Isaac Munger, August 18th, H. Strong, August 31st, G. Churchill, September 2d, and S. P. Bon, September 2d. *Company K*—Privates H. Schofield, August 16th, J. Racks, August 22d, O. T. Nash, August 23d, and G. H. Marston, September 2d—30.

The regiment remained in camp at Eastpoint, until the 4th of October, when it marched with the Seventeenth Army Corps in search of Hood, who had passed the Chattahoochie, and was destroying the railroad to Chattanooga. The pursuit was continued until the 21st of October, when the division went into camp at

Little River, Ala. Here orders were received that non-veterans of the Army of the Tennessee, whose term of service expired before the 7th of November, should return to Chattanooga, and be mustered out. Colonel Bryant, Captains Stevens and Bennett, Lieutenant Blackman, and 83 men of the old Twelfth, responded to this order.

Lieutenant James H. Thayer, of Company E, is reported as having died of wounds at Marietta, on the 7th of October, and John M. Holt, of Company D, on the 11th of October.

From camp on Little River, the Twelfth moved on the 29th of October, to Marietta, by way of Van Wert, arriving on the fifth of November. Left there on the 13th, and arrived at Atlanta, on the same day, and on the 15th, commenced the Grand March to Savannah.

On the muster out of Colonel Bryant, Lieutenant Colonel Proudfit was promoted to Colonel, Major William E. Strong, Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain John M. Price, Major.

The Twelfth Regiment accompanied the Seventeenth Corps, which was in the right wing under General Howard. In the march to Savannah, but little pertaining to the regiment occurred differing from that of the other organizations. They performed their share of guard, fatigue, and forage duty. They assisted in destroying the railroads, that being one of Sherman's objects in the march. At the Oconee, on the 26th of November, the rebels made a slight resistance. They camped at Millen, on the 2d of December, having destroyed the railroad track, and Herndon Station, and done a general foraging business over the intervening country. They crossed the Ogeechee, on the 4th, and marched, skirmished and fought, among the swamps and rice fields, until they reached the neighborhood of Savannah on the 13th of December. Here Major Price was unfortunately shot on the 19th of December, by a Union soldier, as he was walking near the lines between the pickets. With the rest of the army, they entered Savannah on the 21st of December.

Leaving that city on the 4th of January, the regiment proceeded by water with the rest of the Seventeenth Corps, to Beaufort, S. C., and went into camp on the 13th. The regiment marched out six or seven miles and engaged the enemy next day, driving them back to their works near the Pocotaligo River, pressing close up to the forts, whose guns opened with grape

and canister. Lieutenant Chandler, of Company K, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter, and Alva S. Beardsley and Torbjon Halverson, of Company A, were reported as wounded.

On the 20th the regiment moved to the Salkehatchie, where they had a heavy skirmish with the enemy. They proceeded on the march without anything of historical importance until the 11th of February, when the rebels made a stand at Orangeburg, and engaged our troops. The Twelfth was ferried across the Edisto River, about a mile below the town, formed line of battle in a swamp, marched through it, where in many places it was up to the mens' armpits, turned the enemy's works, charged upon the rebels, and drove them out of the town. The large garrison flag was captured by Private Warren, of Company H, and the regimental colors soon took their place. The regiment was appointed provost guard in the town, a considerable portion of which was burned by fire set by the rebels. Proceeding on their way they passed Cheraw, near which John Ducey, of Company A, was mortally wounded, and at Fayetteville, James Silbaugh, of Company I, was killed on the 11th of March. The Twelfth was present in line at the battle of Bentonville, but was not actively engaged, and arrived with the army at Goldsboro on the 24th of March. They remained in camp recruiting their strength and outfit, till the 10th of April, when they joined in the advance towards Raleigh in pursuit of General Johnston's army. It is needless for us to reiterate the particulars of this rebel general's surrender or the subsequent action of the heroes of the "Grand March," further than to say that after the surrender, the Seventeenth Corps proceeded to Washington by way of Richmond, and was present at the Grand Review at the National Capital, soon after which the regiment was ordered, with other western organizations, to Louisville, where it was mustered out and came home about the 20th of July, 1865, where it was disbanded and paid off.

For meritorious service during the war Colonel Proudfit was brevetted Brigadier General.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 1,045. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 84, in 1864, 314, in 1865, 22; by substitutes, 177; by draft in 1864, 24, in 1865, 1; veteran recruits, 519; total, 2,186. Loss—by death, 294; deserted, 26; transferred, 64; discharged, 336; mustered out, 1,466.

CHAPTER XXI.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER — MOVE TO LEAVENWORTH — MARCH TO FORT SCOTT — TO FORT RILEY — RETURN TO LEAVENWORTH — MOVE TO WEST TENNESSEE — STATIONED AT FORT HENRY — FORT DONELSON — AT STEVENSON, ALA. — HUNTSVILLE — GUARD SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS — VETERAN RE-ENLISTMENTS — RETURN TO HUNTSVILLE — MOVE TO KNOXVILLE — RETURN TO NASHVILLE — MOVE DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI — NEW ORLEANS — TEXAS — MUSTER OUT — RETURN HOME — STATISTICS.

THE Thirteenth was organized at Camp Tredway, Janesville, mustered into the United States service on the 17th of October, 1861, and left the State on the 18th of January, 1862, to report at Leavenworth, Kansas. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL — MAURICE MALONEY.

Lieutenant Colonel — JAMES F. CHAPMAN; *Major* — THOMAS O. BIGNEY; *Adjutant* — WM. RUGER; *Quartermaster* — PLATT EYCLESHEIMER; *Surgeon* — JOHN EVANS; *First Assistant Surgeon* — ELISHA HORTON; *Second Assistant Surgeon* — SIMON L. LORD; *Chaplain* — Rev. H. C. TILTON.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Edward Ruger,	Lewis T. Nichols,	Milton Bowerman,
B	Edwin E. Woodman,	James L. Murray,	George C. Brown,
C	August H. Kummel,	Daniel R. Lamoreau,	John T. Fish,
D	Edgar W. Blake,	Simon A. Couch,	Nathaniel D. Walters,
E	Robert H. Hewitt,	Eugene F. Warren,	S. S. Rockwood,
F	Fenton F. Stevens,	Samuel S. Hart,	Nicholas Crotzenberg,
G	Archibald N. Randall,	Henry M. Baliss,	Elmer W. Taylor,
H	Joseph L. Pratt,	Charles N. Noyes,	Robert Glover,
I	Julius W. Lauderdale,	Newton H. Kingman,	Henry Carroll,
K	Pliny Norcross.	John H. Wemple.	Alphonzo D. Burdick.

The regiment proceeded by way of Chicago, Quincy and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to Weston, Mo., thence marched to Leavenworth City, arriving on the 23d of January.

Remaining in camp until the 7th of February, they began their march to Fort Scott, having been assigned to take part in General Lane's "Southwest Expedition." On the abandonment of the expedition, with the Twelfth Wisconsin, the Thirteenth was ordered to march to Lawrence, Kansas, thence it was sent to Fort Riley, for the purpose of joining an expedition to New Mexico. This, too, being abandoned, the regiments were ordered to return to Leavenworth, arriving on the 28th of May. In a day or two, they went aboard transports, and landed on the 3d of June at Columbus, Ky. Here they were placed on railroad guard duty from Columbus to Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. While stationed here, Companies D and G were detached from the regiment, and sent respectively to Hickman and to Smithland, Ky. The latter rejoined the regiment in November, 1862, and the former in August, 1863. The balance of the regiment, in August, proceeded to Fort Henry.

On September 2d, they marched to Fort Donelson, and entered upon garrison duty at that post. Joining an expedition to Clarksville on the 5th, the rebels were encountered near Rickett's Hill, about 900 strong. After a short skirmish, they were routed, and a large number of arms, horses and mules, and a large quantity of army stores were captured. The Thirteenth returned to Fort Donelson on the 8th, after a march of seventy miles. They remained at this place until the last of October, in the meantime engaging in frequent scouts through the surrounding country, and exercising a general surveillance over the guerillas and marauders in that neighborhood. In November, it joined the forces of General Ransom, on the Tennessee River, and proceeded on a fruitless expedition after the rebel Morgan to Hopkinsville. The command, however, had a brush with the rebel Woodward, at Garretsville, in which that leader left forty-six killed and wounded on the field, besides a large number of horses, guns and equipments, and fourteen prisoners which were captured. Returning to Fort Donelson on the 11th, they moved the next day to Fort Henry, and engaged in garrison duty at that post, having marched a distance of 160 miles. In the latter part of December, an expedition, in which the Thirteenth took part, went in pursuit of the rebel Forrest, who was then engaged in a raid on General Grant's communications into West Tennessee,

but returned without coming in contact with that redoubtable rebel chief. General Sullivan was more lucky, however, meeting him at Parker's Cross Roads, defeating him, and driving his command across the Tennessee River. Guarding supply steamers between the Fort and Hamburg Landing occupied the attention of the regiment until the 3d of February, when news was received that Fort Donelson was attacked. The regiment was immediately en route to reinforce the garrison at that post. Driving the enemy's skirmishers before them, they reached the Fort in the evening, with a loss of one man wounded. The garrison, assisted by the gunboats, had successfully repulsed the enemy. The regiment remained at Fort Donelson during the summer, engaged in scouting and garrison duty, making occasional excursions after guerillas and other rebel depredators. Julius H. Carpenter and Jacob B. Mereness, of Company C, were murdered by guerillas near the Fort on the 22d of August.

On the 1st of August, Colonel Maloney was recalled to take command of his company in the regular service, and Captain W. P. Lyon, of the Eighth Wisconsin, was commissioned as Colonel, and soon after assumed command of the regiment.

On the 27th of August, they left Fort Donelson, marching by way of Columbia, Tenn., and arriving at Stevenson, Ala., a distance of 260 miles, on the 14th of September. Here Colonel Lyon was placed in command of the post and the troops there stationed. At this time, Stevenson was the depot of supplies for the Army of the Cumberland, which had just entered on the campaign which resulted in the repulse at Chicamauga. After that battle, and the troops had gathered under shelter of the Union guns at Chattanooga, the enemy busied himself in cutting off the supplies necessary to support the troops in that position. This fact made Stevenson an important post—its capture would have compelled the surrender of the brave remnant of Rosecrans' army, or the falling back of the whole Union force towards Murfreesboro. At that time, the Tennessee River was very low and easily fordable at many points, and the garrison was very small, with but little artillery. Fortunately, the attention of the enemy was directed to other points, and no attack was made on the depots at Stevenson. The Eleventh and Twelfth corps, under General Hooker, arrived from the Potomac, and the safety

of the post was secured. The rebel General Wheeler succeeded in destroying the communications with Nashville, so that the supplies at Stevenson were entirely exhausted, and the army at Chattanooga were in imminent danger of starvation. This was a very dark period in the history of the National conflict, which was not fully appreciated by the people at the time. Colonel Lyon and his command fully understood the responsibility of their position, and felt that the safety of the whole army depended upon their vigilance, energy and bravery.

The regiment joined the brigade to which it belonged, at Nashville, in the latter part of October, and went into winter quarters at Edgefield, where it was employed in picket and guard duty until February, 1864, when, more than three-fourths of the men having reënlisted, the regiment proceeded to Wisconsin on veteran furlough.

Arriving at Janesville on the 18th, they were warmly welcomed, and hospitably entertained by the citizens of that city, and the people of the surrounding country, who had assembled to greet them. The regiment reassembled at Camp Utley, Racine, on the expiration of the thirty days' furlough, and arrived at Nashville on the 31st of March, encamping at Edgefield, they engaged in garrison duty, and in guarding railroad trains from Louisville to Chattanooga. Here they were assigned to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, of the Twentieth Army Corps, and formed part of the force designed to operate against Atlanta, but their destination was changed, and the brigade was assigned the duty of guarding the Tennessee River, between Stevenson and Decatur. About the last of April, the Thirteenth moved to Stevenson, where Colonel Lyon was placed in command of the post. Companies H, K, E, C and B, were stationed along the two railroads which crossed here, while the other companies were doing post and garrison duty at Stevenson, and guarding Genera. Sherman's supply trains to Dalton, Ga.

On the 4th of June, the regiment marched to Claysville, Ala., where the companies and detachments of companies were distributed along the bank of the Tennessee River, for forty miles, picketting and patroling night and day, while the enemy were engaged in similar duty on the opposite side. Earthworks, blockhouses, etc., were erected, and every precaution taken to prevent

the enemy from crossing the river and interrupting Sherman's communications. Frequent raids were made across the river, capturing prisoners and seizing confederate stores, and several severe skirmishes occurred with the rebel outposts and guerillas.

On the 1st of September, the regiment, with the exception of Company C, which was left at Gunter's Landing, marched hastily to Woodville, to prevent the destruction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Huntsville and Stevenson, by Wheeler's cavalry, thence, on the 3d of September, they moved by railroad to Huntsville, where Colonel Lyon was placed in command of all troops and railroad defences, from Huntsville to Stevenson, a distance of sixty miles, with orders to hold the railroad, and prevent its being broken, at all hazards. Lieutenant Colonel Chapman was in command of the regiment. On the 14th, the several companies were scattered along the road, with headquarters at Brownsboro. Work was immediately commenced, strengthening the defences, erecting stockades at the bridges, patrolling the road, and other duties, tending to insure the safety of the trains. The regiment was absent a short time at Decatur, during the month. On their return, they drove off a detachment of Forrest's cavalry, who were engaged in burning the railroad track. During most of the summer, and into September, much sickness prevailed in the regiment, and on the 1st of October, leaving the convalescents to hold the positions along the railroad, the balance of the regiment proceeded to Larkinsville, Ala., to keep open communications with General Steadman's train of reinforcements for Huntsville, Forrest having attacked that city. Returning to Brownsboro they moved to Huntsville, removing the obstructions which Forrest's men had thrown into the railroad cuts, and quartered in the court house. Forrest having retreated, they returned next day to their positions on the railroad. On the 24th, Captain Blake, commanding the able bodied men, moved to Decatur, and assisted in the defence of that place, when attacked by General Hood, having two men slightly wounded.

One hundred and sixty of the non-veterans, including the Lieutenant Colonel and several officers, were mustered out on the expiration of their term of service. Major Bigney was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on the 21st of November, but was subsequently mustered out, on the expiration of his term of

service, and on the 6th of January, 1865, Captain August Kummel was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and on the 15th of February, Captain Charles S. Noyes was appointed Major.

On the 23d of November, most of the able bodied men, under Lieutenant Cobb, proceeded to New Market, where they dispersed the Fourth Alabama cavalry, destroying their camps and provisions, and killing and wounding thirteen.

On the 25th of November, General Hood crossed the Tennessee River in force, and moved direct to Nashville. General Granger was ordered to concentrate all the troops in northern Alabama, at Stevenson, and fortify it. In pursuance of this order, northern Alabama was evacuated by the Union forces, and heavy trains of government property were dispatched over the road to Stevenson. With the balance of General Granger's command, the Thirteenth marched to Stevenson, where they were immediately set to work constructing stockades and earthworks, to prevent Hood's retreat, should he attempt to do so, or to enter East Tennessee. Remaining here till Hood's defeat at the battle of Nashville, the Thirteenth returned to Huntsville, and resumed its duties on the railroad, repairing and rebuilding such of the defences as had been destroyed by the rebels. On the 31st of December, Company G, stationed at Paint Rock Bridge, was suddenly assailed by about four hundred rebels, and Lieutenant Wagoner and thirty-five men were captured, and two men were severely wounded.

In February, 1865, Company C, and the remnant of Company G, were stationed as picket and patrol at Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee River, where Lieutenant Loucks, of Company C, with a few men, crossed the river, and in a skirmish with Pete White Cotton's band of guerillas, captured several prisoners, and in a personal encounter killed their infamous leader.

On the 20th of March the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Brigadier General Beatty, Third Division, Major General T. J. Wood, Fourth Army Corps, Major General Stanley, and Colonel Lyon resumed command of the regiment. The detachments were called in, and, under orders, they proceeded by rail to Knoxville, in East Tennessee, on their way to Virginia; thence they marched by way of Newmarket and Bull's Gap to Jonesboro, and remained encamped there until the 20th of April,

when they received news of Lee's surrender and President Lincoln's assassination. The corps being ordered back to Nashville, on the 20th the regiment left Jonesboro, and proceeded to that city by the way of Chattanooga, arriving on the 22d, and went into camp.

Here those men whose terms expired by the 5th of October, were discharged, and a considerable number of the Twenty-Fourth Wisconsin was assigned to the Thirteenth to complete their term of service.

On the 16th of June, with the rest of the division, the Thirteenth proceeded by way of Johnsville and the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, to New Orleans, and went into camp at Chalmette. In July the regiment embarked for Texas, and arrived at Indianola on the 14th. Proceeding with the brigade to Green Lake, the regiment suffered severely from the long march of twenty-four miles, the scarcity of water and other hardships. They remained in this camp until the 11th of September, having suffered much from sickness, produced by the heat of the climate and the lack of a vegetable diet. Many died here who had gone through the whole war without being sick. On the 11th the brigade started on a march of 145 miles to San Antonio. The heat at starting was excessive, towards night a storm arose and the temperature changed; the men suffered severely from the chill, and many were left next day in hospital. Arriving within seven and a half miles of San Antonio, on the 24th of September, the brigade went into camp and remained until orders came in November to muster out the regiment. The papers were made out, and on the 24th the men were mustered out and ordered to proceed to Madison to be discharged from service.

Colonel Lyon's term of service having expired, he left the regiment for Wisconsin on the 10th of September, the command of the regiment devolving on Major Noyes. On the 9th of October, 1865, commissions were issued to Lieutenant Colonel Kummel, as Colonel, Major Noyes, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Cobb, as Major, but neither of them could be mustered into service. Desiring to remain in Texas, Major Noyes resigned the command to Captain Cobb, and on the 27th of November, the regiment began its march to Indianola, 160 miles, where they

embarked on a steamer, reached New Orleans on the 13th of December, steamed up the Mississippi, and reached Madison on the 23d, and were discharged from the United States service on the 26th day of December, 1865.

Though the Thirteenth has not been called to take part on the field of battle, yet the duties which it has performed have been just as important, for it is to the faithfulness of its sentinels, that an army owes much that it achieves on the battle-field. With its supplies cut off, its communications closed, an army is often defeated. It is then that the faithfulness and vigilance of the regiment, who guards the trains and keeps the enemy at a distance from the highways, by which supplies reach the army in an enemy's country, begins to be appreciated. The Thirteenth held many important positions, on which the success and welfare of Sherman's whole army depended. Ceaseless vigilance and stern fidelity characterized the operations of the regiment, and while others may pride themselves upon achievements in the field, this regiment may point with pride to its four years of service, as being one of the material elements in the success of the armies of the Union, whose communications and flanks it was called upon to protect.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 970. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 169, in 1864, 212, in 1865, 33; by substitutes, 33; by draft in 1865, 72; by veteran reënlistments, 392; total, 1,931. Loss—by death, 183; missing, 3; deserted, 71; transferred, 6; discharged, 321; mustered out, 797.

CHAPTER XXII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—ARRIVE AT ST. LOUIS—MOVE UP TENNESSEE RIVER—BATTLE OF SHILOH—BATTLE OF CORINTH—JOINS GRANT'S SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT—MARCH TO MEMPHIS—MOVE TO VICKSBURG—TO LAKE PROVIDENCE—RETURN TO VICKSBURG—ASSAULT OF THE 22D OF MAY—THE SIEGE—MOVE TO NATCHEZ—RE-ENLISTMENTS—VETERAN FURLOUGH—RED RIVER EXPEDITION—WORDEN'S BATTALION—BATTLE OF TUPELO—EXPEDITION TO AUGUSTA, ARK.—PURSUIT OF PRICE THROUGH MISSOURI—BATTLE OF NASHVILLE—RETURN TO VICKSBURG—NEW ORLEANS—INVESTMENT OF MOBILE—ATTACK ON SPANISH FORT—MOBILE CAPTURED—MUSTERED OUT—RETURN HOME—DISBANDED—STATISTICS.

THE Fourteenth Regiment was organized at Camp Wood, Fond du Lac, was mustered into the United States service on the 30th of January, 1862, and left the State for St. Louis on the 8th of March. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL—DAVID E. WOOD.

Lieutenant Colonel—ISAAC E. MESSMORE; *Major*—JOHN HANCOCK; *Adjutant*—BERIAH E. BROWER; *Quartermaster*—JAMES T. CONKLIN; *Surgeon*—WILLIAM H. WALKER; *First Assistant Surgeon*—DUNCAN D. CAMERON; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—DAVID LA COUNT; *Chaplain*—Rev. JAMES B. ROGERS.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Lyman M. Ward,	Charles L. Kimball,	John V. Frost,
B	Asa Worden,	John D. Post,	F. G. Wilmot,
C	William W. Wilcox,	Colin Miller,	Absalom S. Smith,
D	James W. Polleys,	George Staly,	David Law,
E	George E. Waldo,	Levi W. Vaughn,	Don A. Shove,
F	Joseph G. Lawton,	George W. Bowers,	Samuel Harrison,
G	F. H. Magdeburg,	James La Count,	Orrin R. Potter,
H	C. M. G. Mansfield,	Van Epps Young,	Milton K. Barnes,
I	Calvin R. Johnson,	John Kittinger,	Joseph Clancey,
K	James V. McCall,	Ogden W. Fox.	M. W. Hurlburt.

Leaving Fond du Lac and proceeding by way of Chicago, they arrived at St. Louis on the 10th of March, and went into quarters at Benton Barracks. Here they were assigned to the forces

designed for operations up the Tennessee River, under General Grant, and embarked on transports at St. Louis, on the 23d of March, arrived at Savannah on the 28th, went into camp, and were assigned to provost guard duty.

On Saturday afternoon, April 5th, the division of General Nelson, being the advance of General Buell's reinforcements to General Grant, arrived at Savannah. On the morning of the 6th, the booming of cannon and rattle of musketry, indicated that the battle of Pittsburg Landing had begun. All day the troops lay at Savannah, which was only nine miles below the Landing, on the east side of the river. In the afternoon, orders came for all the reinforcements at Savannah to move rapidly, as our forces were being driven back. General Nelson, having waited in vain for transports, started his division immediately on the double quick, and crossed to the battle field, between five and six o'clock, and posted his troops just above the Landing. The Fourteenth was in line when orders came for it to move. They embarked on one of the transports, but were detained, waiting for Crittenden's division of Buell's forces, and did not arrive at the Landing until 11 o'clock, P. M. Marching to the ground above the Landing, the regiment formed in line of battle, and bivouacked for the night, exposed to a heavy rain. At an early hour on the morning of the 7th, they were ordered to the front, being assigned to a provisional brigade, temporarily attached to General Crittenden's division, which consisted of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, a Kentucky, and two Indiana regiments, and a section of a Chicago battery, under the command of Colonel Smith, of the Kentucky regiment. Forming in line of battle about two miles south of the Landing, on the main road to Corinth, General Nelson's brigade was on their left, and General R. McCook's on their right. The New Orleans battery, supported by the Crescent City (rebel) brigade, was stationed on a ridge in their front. The rebel battery opened on them with shot and shell. The Fourteenth was ordered to lie down on the slope of the hill, and consequently the enemy's missiles passed over their heads. After enduring this fire for an hour and a half, the rebel infantry made a charge upon their position, for the purpose of capturing the Chicago battery. The Fourteenth rose and met them with a deadly fire, driving them back some distance, but were in turn

forced back. The regiment rallied, however, and were ordered by Colonel Smith, to charge and take the battery. The ground in front was a gradual descent for twenty rods, and covered with a dense growth of underbrush and trees. At the bottom was a small ravine; from the ravine, the ground rose at an angle of some twenty degrees, and was almost a clear field, excepting a few fallen trees, and also some standing timber. This elevation continued for some thirty rods, and there, upon the highest point, was stationed the rebel battery. The order to charge was given, the ravine was crossed, and the regiment commenced the ascent on the further slope, when Lieutenant Colonel Messmore, who was in the advance, leading the charge, was dismounted by the bursting of a shell, seriously injured, and compelled to leave the field. Colonel Wood had ridden to the rear, to urge forward the Kentucky regiment to the support of the Fourteenth, and met with an accident, his horse falling on him, and injuring his leg. Major Hancock was thus left in command of the regiment, which he retained until it was leaving the field. The charge was made upon the battery, the rebels were driven from it, many of the horses were shot, others were cut loose, and one of the guns was spiked by Lieutenant Staley of Company D, assisted by Sergeant Blackett, of Company K, and others. The rebel infantry were in heavy force in rear of the battery, and rained a perfect storm of lead upon the regiment, which was compelled to retire, the rest of the brigade failing to reinforce them. They fell back to within sixty rods of their original line. From this time till the close of the battle, the regiment was constantly engaged, and made two other charges upon the battery, and finally were successful in capturing and holding it. The gun spiked by Lieutenant Staley was afterwards sent to Wisconsin as a trophy. During the whole of the engagement, the Fourteenth displayed such conspicuous gallantry, that they received the commendation of those who witnessed their heroism. They fought like veterans, and received the sobriquet of "Wisconsin Regulars," for their soldierly conduct on the field. After remaining until the rebels were retreating on all sides, the regiment retired towards the Landing, when Colonel Wood again assumed command, having sufficiently recovered to do so. Arms were stacked, the roll was called, and every man was present, or was accounted

for as killed or wounded, except a few, who reported during the night.

In this battle, the Fourteenth established a character for bravery and endurance, which it sustained throughout the war. For over ten hours, they fought, without being relieved, until there was no more fighting to do. Captain Waldo, of Company E, was killed, while bravely leading his men to the charge. Lieutenant Post, of Company B, was mortally wounded. Lieutenant Smith, of Company C, was seriously wounded, but retained command till night. Captain McCall, of Company K, when the regiment left the field, was ordered to take a detachment of the left wing of the regiment, and examine the ground, and bring in the wounded, if to be found, rejoining the regiment at the Landing. Captains Ward and Polleys, and others, were mentioned for their conspicuous gallantry.

The casualties, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—First Lieutenant John D. Post, Sergeant Charles Drake, Corporal Joseph King. *Company B*—Privates John Eastwood and Thos. Morgan. *Company C*—Private James Alley. *Company D*—Privates John B. Glenn and John Owens. *Company E*—Captain George E. Waldo, Private Ezra B. Austin. *Company F*—Private John D. Putnam. *Company G*—Privates Lucius D. Barker, Eben Newton, Samuel Bump and John Mosier. *Company H*—Privates Henry Peeler, Amos Crippen and Daniel D. Hammond. *Company I*—Corporals F. A. Cullen and W. R. Lesherness, Privates Charles Bacon, Henry Ross, Harvey E. Frost, Gottlieb Schlinsoy and John J. Rockwood. *Company K*—Privates Charles A. Brice and Horace D. Lyman—20.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates James B. Titus, E. G. Mauscraft and Adam Slidell. *Company B*—Privates Gottlieb Stanly, Ezra L. Whittaker and John Barker. *Company C*—Lieutenant A. L. Smith, Sergeant William Dittey, Privates Alonzo B. Miller, Sol. Statler, Nelson T. Hammond, James Statler, James K. Bishop, James E. Williamson and George E. Stuntz. *Company D*—Sergeant Gallagher, Corporals Guertin and Harris Privates Alfred Collins, William Reed and Louis Amiot. *Company E*—Privates Wm. Baruth, Julius Wintermeyer, William Flinn, A. C. Tufts, Samuel Gokie, John Lovell, Robert Lee and Willett C. Wheeler. *Company F*—Sergeant Charles Vincent, Corporal Hudson J. Cronk, Privates Henry Wescott, Gregory Milquet and James N. Howard. *Company G*—Corporal Theodore Jorch, Bugler Henry Siegrist and John Keef. *Company H*—Corporal Henry Voss, Privates Spencer A. Hamblin, Edward Gilman, Peter Cottrell, David Carr, George B. Clark and Andrew Winegarden. *Company I*—Corporal G. S. Travis, Privates S. D. Parker, William Stenesky, Charles Bacon, Henry Ross, George Rutherford, G. W. Reeder, Joseph Wilson, Harrison Maxon, J. W. Rockwood, Elisha Stockwell, N. M. Clapp and Henry Lincoln. *Company K*—Second Lieutenant M. H. Hurlbert, Corporal Irwin Underwood, Privates Anthony Kornell, Hiram Filkins, Aug. W. Kirby and Charles Lascher—73.

Previous to the battle, Lieutenant Colonel Messmore had tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted until the day of the battle. He therefore went to the field with the regiment, where he was disabled, as we have stated. Major Hancock was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, to date from April 7th, and Captain L. M. Ward was romoted Major, dating from April 18th.

The regiment remained at Pittsburg Landing, Colonel Wood being appointed Provost Marshal, and the regiment acted as provost guard. For four days they remained without tents, exposed to almost continual rains, and without sufficient rations. The fatigues of the battle, and these exposures, together with the unhealthiness of the position, produced much sickness. The health of Colonel Wood was seriously impaired, and he returned to Wisconsin, and died on the 17th of June, from fatigue and disease contracted in the service. At his death, Lieutenant Colonel Hancock was promoted Colonel, Major Ward as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Pollys, Major.

The regiment remained engaged in provost guard duty at the Landing until the 23d of July, when it was relieved and moved to Hamburg and engaged in the same kind of duty, that place being made the chief depot of supplies for the troops stationed at Corinth. Captain Vaughn, of Company E, was appointed Provost Marshal. They remained at Hamburg until the 23d of August, when they were ordered to Corinth and were assigned to the Second Brigade, Colonel Oliver, Sixth Division, under General McArthur. The Fourteenth took part in several reconnoitering expeditions to points in the vicinity of Corinth, and on the 16th of September marched with the left wing of the Army of the Tennessee, under General Ord, to the east side of Iuka. The battle before that place was fought to the south of the town, on the 19th, by the divisions of Generals Hamilton and Stanley. Near this place two companies of the Fourteenth had a small skirmish with the enemy. Price having evacuated Iuka, and Van Dorn threatening Corinth, General Ord's forces, by a forced march of thirty miles, reached that place on the 21st. Here the regiment remained until the 1st of October, when it marched with the Eighteenth Wisconsin to Chewalla to join the Second Brigade at that point, and watch the enemy, who was supposed to be approaching by that road. They went to within two miles of Chewalla and formed in line of battle. On the approach of the enemy next day the whole force fell back, skirmishing, the men sleeping on their arms that night within two miles of the old breastworks at Corinth, Companies C and K as skirmishers, bringing up the rear. About an hour and a half after daylight of the 3d of October, the skirmishers of the

Second Brigade became engaged, but the enemy approaching in large force they were obliged to fall back, after obstinately contesting the ground. The Fourteenth, under Colonel Hancock, was sent forward and drove back the enemy. Orders were then received to fall back to the hill north of the railroad, and hold that position at all hazards. At the foot of this hill, near the old line of breastworks, Company E, Captain Vaughn, supported by Captain Samuel Harrison, of Company F, were deployed as skirmishers. When the battle became general the enemy made their appearance before the old breastworks in great force, compelling the two companies to retire behind the old works. Here they gallantly fought the enemy until the rebels rushed from the woods, over the intrenchments, when they fell back fighting, losing their brave Captain Vaughn. Captain Harrison was mortally wounded. The position on the hill was held by the Fifteenth Michigan and Fourteenth Wisconsin, from nine o'clock till one in the afternoon, although suffering severe loss, and until the troops on the right and left retired after being flanked. The artillery was then ordered to the rear, and Colonel Oliver retired in good order with his command, to near Battery F, from whence they fell back into the town, and were placed by General McArthur to the north of General Rosecrans' quarters, and remained until morning. From the above it will be seen that the battle of Corinth was opened by the Second Brigade, of McArthur's Division, preceded by skirmishing from Chewalla to the outer works, on the 1st and 2d of October, and on the 3d they held their position until they found themselves flanked on both sides, and the enemy charging upon them in column. It was madness to remain, and they were retired by Colonel Oliver, as stated. The Fourteenth Wisconsin was always steady, cool and vigorous, and was the one to rely upon in any emergency. Though suffering more loss than any other regiment in the command, they maintained their lines and delivered their fire with all the precision and coolness which could have been maintained upon drill. Such was the encomium passed upon the Fourteenth by the Brigade Commander, Colonel Oliver.

On the morning of the 4th of October, the Brigade was marched to the rear of the Seminary Building, formed columns

of attack and took position in support of batteries, and held them. The command was very much exhausted, having been continually engaged since Thursday in marching and skirmishing.

The regiment and its officers were highly spoken of in the reports of superior officers, and Colonel Hancock also makes special mention of many of his line and non-commissioned officers, among the latter were Sergeant H. W. Durand, of Company A; Private Thomas Tompkins, of Company B; Sergeant Joseph Wells, of Company C; Sergeant B. F. Goodwin and Private Andrew Flagg, of Company E; Sergeant E. A. Moore, of Company H; Private Warren Foster, of Company I; and Private Charles F. Davis, of Company K; also Sergeant Major John M. Reed, and Color Sergeant Dennis Murphy, who bravely clung to his flag, though three times wounded. The color guard for that day were volunteers—their names were Corporal Joseph Doucett, of Company E; James A. Thompson, of Company B, (killed;) William Carrill, of Company F, (wounded;) Joseph Meek, of Company I; John Noon, of Company G; and Gilbert Waldron, of Company C. The Colonel says they were all brave and trustworthy fellows, and worthy of mention.

The casualties, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Lieutenant Samuel A. Tinkham, Corporal E. Hill, Privates James A. Thompson and John F. Bradleston. *Company C*—Corporal R. Putnam, Privates G. Clark and Ellery Porter. *Company D*—Privates Thomas Mason, J. E. Tucker and William Anderson. *Company E*—Captain Levi W. Vaughn, Privates Morris Van Dooser and Freeling Westgate. *Company F*—Captain Samuel Harrison, Private Samuel Morrison. *Company G*—Corporal Lucien E. Potter, Privates Hatsel Delano, Charles R. Batcheldor, Ladislaus Raab and Patrick Carney. *Company H*—Privates Ithamar G. Eastwood and George Williams. *Company I*—Sergeant A. J. Coville. *Company K*—Corporals William Brown, Irvin Underwood and Fred. St. John, Privates Rufus Billings, Robert Harper, Joseph Coverstine and R. L. Edson—30.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Colonel John Hancock. *Company A*—Lieutenant E. F. Ferris, Private Almer Cornish. *Company B*—Captain Asa Worden, Privates Washington Hoyle, W. H. King, James Galbrath, Carlos M. Hardy and Thomas Tompkins. *Company C*—Corporal J. Dean, Privates D. Maxon, William Anderson, J. Dewrose, L. Cady, T. Fitzgerald, P. Gallagher, R. Hunter, G. Perkins and B. F. Smith. *Company D*—Sergeant S. L. Hunstable, Corporals E. B. Sherwin and W. A. Strosnider, Privates L. Amiot, S. Mason, Patrick McGuire, W. B. Loggan, A. Lowell and L. Sprain. *Company E*—Corporal Francis E. Engle, Private Warren P. Thayer. *Company F*—Lieutenant D. E. Ward, Color bearer Dennis J. F. Murphy, Privates John Dollar and Alex. Parsons. *Company G*—Corporal C. G. Dreutzer, Privates Ira J. S. Holmes, James Cotrell and Daniel Tousey. *Company I*—Private Joseph Meek. *Company K*—Sergeant Azro G. Abbott, Privates Manly J. Armon, Silas S. Cooper, Elias H. Countryman, Haseltine Dunton, Charles F. Davis, George Fuller and Henry F. Manlove—48.

The regiment joined in the pursuit of the enemy to Ripley, returning to Corinth on the 12th, where it remained until the 2d

of November, when it moved to Grand Junction, where General Grant was concentrating the forces of West Tennessee, and on the 27th, accompanied that general in his southward movement, reaching Yocona, Miss., when the disaster at Holly Springs, on the 20th of December, occurred. They then accompanied the forces on their retreat from Mississippi to Moscow, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, thence they moved to Memphis on the 10th of January, and on the 17th, embarked for Vicksburg, where they landed and engaged in guard and fatigue duty.

Colonel Hancock, having become disabled by ill health, resigned on the 23d of January, 1863, and was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant Colonel Ward, who was appointed Colonel, Major Polleys, Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Asa Worden, Major.

On the 8th of February, they embarked on transports for Lake Providence, seventy-five miles above Vicksburg, with the other forces of General McArthur, arriving there on the 10th of February. Here they remained until the 20th of April, engaged in sundry reconnoissances, seizure of cotton, supplies, etc., when they again proceeded down the river to Miliken's Bend. They were now attached to Ransom's brigade of McArthur's division. Marching across the Peninsula, camping twelve days at Smith's plantation, they reached Grand Gulf on the 13th of May, and immediately proceeded to join the Seventeenth Army Corps, then near Raymond. They reached there while the battle of Champion's Hill, on the 16th, was in progress, five miles to the left. On the 17th, they were put in motion towards Vicksburg, and reached Big Black River, where the battle had just been fought, and assisted in the construction of two floating bridges, and the next day marched to Vicksburg, and advanced to a position within range of the enemy's guns in the lines of the Seventeenth Army Corps. In the assault on the enemy's works, on the 19th, they attained a position within eighty rods of the enemy's lines. The next two days were spent in skirmishing, and constructing rifle pits. In the terrible charge of the 22d, the Fourteenth took a conspicuous part, penetrating a considerable distance beyond any other regiment of the brigade, and attaining a position in front of the enemy's fort, where no other regiment was near them. Here they were obliged to seek cover until night

approached before they could escape. In this charge, the Fourteenth lost one hundred and seven in killed, wounded and missing.

The list of killed and those who died of wounds, we copy from the Adjutant General's records, and the list of wounded we find in the monthly reports. Many others were slightly wounded, but were not reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Sergeant Isaac Hendricks, Corporal Nelson Krake, Privates Charles Abbey, John Somers and Jacob Wederman. *Company B*—Privates Stephen Deland, Howard Harkness and John Otis. *Company C*—First Lieutenant Colin Miller, Sergeant Joseph P. Wells and George S. Noyes. *Company D*—Privates Alfred Collins and F. W. C. Koch. *Company E*—Privates Myron Dill and Geo. A. Monroe. *Company F*—First Sergeant J. C. McFarland, Privates Joseph Bergman, John Munger and Henry Cady. *Company G*—Private Knud Tolafson. *Company H*—Privates George M. Craig, August Steinmetzer, Peter Garrow and Daniel D. Hammon. *Company I*—Privates Charles Rider and John B. Powers. *Company K*—Privates Christian Bache and John Begood—28.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Major John M. Reed. *Company A*—Lieutenant Charles T. Williams, Sergeant George C. Denniston, Corporal George Van Hinklan, Privates Orlando J. Ribble, Adam Slidell and Gideon F. Jones. *Company B*—Corporal John F. Beach, Privates Michael Haley, Albert A. Jeffers, Dennie Rossie and Thomas J. Pray. *Company C*—Corporals G. T. Crafts and Benjamin F. Hoy, Privates Daniel Howe, Charles M. Johnson, John McMahon and Benjamin Smith. *Company D*—Privates William Dolan, Samuel H. Moody and Patrick O. Day. *Company E*—Second Lieutenant Daniel Ramsdell, Privates Joseph Smith, John Barnard, Patrick Hogan, Christian Hanigan, Thomas Lovelace, Henry Mikey, James Murphy, Charles McAllister and Martin C. Tyler. *Company F*—Lieutenant Reuben Wheeler, Sergeant John P. Ryan, Privates Charles Blathe, John Ralley, Thomas Steele, John Sullivan, Thomas Tariff, William J. Wright, Henry Puday and John Hawley. *Company G*—Private Joel T. Brewster. *Company H*—Privates Edward Galligan, Adin Gibson and Henry Herte. *Company I*—Privates Charles F. Bone, James Currens and Charles Stahl. *Company K*—Privates Martin Alftman, Edward R. Abbott and Edmund Pettit—50.

The Fourteenth remained engaged in the duties of the siege until the surrender of the city on the 4th of July, when it was assigned the position of honor on the right, and ordered by General Ransom to take the advance in the triumphal entry of our troops into the city, the general complimenting them with the remark that "every man and officer of the Fourteenth was a hero." On the 12th of July, the regiment embarked with the rest of the brigade of General Ransom, and proceeded to Natchez, of which place they took possession on the 14th. They remained at Natchez until the 9th of October, when, pursuant to orders, they proceeded to Vicksburg, and encamped for the winter.

A "Board of Honor," of which General McPherson, of the Seventeenth Army Corps was President, awarded medals of honor to the following persons in the Fourteenth Regiment for gallant services:—To Sergeant Asel Childs, of Company C,

medal of silver, inscribed "Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg;" to Sergeant Herman Runge, of Company D, medal of gold, inscribed "Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg;" to Corporal Moses Wynn, of Company H, medal of silver, inscribed "Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg;" to Corporal Adin Gibson, of Company H, medal of gold, inscribed "Shiloh and Vicksburg."

More than two-thirds of the regiment reënlisted on the 11th of December, constituting it a veteran regiment, being the first regiment to reënlist in the Army of the Tennessee. On the 3d of January, 1864, they embarked for Wisconsin, on veteran furlough, arrived at Madison on the 20th, and on the 26th, were paid, and received furlough for thirty days.

The regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, but owing to the severe snow storms which blocked the railroads and impeded the general travel in the country, many of the men failed to report promptly on the day their furloughs expired. A peremptory order to the Colonel to rejoin the corps at Vicksburg compelled him to leave the State with only a portion of his command. Major Asa Worden remained in Milwaukee, with instructions to collect and assume command of those who were behind, and follow the regiment.

On the 6th of March, the regiment arrived at Vicksburg, just in time to participate in the ill-fated Red River Expedition. The regiment was not in a fit condition to take the field, but 2,500 men were to be made up from the Seventeenth Army Corps, to be composed, as far as possible, of troops that had not accompanied General Sherman on his Meridian Expedition, from which he had just returned. The Fourteenth was, therefore, included in the quota of the Seventeenth Corps, and was assigned to a Provisional Division, under the command of General Thomas Kilby Smith, and was known as the "Red River Division." Colonel Ward was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, composed of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, and the Ninety-fifth and Eighty-first Illinois regiments.

Accompanying the command of General A. J. Smith, the expedition proceeded down the Mississippi and up Red River. The Fourteenth was present at the capture of Fort de Russey

on the 14th of March, and the "Red River Division," to which it belonged, remained and destroyed the works, rejoining the command on the 17th. On the advance of General Banks, above Alexandria, the Fourteenth accompanied the expedition on its march to Bayou Cotile, and thence, by transports, to Grand Ecore. Here the rest of General A. J. Smith's command debarked and marched for Shreveport, while General Kilby Smith's "Red River Division," of the Seventeenth Army Corps, was distributed as guards among the fleet of over thirty transports, which, with the gunboats, proceeded up the river, intending to reach Shreveport at the same time with the army of General Banks. Reaching Loggy Bayou, sixty or seventy miles below Shreveport, they found a large transport sunk across the stream, which had to be removed before they could proceed further. While engaged in this work, news came of the defeat of the army at Mansfield, or Sabine Cross Roads, and an order was also received to return immediately to Grand Ecore. The return was immediately commenced, and from this time until the fleet reached Grand Ecore, the vessels of the fleet were continually harrassed by the fire of the enemy from both banks of the river. On the 12th, the fleet was attacked by the enemy in force at Pleasant Hill Landing, under the command of General Green, of Texas. A severe fight ensued, lasting an hour, in which the enemy were repulsed, with great slaughter, General Green being killed. The army proceeded from Grand Ecore to Alexandria, halting till the dam could be built by Colonel Bailey, to enable the gunboats to pass the rapids. They then continued on to Simmsport, skirmishing every day. The Fourteenth took part in the engagements at Clouterville, Marksville and Yellow Bayou, and in several minor skirmishes. With the rest of General Smith's command, the Fourteenth proceeded to the mouth of Red River, and thence up the Mississippi to Vicksburg, where it arrived on the 22d.

That portion of the regiment which was left in Wisconsin reached Vicksburg six days after the departure of the regiment in the Red River Division. It moved up the river with the rest of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and subsequently joined General Sherman's Grand Army at Ackworth in the month of June, and performed gallant service in the campaign against Atlanta. It

became known as "Worden's Battalion," and was composed of Company E, and portions of each of the nine other companies of the regiment. Company E accompanied Sherman's Grand March to the Sea, as the guard of the pontoon train of the Seventeenth Corps. The fragments of companies rejoined their regiment at Nashville, in November, 1864.

We have been unable to find any account of the operations of this battalion during the Atlanta campaign, as no report has been made to the Adjutant General.

We find a list of casualties during the campaign:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—Principal Musician Hiram F. Newland, October 31st, 1864, at Cave Springs, Ga. *Company D*—Privates William Devall and Charles Quimby, at Lovejoy, September 3d, 1864. At Atlanta.—*Company G*—Private Arthur L. Turner, August 13th. *Company B*—Private William D. Jones, July 24th. *Company F*—Private Simeon King, July 22d—6.

The regiment moved to Memphis the latter part of May, and in July, took part in the "Tupelo Expedition," under the command of General A. J. Smith. On the afternoon of the 13th of July, while marching from Pontotoc, Miss., to Tupelo, the train was attacked by a brigade of the enemy's cavalry. Colonel Ward's brigade was marching on the flanks of the train as guards, and the enemy was gallantly repulsed by the Fourteenth and Thirty-third Wisconsin, leaving their killed and wounded upon the field, and also a stand of colors which were found and brought off the field by Captain C. M. G. Mansfield, of Company H. The Fourteenth also took part in the battle of Tupelo, on the 14th, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel Generals Forrest and S. D. Lee, and also engaged in a fight with the enemy on the 15th.

The casualties were:

WOUNDED.—*Company D*—Lieutenant Timothy O'Brien. *Company F*—Private Charles Mitchell. *Company G*—Privates M. D. Emmons, Michael Clarey and Allen Sedgworth. *Company K*—Private H. Dunton, mortally—6.

Returning to Memphis, the regiment was ordered to St. Charles, Ark., and thence on the 1st of September to Duval's Bluff, on White River. From Duval's Bluff a reconnoitering expedition was sent to Augusta, under command of General Graves, of the Fifteenth Michigan, composed of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, three other infantry regiments, a section of artillery,

and a squadron of cavalry. Embarked on transports, on the second day out, the fleet was fired into by a large body of the enemy in ambush, and several were killed and wounded, among them Colonel Graves. The command devolving on Colonel Ward, he landed his force twenty miles above, and marched upon Augusta, meeting but slight resistance, the enemy flying at his approach. The information having been obtained, the force returned to Duval's Bluff, from whence the regiment moved by rail to Brownsville, twenty-five miles from Little Rock, on the 7th of September.

On the 17th, the regiment was temporarily attached to Major General Mower's Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and marched from Brownsville in pursuit of the rebel General Price, who was then engaged in his last great raid into Missouri. The Eighth, Thirty-third and Fourteenth Wisconsin were all engaged in this expedition, and after a hard march of 340 miles, they reached Cape Girardeau, in southeast Missouri, on the Mississippi River, without coming up with the forces of General Price. They immediately proceeded up the river to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri to Jefferson City, then out on the Pacific Railroad to Warrensburg. Here the brigade to which the Fourteenth was attached, remained until news was received of the defeat of Price, and the dispersion of his forces. About the middle of November, they returned to St. Louis, and quartered at Benton Barracks. On the 23d, they embarked on transports, and proceeded to Nashville, Tenn., to reinforce General Thomas, who was then preparing to resist the approach of the enemy under General Hood. The battle of Franklin had been fought, and Hood was stationing his forces for an attack on Thomas' lines. The Fourteenth immediately set to work erecting temporary defences in front of their position, which was on the extreme right of the line. Major Worden had been mustered out, and Captain E. F. Ferris had been promoted Major, and was in command of the regiment. The brigade, under the command of Colonel L. M. Ward, was ordered to the support of General McArthur's division, which was a mile and a half to the right, and in the advance. Before he could reach General McArthur, the assault had been made and the works carried. On reporting to General McArthur, Colonel Ward was ordered to occupy the captured

works, to prevent a flank attack. The rebels being found in force on Granny White's Pike, Colonel Ward's brigade was selected to dislodge them. The enemy was found in two lines, between the stone walls on either side of the pike, and was abundantly able to repulse any assault on his front. The brigade moved forward at a double quick, expecting to be warmly received. A few scattering shots only were fired, when the most of the enemy jumped over the walls in their rear, and scattered. 280 prisoners were captured, nearly all with their guns loaded and capped. Bivouacking for the night, early next day the Sixteenth Division moved to the extreme right, on the Franklin Pike. Here the regiment remained all day without being engaged, and next morning joined in the pursuit, reaching Clifton, on the Tennessee, on the 3d of January, 1865, thence they moved by transports to Eastport, Miss., where they arrived on the 11th. On the 18th, an expedition to Corinth routed out the rebel General Ross' brigade from that place, and returned to Eastport on the 22d. Manley J. Arman, of Company K, is reported as killed at Clifton, January 6th, 1865.

On the 8th of February, General Smith's division left Eastport on transports, debarked at Vicksburg, remained a week, and then proceeded to New Orleans, where they arrived on the 22d of February. The force of General Smith here received the designation of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

Taking part in the operations against Mobile, they left New Orleans on the 12th of March, and proceeded to Dauphin Island, in Mobile Bay, and debarked eight miles up Fish River, on the west side of the bay. On the 25th, the army, under General Canby, marched from Fish River, and on the 27th, invested Spanish Fort, the division to which the Fourteenth belonged, having the advance. From this time, the Fourteenth was constantly engaged as skirmishers and sharpshooters, until the surrender of Spanish Fort, and the evacuation of Mobile, sustaining considerable loss.

We find the following casualties at Spanish Fort, in the records of the Adjutant General:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company F*—Private Henry Hill, April 8, 1865. *Company G*—Private Robert Owen, April 8, 1865. *Company K*—Privates William W. Lee and Fred. B. Mattice, April 1, 1865—4.

WOUNDED.—*Company K*—Privates J. L. Martin and J. Buckham—2.

On the 9th of April, they marched to Blakeley, thence to Montgomery, Ala., where they arrived and went into camp, west of the city, on the 23d. On the 19th of July, the regiment was ordered into the city, and Colonel Ward was placed in command of the post, Lieutenant Colonel Ferris being in command of the regiment. Here Company E, which had been with General Sherman's expedition, rejoined the regiment on the 16th of July. On the 27th of August, they moved to Mobile, and on the 9th of October, were mustered out, by reason of their services being no longer required. They returned to Wisconsin, and were disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 970. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 60, in 1864, 439, in 1865, 41; by substitutes, 85; by draft in 1864, 200, in 1865, 115; by veteran reënlistments, 272; total, 2,182. Loss—by death, 287; missing, 13; deserted, 97; transferred, 23; discharged, 407; mustered out, 1,355.

CHAPTER XXIII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—ARRIVE AT ST. LOUIS—BIRD'S POINT—ISLAND NO. 10—SKIRMISH AT UNION CITY—CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10—MOVE TO WEST TENNESSEE—TRANSFERRED TO ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND—FLORENCE, ALA.—MOVE TO LOUISVILLE—BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE—KNOB GAP—STONE RIVER—DEATH OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL MCKEE—MARCH ON TULLAHOMA—BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA—DEATH OF COLONEL HEG—BATTLE OF MISSION RIDGE—MOVE TO EAST TENNESSEE—BATTLE AT ROCKY FACE RIDGE—RESACA—DALLAS—KENESAW MOUNTAIN—ATLANTA—AT WHITESIDES—MUSTERED OUT—STATISTICS.

THE Fifteenth Regiment was recruited mostly from the Scandinavian population of the State, and was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, its muster into the United States service completed on the 14th of February, 1862, and it left the State for St. Louis on the 2d of March, with the following regimental roster:

COLONEL—HANS C. HEG.

Lieutenant Colonel———; *Major*—CHARLES M. REESE; *Adjutant*—HANS BORCHSENIUS; *Quartermaster*—OLE HEG; *Surgeon*—STEPHEN O. HIMOE; *First Assistant Surgeon*—S. J. HANSEN; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—G. F. NEWELL; *Chaplain*—Rev. C. L. CLAUSEN.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Andrew Torkildsen,	Emanuel Englested,	Oliver Thompson,
B	Ole C. Johnson,	Joseph Mathieson,	George Wilson,
C	Frederick R. Berg,	Hans Hansen,	John T. Rice,
D	Charles Campbell,	Albert Skofstadt,	Christian E. Tanberg,
E	John Ingmundsen,	William Tjentland,	John M. Johnson,
F	Charles Gustavesen,	Thomas Simonsen,	Svend Samuelson,
G	John A. Gordon,	Henry Hauff,	William A. Montgomery
H	Knud J. Sime,	Andrew A. Brown,	John L. Johnson,
I	August Gasman,	Reynard Cook,	Martin Russell,
K	Mons Grinager.	Ole Peterson.	Olaus Solberg.

Kiler K. Jones, Esq., of Quincy, Ill., was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and superintended the organization of the several companies, until Colonel Heg was relieved of his official duties as State Prison Commissioner. He continued his official connection with the regiment until the 1st of March, when, from some unfortunate misunderstanding, his commission as Lieutenant Colonel was revoked, and the regiment left the State without a Lieutenant Colonel. Captain David McKee, of the Second Wisconsin, was subsequently commissioned, and joined the regiment at Island No. 10.

Passing through Chicago, the regiment was presented with a beautiful flag, by the Scandinavian "Society Nora." The motto on the flag was, "For God and our country." On one side was the American colors, with gilt stars on a blue field. On the reverse were the American and Norwegian arms, united; the Norwegian arms representing a lion with an axe, on a red field. On the flag was inscribed, "Presented by the Society Nora, of Chicago, to the Scandinavian Regiment, March 1, 1862." The flag was presented by C. Ditrickson, Esq., accompanied with a speech in the Norwegian language, which was appropriately replied to by Colonel Heg. The regiment went immediately aboard the cars, and reached St. Louis on the morning of the 4th, and were ordered by General Halleck to proceed to Bird's Point, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, at Cairo. Here they found comfortable barracks, and Colonel Heg assumed command of the post, leaving Major Reese in command of the regiment. Here they remained, engaged in guard duty in the intrenchments, until the 14th of March, when, pursuant to orders, Colonel Heg embarked his regiment, with the exception of companies C, D and K, on the transport Silver Wave, and joined the expedition of Commodore Foote against Island No. 10, near New Madrid, forming, with the Twenty-seventh Illinois, the land forces which accompanied that expedition, and arrived before the enemy's works on the 15th, when the bombardment was immediately commenced. Here the regiment remained for some time, inactive, except the performance of a little picket duty, on a point of land on the Missouri shore. At this time the surrounding country was flooded, and but little dry ground could be found to encamp on. This compelled the troops to remain on the tran orts

where they suffered much from the cold, and the inadequate means of cooking their rations.

On the 31st of March, a portion of the regiment participated in an attack on a rebel camp near Union City, to the east of the town of Hickman, Ky. Proceeding up the river to Hickman, they made a forced march to Union City, near which they surprised the camp of a band of rebels, under the notorious Clay King, completely routing them, and destroying their camp and its contents, and capturing about a hundred horses and mules, and several wagons. Company G captured a secesh battle flag, which was sent to the Governor of Wisconsin as a trophy, with another, which was subsequently captured at Island No. 10.

The regiment returned to New Madrid, where it remained till Island No. 10 was evacuated, on the night of the 7th of April, when it was sent to occupy the Kentucky shore, opposite the Island, where the rebels had erected several batteries. They took possession of the camps of the enemy, in which they found a large amount of stores of all kinds. On the departure of the forces of Commodore Foote and General Pope, the Fifteenth was left to garrison the Island, and to gather up and protect the immense stores of ordnance and other articles, which had been captured. The situation was found to be quite unhealthy, and the duty of the regiment was very severe and laborious. The companies left at Bird's Point, joined the regiment at Island No. 10.

Pursuant to orders, Colonel Heg left companies G and I, to garrison the post, under the command of Captain Gordon, of Company G, and on the 12th of June, proceeded with the rest of his force, to Union City, and reported to General Mitchell. After a short stay here, they moved to Humboldt, thence to the neighborhood of Corinth, where they were assigned to Rosecrans' command, in General C. S. Hamilton's division, thence, on the 20th of July, they proceeded to Jacinto, where they were assigned to Colonel Carlin's brigade, of General Jeff. C. Davis' division. From Jacinto, they proceeded to Iuka, where they remained till the 21st of August, when they marched with Davis' division, to join the army of the Cumberland, reaching Florence, Ala., on the 24th of August.

General Bragg had commenced his great raid into Kentucky, and all of Buell's forces were en route to head off any attack on Louisville. Davis' division arrived at Nashville on the 8th of September. March was resumed on the 11th, and the regiment and division entered Louisville on the 26th, tired, hungry, ragged and footsore from their long march.

Here Davis' division was transferred from the army of the Mississippi to the Third Corps, General Gilbert, army of the Ohio. After a few days rest, the regiment, on the 1st of October, marched with the division in pursuit of Bragg, proceeding through Bardstown. The division was temporarily under the command of Brigadier General R. B. Mitchell, and was designated as the Ninth Division of the Army of the Ohio, and the brigade as the Thirty-first, under Colonel Carlin, consisting of the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois, One Hundred and First Ohio, Fifteenth Wisconsin, and Second Minnesota Battery. Arriving within four miles of the enemy on the 7th, line of battle was formed, and they slept on their arms. The battle commenced on the following morning, but the brigade was not disturbed till about 2, P. M., when it was ordered to advance to the support of General Sheridan's division. They marched to the vicinity of McCook's corps, on the left, where the battle was raging fearfully, then moved to the right, and formed in the woods. One company of the Fifteenth was sent forward as skirmishers, who soon engaged the enemy. The brigade advanced in line of battle, exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. The rebel infantry fell back under the protection of their guns. Notwithstanding the heavy fire, the Fifteenth Wisconsin and the Twenty-first Illinois took advantage of the inequality of the ground, and advanced steadily, driving the enemy, with his artillery, before them, until they had reached a point within a quarter of a mile of the village, when they were ordered to halt, and lay down behind a rise of ground. The enemy's artillery again opened, which was replied to by the brigade battery. Remaining about two hours, they were ordered to retire, which was not done until thirteen wagons, filled with ammunition, were captured by the brigade. It appears that the enemy's ammunition train might all have been captured, if the brigade had been permitted to follow up the pursuit. Notwithstanding their exposure, the Fifteenth escaped without having a man wounded.

The division joined in the pursuit, and found the enemy's wagon trains passing through Lancaster. It was drawn up in line, and skirmishers sent forward, preparatory to an attack, when peremptory orders were received from General Gilbert to halt, and not bring on an engagement. Thus the enemy's trains escaped, much to the chagrin and indignation of the troops. The rebel force was only a train guard of five hundred men. The pursuit was continued to Crab Orchard, where the Fifteenth was employed as Provost Guard for a week, when the troops commenced the return march, proceeding by way of Danville and New Market, to Bowling Green, where General Rosecrans was reorganizing the army, and on the 4th of November proceeded towards Nashville, to Edgefield Junction, where, after resting a few days, the Fifteenth joined an expedition, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel McKee, down the Cumberland River, towards Clarksville, in quest of Woodward and Morgan's guerillas. The expedition proceeded down the river about fifty miles, and was gone five days, and succeeded in capturing about fifty prisoners, and a large number of horses, mules and wagons. Several well known resorts for guerillas were destroyed, and also a distillery, whiskey and salt, together with a quantity of corn, tobacco, etc. General Rosecrans, in a complimentary order, after stating the results of the expedition, concludes:—"This handsome little success shows what good infantry can do under an enterprising leader, and reflects much credit upon all who were engaged in it."

In the reorganization of the army by General Rosecrans, General Davis' division was designated as the First, of the right wing of the Fourteenth Army Corps. The brigade was designated as the Second.

Companies G and I, left at Island No. 10, in October, 1862, took part in a brilliant affair, in which the enemy, under Colonel Faulkner, with three hundred mounted men, dashed into their camp before daylight. In the brisk little fight which ensued, the two companies, under Captain Gordon, with a company of Illinois cavalry, charged upon the rebels in the confusion occasioned by the darkness, with such vigor, that they fled, pursued by the cavalry, for fifteen miles. It resulted in the capture of the rebel Colonel and his line officers, and ten men prisoners, seven killed and nine wounded.

Returning to Edgefield Junction, the regiment moved to Nashville, and remained in camp, engaged in occasional skirmishing, or guarding forage trains, until the 26th of December, when they marched in company with the forces of General Rosecrans, to take part in the battle of Murfreesboro.

Davis' division was in the right wing of the army, under General McCook, on the extreme right, and took position as the advance division. About one o'clock, P. M., the enemy was found in position near Nolinsville, drawn up in line of battle. A battery opened on the advancing division, which proved very annoying, and was only silenced by Carlin's brigade swinging round to flank their position, when they limbered up and started to the rear.

In front of Carlin's division, about a mile distant, was a deep cut or gorge in the mountain, known as Knob Gap, through which the Nolinsville and Triune turnpike passes. This gap is about 300 paces in width, closed in by steep bluff walls. Here the rebels had placed eight pieces of artillery, with a large force of dismounted cavalry in support. An order to Colonel Carlin, directed that the battery be taken at any risk. It looked like a hopeless job, but Colonel Carlin quietly turned to Lieutenant Colonel McKee, of the Fifteenth, and ordered him to take command of the skirmishers, and advance rapidly. McKee knew the danger of the undertaking, but immediately responded to the order, and taking one company from each regiment of Carlin's brigade, deployed them in front, and pushed rapidly forward towards the gap, followed by the brigade. The rebel battery of eight guns, opened with shell, and fired with fearful rapidity. Steadily, that little band, under their indomitable leader, pushed on amid the bursting shell, and other missiles, through cornfields and woods, and up and down hill, to the very cannons' mouths. The skirmishers are near enough, and open fire. The rebels reply with canister. The brigade soon gets within range, and opens fire along the whole line, and with a yell, make for the battery. The men were so exhausted they could not get up a double quick. Colonel Heg dashed forward on his horse, and the Fifteenth following with bayonets at a charge, drove the enemy, who limbered up and retired, leaving one gun. Colonel Heg rode forward on his horse, and with Lieutenant Colonel McKee,

took possession of the piece, as a trophy for the Fifteenth Wisconsin.

Bivouacking at the Gap, next day the command advanced two miles, and camped, remaining till Monday, the 29th, when they again moved towards Murfreesboro, and bivouacked, without fires, the men resting on their arms.

On the morning of the 30th, line of battle was formed, and the regiment advanced. Company E, Captain Ingmundson, was sent forward as skirmishers, who reported to Lieut. Col. McKee, in command of the skirmish line. The enemy was encountered by the skirmish line, about 12 o'clock. About 2 o'clock, the Fifteenth was ordered to advance and occupy the position held by the skirmishers, which was done, and Colonel Heg found that Captain Ingmundson had been killed, and one of his men wounded. Driving in the enemy's skirmishers, the regiment advanced slowly, through a heavy cedar thicket, under a severe fire of grape and shell, Colonel Heg found the enemy in heavy force behind a rail fence, near the house of Mrs. William Smith. His regiment continued to advance, notwithstanding the heavy fire, to within a hundred yards of the enemy's line, when another battery, on his left and front, opened a cross fire of grape and canister on his command. The regiment on the right of the Fifteenth, being unable to stand the enemy's fire, began to retire, when finding his flank thus exposed, Colonel Heg directed his regiment to fall back slowly. This they did, facing twice to the enemy, and delivering their fire, in going 200 yards, and taking position behind a fence, about 300 yards in advance of the enemy, which they held till after dark, taking off their killed and wounded. Their loss in this day's fight (the 30th) was six killed and thirty-five wounded.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, the regiment was relieved by the picket guard, under Lieutenant Colonel McKee, and retired about 400 yards to the rear, where they rested on their arms, without fires.

Early next morning, the regiment was in line of battle, with full ammunition boxes. A brisk firing was heard to the right. It proved to be the attack of the rebels on Johnson's division, which occupied the extreme right of the right wing, next to which was Davis' division, in which the Fifteenth was brigaded

Colonel Heg held the position occupied during the night, till the battery on his right retired, when he fell back about 300 yards, to its support. The battery again retired, to the vicinity of a house, which was occupied as a Union hospital. The regiment retired with it, and again acted as its support,

Being anxious to rejoin the brigade, Colonel Heg wheeled his regiment to the right, and advanced in the direction where the brigade was posted, with a view to assist in keeping the enemy in check. He took position near a fence, in the rear of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, which was then holding the enemy at bay. During this time, the forces of Johnson were retiring before the advancing enemy. The Thirty-eighth Illinois also retired, and the Fifteenth opened fire on the enemy, who was then within 200 yards, advancing towards them in solid column. The position was held until the appearance of a heavy force on the right left no alternative but to retire or be taken prisoners. While engaged at this point, Lieutenant Colonel McKee and several others were killed, and several wounded. From this position, Colonel Heg found great difficulty in extricating his command, as he had to retire through an open field, with the enemy accumulating a heavy force on his right flank, which was pouring in a terrible fire. Joining the remains of Carlin's brigade, near the hospital on the hill before mentioned, the command retired to the Murfreesboro Pike, where the rest of the right wing had congregated, between the railroad and pike. The regiment again took position behind a fence when within 400 or 500 yards of the pike, and opened fire, but the overpowering numbers of the enemy, compelled them again to retire. Crossing the turnpike, the men were again rallied at the railroad track, where they remained during the rest of the day. Here in the railroad cut, which passed through a hill, Rosecrans massed his infantry, and concentrated a large number of his guns. As the triumphant rebels would rush up in pursuit of our retiring forces, these guns would open, and the infantry would deploy from the railroad cut and pour in a devastating fire, and their ranks would go down like grass before the mower.

The command remained in this position during the 1st and 2d of January, 1863, engaged in skirmishing with the enemy's pickets. On the evening of the 2d, they moved across Stone River, where

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David McKee

LT COL. DAVID McKEE.

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the left wing, under General Crittenden, had been stationed, from which it had been forced to retire, taking position on a high point of land in front of the enemy, three-fourths of a mile from the river, where they remained until the morning of the 4th, constantly skirmishing with the enemy's pickets, in a drenching rain, without fires or shelter, and with scanty rations. For five days Colonel Heg's regiment fought or skirmished almost continually, without a word of murmuring or dissatisfaction. In this engagement, our Scandinavian soldiers displayed a courage and endurance, second to no regiment on that bloody field.

Lieutenant Colonel McKee was killed instantly, by a shot in the head. Captain Ingmundson was also killed. The loss of these officers was a sore calamity. Captains Wilson, Grinager, and Lieutenant Simonson, were wounded in the engagement on the 30th, but remained with their companies, and brought them, in good order, off the field. Captain Gustaveson was slightly wounded in the foot.

The casualties, from December 30th to January 4th, 1863, were reported, as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel David McKee. *Company A*—Sergeant Ole Back, Privates Knute Peterson, Ole Larson and Henry Ellison. *Company B*—Corporal Torgrim Mikkleson, Private Lars J. Olson. *Company C*—Privates Gunder E. Hanson, Mathias Mathiason, Knud Filkenson and B. C. Osmundson. *Company D*—Privates Nils Nelson and Ole Lee. *Company E*—Captain John Ingmundson, Corporal Andrew Johnson, Private Christopher H. Lee. *Company F*—Privates Ole N. Knutsen, Knud Iverson, Johan Flack and Torger Torgerson. *Company H*—Corporal Anders L. Fosse, Privates Hans Gulbrandson, Lars O. Dokken and Knute Larson. *Company K*—Sergeant Knud R. Olson, Private John Martinson—25.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Sergeant Ormond Peterson, Corporal Hans Ingebretson, Privates Gahn Annunson, Martin Jorgenson, Gabriel E. Somme, Jonas Thompson, Halver Jorgenson and Lorenz Nelson. *Company B*—Privates Albert A. Nelson, Anfind Syverson, Syvert A. Anderson and Lewis Nelson. *Company C*—Corporal Samuel Johnson, Privates Lorenz Olson, Torbjon Hanson, O. C. Bergenson, Peter Jorgenson, Jacob Jordahl and Knudt Hanson. *Company D*—Sergeant Iver A. Brandt, Privates Halvor Olson and John Warp. *Company E*—Second Lieutenant John N. Brown, Sergeant G. Gunderson, Privates Asbjorn Sacariasen, Ole Milesteen, Jacob J. Lee, Iver Anderson, Ole Lindboe, Anan Kjellesvig and William Burgerson. *Company F*—Captain Charles Gustaveson, Lieutenant Thor Simonson, Sergeants Johan Oberg and Nils J. Gilbert, Corporals Gilbert Paulson and Andrew Thompson, Privates Sven Bjorgenson, Ole S. Olson, Ole Christenson, Thor Thorkleson, Charles O. Morbeck, Elling Ellingson and Albert Olson. *Company H*—Captain George Wilson, Corporal Thomas Thompson, Privates Nils J. Elde, Peter Peterson, Thomas A. Lanvig, Edlin P. Sime, Nils Emerson and Christian L. Bolstad. *Company K*—Captain Mons Grinager, Corporal Knud Anunson, Privates Anders Gulbranson, Iver Jacobson, Ole V. Wingard and T. K. Hundeley—59. Missing, 31, mostly taken prisoners.

After the battle, with the rest of Rosecrans' army, the regiment went into camp near Murfreesboro, where they suffered

severely for the want of warm and comfortable clothing, provisions and tents. The enemy had obstructed the railroads, and supplies were with great difficulty got forward. The regiment remained in camp south of Murfreesboro until the 23d of June, except about two weeks in February, when the division was sent to Franklin.

On the 1st of May, the regiment was transferred to the Third Brigade, of which Colonel Heg had been placed in permanent command, by General Rosecrans. Adjutant Henry Hauff was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Albert Skofstadt Inspector, and Lieutenant O. H. Dahl, Topographical Engineer.

The death of Lieutenant Colonel McKee created a vacancy, and Major Ole C. Johnson was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain George Wilson, Major. Colonel Heg being in command of the brigade, the command of the regiment devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Johnson.

The Fifteenth, with Heg's brigade, accompanied the movement of General Rosecrans' forces, against General Bragg, at Tullahoma, leaving the neighborhood of Murfreesboro on the 24th of June, Heg's brigade being detailed as the rear guard of the Twentieth Corps, under General McCook.

We have before described this march of the army, and nothing occurred of much historical importance, in which the Fifteenth was engaged. After driving Bragg out of Tennessee, General Davis' division went into camp at Winchester, Tenn., on the 3d of July. On the 17th of August, the onward march was commenced, and the division crossed the Cumberland Mountains, to Stevenson, Ala., where they remained until the 28th, when they led the advance of Rosecrans' army against the enemy, in the Chicamauga campaign. Proceeding by a circuitous route, the brigade reached the Tennessee River near Caperton's Ferry, in the neighborhood of Bridgeport, where they constructed a pontoon bridge, and the Fifteenth Wisconsin was the first regiment to cross into the enemy's country, south of the Tennessee River. With the rest of McCook's corps, the division of General Davis proceeded up Wills' Valley, to Winston's Gap, from whence it was recalled, when General Rosecrans concentrated his troops prior to the battle of Chicamauga. General McCook's command

joined General Thomas' forces on the 18th of September, the night preceding the great battle of Chicamauga.

On the morning of the 19th of September, General Davis' division was ordered to march at daylight, but it was 8 o'clock before they got in motion. The engagement began on the extreme left, about 10 o'clock, and the cannonading increased as the day advanced. About noon they passed General Rosecrans' headquarters, at the widow Glenn's house, and were soon after sent forward at a double quick, and thrown into line of battle, to fill a gap which existed in the lines at that place, and of which the rebels were attempting to take advantage, by throwing in a force, and thus cut the army in twain. Heg's brigade was formed in two lines, the Thirty-fifth Illinois on the left, the Eighth Kansas in the centre, and the Fifteenth Wisconsin on the right. The Twenty-fifth Illinois was in the second line, as a reserve. Advancing in this manner, the enemy's skirmishers were driven in, and a heavy fire was received from his main line. The brigade continued to advance, however, until the Eighth Kansas began to waver and fall back. Being unsupported on the right, and the regiment on the left thus faltering, compelled the Fifteenth also to fall back, which it did, fighting, carrying off most of its wounded. Here Captain Johnson, of Company A, was killed. Being reinforced, they regained the lost ground. Colonel Heg was conspicuously active, and labored with the utmost bravery to make up by personal valor, what he lacked in numbers. The forces in this part of the field were, however, compelled to yield to superior numbers, and fell back across an open field. The regiment was stationed in reserve a few moments, when the front line was driven back. The regiment was lying down as the Thirty-fifth Illinois passed over them, intending to form in the rear of the Fifteenth, but did not, and passed through a column of reinforcements, which were just coming up. The reinforcements, supposing the Thirty-fifth to be the last Union regiment in their front, mistook the Fifteenth for a rebel regiment, and opened fire, while the enemy began a heavy fire on the other side. Being thus placed under the galling fire of both friend and foe, the regiment was compelled to break, and each man looked out for himself. The regiment was no more together that day as an organization, but the men attached themselves

temporarily to the commands they first encountered, and staid with them till night. Another advance was made, and the lost ground occupied until near sundown, when Lieutenant Colonel Johnson proceeded to gather his scattered regiment. About this time, Colonel Heg was wounded by a shot in the bowels, which proved fatal next day. Captain Johnson, of Company A, and Captain Hauff, of Company E, were killed; Major Wilson and Captain Gasman were severely wounded, Captain Hanson, of Company C, mortally wounded, and Second Lieutenant C. S. Tanberg, of Company D, was also wounded.

The remnant of the Fifteenth was aroused at 3 o'clock next morning, and put in a commanding position near the Chattanooga road, to the right and somewhat to the rear of the rest of the army. About 10 o'clock the skirmishers became engaged on the left, and the battle soon raged with great fury on that part of the field. Sheridan's and Davis' divisions were soon ordered forward to occupy the extreme right of the line. Davis' division consisted of the Second Brigade, Colonel Carlin, and the Third, (late Heg's,) now commanded by Colonel Martin, of the Eighth Kansas. Carlin's brigade occupied the front line, his left joining General Wood's right, with the Third Brigade in his rear as a support. We have elsewhere related the great blunder at Chicamauga, whereby General Wood's division was withdrawn, and the divisions of Sheridan and Davis were allowed to be outflanked and slaughtered. A recapitulation here is therefore unnecessary. After General Wood's departure, Colonel Heg's brigade was ordered to fill the gap, with about 600 fighting men. The Third Brigade had hardly time to get into line, before the rebels attacked them. Protected by a slight barricade of logs and rails, they were warmly received, and repulsed with great slaughter. A second charge was also bravely repulsed, soon after which, the right and left flanks were turned, Sheridan's division not having come up on the right of Carlin, and a large gap still existed in the position vacated by General Wood. Holding out to the last, in hopes reinforcements would come, the regiment, when almost surrounded, broke, the last to leave their position, and many were captured, among them, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson.

An effort was made to gather the scattered men near the Chattanooga road, but it proved a failure, and the retreat was continued

a mile south of the road, where a good position was obtained, and here men were gathered from the division, and from most of the regiments of the corps, who had got separated from their commands. The whole force was consolidated, and the position held until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were ordered three or four miles further to the rear, where they encamped for the night. Here the fragments of the regiment were gathered. The day before, their aggregate was 176, it was now reduced to 75

The killed and wounded, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Field Officer*—Colonel Hans Heg. *Company A*—Captain J. M. Johnson, Second Lieutenant Oliver Thompson. *Company B*—Privates John Johnson and Gunder Olson. *Company C*—Captain Hans Hanson, Private John Simonson. *Company D*—Private Halvor Halvorson. *Company E*—Captain Henry Haaff. *Company H*—Private Knute Bjornson. *Company K*—Corporal Ole M. Dorvnass—11.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Major George Wilson, severely. *Company A*—Sergeant Amand Geterson, Privates Christian M. Johnson, Amund Olson and Hubbard Hammock. *Company B*—Sergeant A. G. Urnæs, Privates Nils Anderson, Osten Knudson, Hans Lageson, Jacob Jacobson and John Inglestad. *Company C*—Sergeants Christian Hyer and John Lansworth, Corporal James Overson, Privates Peter Anderson, Torstun Hendrickson, Basmus Jensen, Hans C. Sorenson and Carl Sobjornson. *Company D*—Second Lieutenant C. E. Tanberg, Sergeant Ole M. Bendixen, Privates Thomas Thompson and Anders Amundson. *Company E*—Privates John H. Stokke, Anson Kjellevig and Nils Hanson. *Company F*—Sergeant Ole B. Johnson, Privates Ole W. Vigen and Torkeld Torgerson. *Company H*—Corporal Nels J. Eide, Privates Ole L. Hangnoes and Sam. Samson. *Company I*—Captain August Gasman, at the time, commanding Company D. *Company K*—Sergeants Ellend Erickson and Lars A. Larson, Privates Haagen Geterson, Ole Olson and Ole Johnson—37.

Forty-eight were missing, mostly taken prisoners.

All the field officers being disabled, Captain Grinager took command of the regiment. Soon after breakfast, on the 21st, companies G and I, which had been stationed at Island No. 10 since June 11th, 1862, joined the regiment. They numbered eighty men—more than all the other companies put together. Rail breastworks were thrown up, but the enemy made no attack, and the brigade was ordered, at 10, P. M., to proceed to Chattanooga, where they arrived about daybreak, and commenced throwing up breastworks. Here the regiment, with the whole army, suffered severely for fuel, provisions and clothing, there being only a single line of communications over the Cumberland Mountains, to Stevenson, 180 miles, which was continually interrupted by the rebel cavalry. Captain Gordon, of Company G, joined the regiment on the 28th of September, and being senior Captain, took command

On the 11th of October, the army of the Cumberland was reorganized, and the Fifteenth Wisconsin was assigned to the First Brigade, Brigadier General Willich, Third Division, Major General Wood, of the Fourth Army Corps, Major General O. O. Howard. From the battle of Chicamauga up to this time, the regiment had been kept constantly in the trenches, and suffered terribly, but they were now ordered into camp, and were more comfortably situated. About one hundred of the regiment were detailed as guard to a provision train to Stevenson, the remainder, on the 17th of October, being sent on duty to the north side of the river, to build pontoons, etc. The whole regiment was again together, with the brigade, on the 7th of November. The Fifteenth was put on guard duty in Fort Wood, until the 23d of November, when the whole army moved out of their works, to attack the rebels on Mission Ridge. On the 24th General Hooker drove them from Lookout Mountain, and the army of the Cumberland drove them from their front into their works, near the foot of the Ridge. The Fifteenth Wisconsin and Thirty-second Indiana did the skirmishing that day, and first occupied Orchard Knob. At a given signal from Fort Wood, on the 25th, the whole line advanced, drove the enemy from his works at the foot of the Ridge, and with a yell and cheer, started up the Ridge, drove the enemy, captured all his artillery, and a great number of prisoners, the Fifteenth suffering but a trifling loss, having only 6 men wounded. On this day, Major George Wilson returned and assumed command of the regiment.

Instead of being allowed a short time for rest, as they had a right to expect, after the excessive and laborious service which had been required of them, the Fifteenth was ordered, with the brigade, to march on the 28th, to Knoxville, in East Tennessee, which place was then besieged by General Longstreet. This expedition was under the command of General Sherman. After a fatiguing march of 110 miles, with scant rations, and the men suffering for clothing and shoes, they reached Knoxville on the 7th of December. The service of the Fifteenth in this campaign in East Tennessee, was one of great hardship, and was of a character which possesses little of historical importance, interesting to the general reader. It was a constant marching over intolerable roads, from place to place, remaining only long enough for

the men to indulge in the hope that they would be allowed once more to pitch their tents and enjoy a little rest, when orders would be received to move to another point, where the same scene would be reënacted. So disgusted and disheartened did the men become, that only seven of the whole regiment finally reënlisted as veterans, although at one time all but five had consented to do so. There seemed to be an unnecessary amount of hardship put upon this regiment in that campaign.

No engagement of importance occurred with the enemy in East Tennessee, except one with Wheeler's cavalry, at Charleston, in which a detachment of convalescents of the Fifteenth took part, and in which the enemy lost 10 killed and 167 wounded and prisoners. After spending the winter in guard duty at various points, and remaining but a few days at any one place, they finally reached Strawberry Plains on the 9th of March, where they were engaged in railroad guard duty, picket duty, and labor on the fortifications, until the 7th of April, when they received orders to join the army of the Cumberland, marching 108 miles, and encamping on the 16th, at McDonald Station, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, between Chattanooga and Cleveland.

On the 3d day of May, 1864, the regiment, under command of Major Geo. Wilson, moved with the brigade from McDonald Station, Tenn., to Tunnel Hill, near Dalton, entering upon the celebrated Atlanta Campaign, arriving and taking position at the foot of Rocky Face Ridge on the 7th of May. On the 8th, four companies of the Fifteenth advanced as skirmishers under a heavy fire of the enemy strongly posted on the crest of the Ridge. After a severe skirmish, the left carried the crest, and the regiment ascended to the summit of the Ridge, and held it until relieved by orders from General Newton. The enemy occupied a portion of the Ridge in front of the right of the regiment, which they held, it being impossible, from the nature of the position, to carry it by assault. The regiment remained on the northern slope of the Ridge, constantly skirmishing with the enemy, until the afternoon of the 11th, when it moved with the brigade to the left, to check a reported movement of the enemy. Hans Christenson, of Company C, and

Hans Senvig, of Company E, were reported as killed in the attack on Rocky Face Ridge.

On the night of the 12th, the enemy evacuated the position, and passed through Dalton southward to Resaca. Pursuit was immediately made, and the brigade joined the army in front of Resaca on the afternoon of the 13th. At 4, P. M., the regiment advanced to a position which was exposed to a heavy enfilading fire from the artillery, but was partly covered by the enemy's first line of works which had been taken by the Twenty-third Corps. Here they were hotly engaged for about two hours, when, their ammunition being exhausted, they were relieved for the night. Next morning, they moved to the front line, and being partly covered by barricades, they succeeded in silencing a two gun battery in their front, and so commanded the enemy's works that they could not show themselves with safety above them. A desperate charge of the enemy in the afternoon was successfully repulsed, and they were very badly punished. Next morning, the rebels had disappeared, and their works were entered by the skirmishers of the Fifteenth.

The casualties at Resaca were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company B*—Private Andrew Apperheim. *Company G*—Private George Johnson. *Company H*—Corporal William Johnson. *Company I*—Corporal Peter Haarstad and Private Loren Johnson—5.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Knud Oleson. *Company C*—Corporal W. E. Wheeler and Private Peter Stangeland. *Company D*—Private Martin Halvorson. *Company E*—Private Simon Jorgenson. *Company F*—Privates Ever Anderson and Michael Larson. *Company G*—Privates Henry Thompson and Rier Thorson. *Company I*—Private Andrew Torgerson. *Company K*—Privates John Johnson and Ole Evenson—12.

Joining in the pursuit, the regiment proceeded with the brigade through Adairsville and Kingston, to the neighborhood of Cassville. Here General Sherman determined to turn the enemy's position at Allatoona Pass, it being considered impossible to carry it. Twenty days' rations were loaded into wagons, and the army was put in motion for Dallas.

On the 25th, the Fourth Corps crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, in the vicinity of Dallas, and on the 26th, took a position and intrenched themselves on a ridge within 250 yards of the enemy's works, the skirmishers driving in the enemy. On the 27th, the division was sent about four miles to the left for the purpose of

developing the enemy, and arrived at a point which was supposed to be the right flank of the rebel lines. About 4 P. M., Hazen's brigade made an attack and was repulsed. The first line of Willich's brigade went forward closely followed by the second. The Fifteenth Wisconsin crossing a ravine, was enfiladed by the enemy's battery. Charging with a yell over the Second Brigade, the regiment were so near the enemy's breastworks that some of them were killed within ten feet of them. It being impossible to dislodge them, the Fifteenth lay down within fifteen yards of the works, and kept up an effectual musketry fire. The position was held until 9, P. M., when the regiment under orders fell back. In attempting to carry off the wounded, the enemy charged and took several of the men prisoners, including most of the wounded. The regiment moved about 300 yards to the right, on a ridge 200 yards from the enemy's works and fortified themselves. This position was occupied, constantly skirmishing with the enemy, until he evacuated the position on the night of June 5th.

The casualties in this battle as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Private Osten Knudson. *Company E*—Sergeant Ole Lovig, Corporals Edward Holby and Gulbrand Locke, Privates Iver Anderson, Ole Erikson and Ole Erikson, 2d. *Company G*—Private Erick Larson. *Company K*—Privates John Johnson and Lars Lutson—10.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Sergeant Ole K. Hanson and Private John Lungren. *Company B*—Sergeant Brown Siverson, Corporal Erick Larson, Privates Peter Peterson, Jens Gilbertson, Ole Knudson, Levert Leverson and Knud Erickson. *Company D*—Corporals John Hogan and Christian Helverson, Privates Halvor Olson, Jacob L. Jacobson and Simon Peterson. *Company E*—Privates Mads Rossum and Petrie Johnson. *Company F*—Private Reinert Baur. *Company G*—Lieutenant C. B. Nelson, Corporals Iver O. Myher, Hans Larson and Hans Hanson, Privates John Bonum and Lewis Anderson. *Company H*—Privates Andrew D. Gerder, Ole A. Hamarss, Ole L. Fosse, Ole Halverson and Torbger Larson. *Company I*—Privates Nels Stonson, Amos Johnson, John J. Ramack, Knud Oleson, Ole E. Troay and Peter Myhre. *Company K*—Privates Gulbran Olson, Albert E. Rice, Charles Olson, Ole Christenson and Christ. Johnson—39.

The regiment took up position near New Hope Church, from which they moved on the 6th of June, to a position in front of Pine Mountain, within 300 yards of the enemy's works, where they remained until the 14th, when they moved 200 yards to the left and front, and formed on a ridge, within the enemy's works 200 yards in their front. On the 15th, the rebels had disappeared from their front. From this time till the 3d of July, the regiment with the brigade, were constantly occupied in advancing, skirmishing, and driving the enemy from one line of works to

another, on Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain and Kenesaw, losing up to the 3d of July, four men killed, as follows:

KILLED — *Company B* — Private Lewis Nelson. *Company D* — Private Daniel Peterson. *Company E* — First Lieutenant T. P. Sloan. *Company F* — Private Andrew Thompson — 4.

The enemy evacuated Kenesaw Mountain on the 3d of July, and the regiment accompanied the movements of the Fourth Corps towards the Chattahoochie River, occupying a position on the extreme left of the army. On the 12th, the corps crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, and next day the division proceeded down the river to Pace's Ferry, and drove the enemy from that place to enable the Fourteenth Corps to cross. July 18th, the command advanced through Buckhorn, towards Atlanta, and on the 19th, found the enemy strongly intrenched on the south bank of Peach Tree Creek. The regiment did not become engaged at this point. On the 21st, the division marched in a southerly direction and passed through the first line of the enemy's works, and found him in position about a mile from the first line. Taking position within 200 yards of his works, they intrenched themselves. On the 22d, they found that the enemy had abandoned his position, and they moved forward into his second line of works. Here they expected to enter the city without further opposition, but the enemy were found posted behind heavy forts and breastworks. The Fifteenth was put in position within musket range of the city, fortified, and was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy and in fatigue duty, until the 25th of August, when they accompanied the movement of the Fourth Corps to the right to cut off the enemy's communication to the west and south of Atlanta. Arriving at Jonesboro on the 31st, they participated in the engagement of the 1st of September, and joined in pursuit of the enemy to Lovejoy's Station, having one man wounded. They returned to Atlanta and went into camp four and a half miles south of the city, on the 9th of September. Here they remained engaged in the performance of picket duty, foraging, etc., up to the 30th of September, when the regiment proceeded to Chattanooga, and engaged in provost duty until the 18th of October, when they were ordered to guard the railroad bridges between Chattanooga and Whitesides, with headquarters at the latter place, where they remained until mustered out of service.

We find the following casualties reported as having occurred after the battle at Kenesaw Mountain:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—At Chattanooga.—*Company B*—Sergeant Brown Syvertson, July 6th, and Corporal Erick Larson. *Company I*—Sergeant Nels Steenson, July 8th. *Company H*—Private Ole Oleson. At Atlanta.—*Company G*—Private Christian Erickson, July 12th. *Company H*—Private G. Christenson. At Nashville.—*Company H*—Private Wm. Johnson—7.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnson succeeded in escaping from the rebel prison and rejoined the regiment on the 24th of July, 1864, and took command. Through the Atlanta campaign to that time, Major Wilson was in command.

There being more than two months difference between the muster of the first and last companies, the regiment was mustered out by companies. Companies B, A and E, were mustered out on the 1st of December, 1864, Company C, January 1st, 1865, G and F, January 14th, I and K, February 11th, D and H, February 13th, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Johnson mustered out with the last Company.

The recruits and veterans of the regiment were transferred to the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, and subsequently to he Thirteenth.

The several companies as they were mustered out, returned to Wisconsin, were paid off and disbanded. Thus closes the history of one of the bravest and most efficient regiments that Wisconsin has sent to the field.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 801. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 20, in 1864, 76, in 1865, 1; substitutes, 1; by draft, none; veterans, 7; total, 906. Loss—by death, 267; missing, 22; deserted, 46; transferred, 47; discharged, 204; mustered out, 320.

CHAPTER XXIV.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE UP TENNESSEE RIVER—BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—SIEGE OF CORINTH—BATTLE OF CORINTH—LAKE PROVIDENCE—STATIONED AT REDBONE CHURCH—NEW COMPANIES—OLD COMPANIES ON VETERAN FURLOUGH—MOVE TO CAIRO—JOIN SHERMAN'S ARMY IN TENNESSEE—AT ACKWORTH—BRUSH MOUNTAIN—KENESAW—CROSS THE CHATTAHOOCHIE—BATTLE AT BALD HILL—ATLANTA—JONESBORO—PURSUIT OF HOOD—JOIN IN SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH—SAVANNAH—GOLDSBORO—SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY—RETURN HOME—MUSTERED OUT—STATISTICS.

THE Sixteenth Regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, and its muster into the United States service was completed on the 31st day of January, 1862, and the regiment left the State for St. Louis on the 13th of March. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL—BENJAMIN ALLEN.

Lieutenant Colonel—CASSIUS FAIRCHILD; *Major*—THOMAS REYNOLDS; *Adjutant*—GEO. M. SABIN; *Quartermaster*—JOHN E. JONES; *Surgeon*—GEORGE W. EASTMAN; *First Assistant Surgeon*—IRA A. TORREY; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—OTTO MAURER; *Chaplain*—Rev. LARK S. LIVERMORE.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Edward Saxe,	Oscar F. Silver,	George A. Spurr,
B	George H. Fox,	Sidney B. Tuller,	James O. Hazleton,
C	Horace D. Patch,	John G. Daily,	Pascal M. Hovey,
D	Oliver D. Pease,	Edwin B. Roys,	William A. Green,
E	William F. Dawes,	Charles White,	William D. Niles,
F	Harrison V. Train,	John Lymburn,	Bertram E. Stevens,
G	John R. Wheeler,	William H. Pond,	Cyrus A. Allen,
H	Henry G. Webb,	Henry M. Beecroft,	John Lewis,
I	Sylvester W. Osborn,	Charles H. Vail,	D. Gray Purman,
K	George C. Williams.	Richard P. Derickson.	Daniel F. Vail.

They arrived at St. Louis on the morning of March 15th, and were assigned as part of the forces of General Grant. On the

16th, they embarked on transports, and proceeded up the Tennessee River, reported to General Grant at Savannah, and disembarked on the 20th, at Pittsburg Landing, nine miles above Savannah, where General Grant was concentrating his forces. Here the regiment was assigned to the Sixth Division, General Prentiss, which occupied the extreme left of General Grant's army, being posted four miles out on the main road to Corinth, and some distance in advance. The First Brigade, Colonel Everett Peabody commanding, consisted of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, Sixteenth Wisconsin, and Twelfth Michigan infantry. The camp of the Sixteenth occupied a position in the extreme front. Here they engaged in the usual camp duties and in drilling until the evening of Saturday, April 5th, when Companies A, Captain Saxe, B, Captain Fox, C, Captain Patch, and D, Captain Pease, were ordered out on picket duty, with two companies of the Missouri Twenty-first. They advanced a mile or more to the right and front, where they were posted until about five o'clock, A. M., when the rebels attacked the Missouri companies, and drove them back. They were soon rallied by Colonel Moore, of the Twenty-first Missouri, and Captain Saxe, with his company, went to their assistance. Being soon joined by the other companies of the Sixteenth, the force advanced up a slight rise of ground, where they found the rebels concealed behind a log fence, who opened on them with a volley directly in their faces. Captain Saxe and Sergeant Williams, of Company A, were instantly killed, and several were wounded. They soon became engaged in a brisk skirmish, but were forced to fall back, carrying off their killed and wounded.

The division of General Prentiss was soon under arms; the Sixteenth forming in line of battle about forty rods in front of their camp, in the edge of the timber, where they were joined by the companies on picket, who were followed closely by the enemy, advancing in three lines of battle, which were extended right and left so as to envelope the wings of Prentiss' division. Fire was opened along Prentiss' line, and the advance of the enemy was checked, until the lines were broken on the right, when Colonel Allen ordered the regiment to change front on the 10th company, in order to face the enemy in his new position. The order was executed with the greatest coolness and precision, in

an open field, and under a galling fire. The regiment fell back, contesting every inch of ground, and formed in front of their camp, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Cassius Fairchild, and again held the enemy in check. Here Colonel Allen had two horses shot under him, and Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild was severely wounded in the thigh, which compelled him to leave the field. The regiment again fell back, through the camp, fighting, until they were relieved by another line. About 11 o'clock, the regiment moved back for a fresh supply of ammunition, which was obtained, and the command was reformed about 2 o'clock, P. M., near a log house, on the road to the Landing, and again went into action. Here Colonel Allen was wounded by a shot in the left arm, about 3 o'clock. Major Reynolds had been placed under arrest a day or two before, for the infraction of some petty military order, and deprived of his sword. He, however, went into the battle, and borrowed a sword, and when the Colonel was obliged to leave the field, on account of his wound, took command of the regiment, and moved it to a position on the right, where it remained until dark. For the gallantry displayed by the Major, his sword was returned to him next day. On the 7th, the regiment under Major Reynolds, occupied several different positions along the line, wherever the exigencies of the occasion seemed to require it, but were not very actively engaged. Although this was their first fight, the men of the Sixteenth fought with the coolness of veterans, often changing front under fire, and rallying, if thrown into confusion, and again pouring in a deadly fire upon the advancing foe. The field officers behaved with great gallantry, the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel encouraging their men by their coolness and deliberation, until they left the field, when Major Reynolds and Adjutant Sabin rallied the regiment, and brought it into the position it occupied until dark.

The battle of Shiloh was one of the severest of the war, and Wisconsin soldiers fought as bravely there as they have done elsewhere, although at that time they were without drill and experience. The records of the Sixteenth and Eighteenth, show that those two regiments nobly did their duty.

The Sixteenth was engaged from 5 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, without rations, and suffered

greatly for want of food, the regiment having been called into action before the men had been to breakfast. Colonel Allen was on duty during the entire day, until he was wounded, about 3 o'clock.

Of the line officers, Captain Saxe was killed while on picket duty, his Lieutenant, Cooley Smith, was mortally wounded, Captain Oliver Pease, of Company D, was also mortally wounded during the day, as was also Lieutenant Vail, of Company I. All of these officers fell while gallantly leading their men.

The list of killed, and those who died of wounds, we find in the records of the Adjutant General; the list of wounded is as was officially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Captain Edward Saxe, First Lieutenant Cooley Smith, Sergeant J. K. Williams, Privates Cyrus P. Howe, George M. Camp, Joshua Eldridge, W. P. Walbridge, J. Lurch and Jas. Pattison. *Company B*—Corporal T. H. Morris, Privates E. S. Evanson, H. Powers and Joseph E. Quiner. *Company C*—Sergeant James P. Wilson, Privates Henry Holton, Garrett O. Post, Theodore Foster and M. McMillan. *Company D*—Captain Oliver D. Pease, Corporal William Taylor, Privates A. Harrington, August Woolem, Harrison Fuller and Milo Farrington. *Company E*—Sergeants John Willis, Joseph S. Holcomb and Almon Webster, Corporal August Caldwell, Privates Philo Perry, E. L. Rider, Henry L. Thomas and Michael Kennedy. *Company F*—Privates Harrison E. Carey, Anthony Morse, John McNown, Franklin Prevy, Lyman Stilson, Jonathan T. Bennett, Hiram Huggins and Samuel Long. *Company G*—Corporals Noah Barnum and James V. Walker, Privates William Archer, O. H. Browning, Levi R. Belknap, Charles Francisco, Charles Thomas and Charles Mauck. *Company H*—Sergeants Henry Babcock and Asa D. Thompson, Corporal George H. Rashaw, Privates Orville Herrick, George H. Hoskins, Charles Hodge, George Lincoln, L. Raymond, Geo. Skeeles and Richard Leigh. *Company I*—First Lieutenant Charles H. Vail, Sergeant Edwin T. Winchester, Privates William S. Austin, A. Clifford, Joseph L. Hannegan, George Burchill, H. C. Howard, John Solomon and William T. Wording. *Company K*—Sergeant E. D. Bradford, Corporals E. J. Valentine and E. Cooper, Privates William A. Clark, J. Hennesy, Thomas Manning, Stowell Tousley, William H. Tousley and John Murphy—17.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officers*—Colonel Benjamin Allen and Lieutenant Colonel Cassius Fairchild. *Company A*—Corporal J. L. Veidal, Privates Reuben Billings, Peter Bird, James O. Champlin, Luman Hall, John Michaels, John A. Smith, Newton Whitman, J. H. Kellogg, George Cronk and Bordine Hawley. *Company B*—First Sergeant E. G. Wheeler, Privates J. Brobst, P. W. Cross, E. W. Ellis, J. Jargenson, H. Nancarron and H. F. Haines. *Company C*—Captain H. D. Patch, Second Lieutenant E. M. Hovey, Corporals A. H. Turner and F. Rix, Privates August Filkin, C. H. M. Gould, J. W. Hampton, Wm. J. Kruskee, W. H. Stevens, F. Graham and Max Merts. *Company D*—Sergeant John S. Bean, Privates Charles N. Visger, Michael Walrod, James E. Cook, Herman Gerrick, Joseph Edwards, James M. Lyons, Dennis Delanty, Josiah W. Fields, Burton R. Tousley, Charles H. Tracy, William Hamilton and Daniel Kallahan. *Company E*—Corporal Robert D. Sparks, Privates Aaron Newcomb, Albert Gates, Oscar R. Brownson, Jesse Crouch, Hosea Hagoboom, Henry Lininger, James McPheeters, Daniel Miltimore, Perry T. Stivers, Frank Stowell, H. D. Ely, John R. Hammond and George Williamson. *Company F*—Captain H. V. Train, Sergeant E. W. Persons, Corporals E. A. Devan, Stephen Bailey, Joseph McMurtry and George Speed, Privates Wm. O. Bassett, Ebenezer Bowder, F. E. Brink, George Birdsall, John Duckworth, L. Clafflin, Archibald McCall, John McIntyre, Samuel Monroe, Chas. Moore, Ole Nelson, Samuel Plummer, Edward Trumble, Charles Ellsworth and Jonathan Ellsworth. *Company G*—Sergeants Michael E. O'Connell, Andrew Chambers, James Crawford, and John M. Jones, Corporals James Smith, Jackman P. Long, and W. H. H. Beebe, Privates John J. Pearsons, Thos. McGillon, P. Francisco,

Sanders Cochran, George Ritter, William Smith, George Odell, John Tomlinson, A. Loomis, James O. Hatch, J. B. Van Vleck, James A. Swan, Myron D. Bradway, Willard W. Bartlett and S. L. Benjamin. *Company H*—Corporal John Lamb, Privates David Dalrymple, Hezekiah White, David Collier, Levi S. Bennett, John Blair, Hiram Bell John W. Haskins, Edgar Weed, William Loring, Robert Sanders, Frank E. Wicks, Chas. Bump, Hiram Nichols, Leander Roberts, George M. Porter, William H. Rice and Robert R. Parks. *Company I*—Second Lieutenant D. Gray Purman, Sergeants W. H H. Townsend and F. S. Houghawout, Corporals P. H. Dumphy, J. C. Long and W. Turck, Privates William Brewer, F. A. Cherry, C. S. French, Jacob Faucett, Michael Hanley, H. C. Hall, George Long, G. W. Pease, M. J. Smith, Thomas Pendergrass and Lemuel Phelps. *Company K*—Captain G. C. Williams, Lieutenant D. F. Vail, Sergeant E. D. Bradford, Corporals S. Trumbull and G. W. Hedding, Privates E. M. O'Neil, B. Walker, James Keever, J. Clark, A. Collins, L. Nelson, S. Gunther and William Cooper—149.

The regiment remained in the vicinity of Pittsburg Landing until about the 1st of May, when it moved forward towards Corinth and took part in the investment of that place. It was in the First Brigade, of which General McArthur took command on the 24th of May, in the Sixth Division. On the 29th, the enemy evacuated Corinth, and the forces of General Halleck entered and took possession. On the 6th of June, the regiment went into camp a short distance south of the town, where it remained stationed in the fortifications until the 17th of September, when the division, forming part of the left wing of the Army of the Tennessee, under General Ord, marched by a circuitous route to coöperate with the forces of General Rosecrans in an attack on the rebel General Price, who was then in force at Iuka. General Hamilton's division, however, encountered the rebel General on the 19th, and after a hard day's fight, completely routed him before the forces of General Ord could reach the town, which they entered the day after the battle. Here rumors were prevalent that the rebels were advancing on Corinth, and the left wing was immediately put in motion, and by a forced march, reached that place next day.

General Price, after the battle of Iuka, by a rapid movement, succeeded in forming a junction with General Van Dorn at Ripley. With a large force, these two Generals advanced to the attack on Corinth by the Chewalla road. The greater portion of General Grant's army was at Bolivar, and the force at Corinth was greatly inferior to that of the rebels. The Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wisconsin, with Oliver's brigade, was sent out on the 1st of October, to near Chewalla. The enemy was found advancing in force, and the brigade slowly retired to within four miles of Corinth. Here it formed line of battle two miles in advance

of our works. On the night of the 2d, the Sixteenth, under Major Reynolds, who was in command, (Colonel Allen being in command of the brigade,) marched out to the same line. In the morning, Companies B and C acting as skirmishers, engaged the rebel skirmishers and drove them back. The enemy advanced in line of battle, and opened a heavy fire of artillery which compelled the Union force to fall back to a position within half a mile of the works. The regiments on the left, found it impossible to stand against the overwhelming force which the rebels displayed, and after holding the ground a short time, the division of General McArthur withdrew within the works, where they remained until the enemy were turning the right flank, when another line was formed still nearer the town. About five o'clock in the afternoon still another retreat was ordered, and the left wing fell back behind the new line of works, nearest the town. Here the enemy ceased to molest them for the night. On the next day, the Sixteenth, with the division, took a position near the Seminary and aided in repulsing the several charges made by the enemy, although not greatly exposed. After a terrible contest all the morning, the rebels were repulsed at all points, and at midnight, the division of General McArthur started in pursuit. A part of the Sixteenth was kept in front as skirmishers under Captain Hovey. The pursuit continued to Ripley, where it was abandoned and the troops returned to Corinth, having occupied a week in going to Ripley and returning. The regiment was under command of Major Reynolds, assisted by the able Adjutant of the regiment, Lieutenant Sabin, and Captain Osborn, acting as Major.

The casualties in the Sixteenth, we find in the records of the Adjutant General's office, and the list of wounded is as reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Private John Houser. *Company C*—Sergeant David Hewes and Privates Robert D. Roberts and George C. Swinger. *Company E*—Corporal George E. Sheldon and Private Ira Dimmick. *Company F*—First Lieut. Angus S. Northrop. *Company I*—Sergeant Edwin T. Winchester and Corporal William Tipping. *Company K*—Sergeant E. D. Bradford—10.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Captain John W. Cotanch, Sergeants James Biggart and James O. Champlin. *Company B*—Sergeant Joseph H. Mann, Corporal John B. Colby and Private Amos Brown. *Company C*—Privates Byron C. Randall, Martin M. Eldred, Thomas G. Boss, W. J. Jones and Frank Melenz. *Company D*—Privates Jacob Beck, James Cook, Hiram B. Whitney and John Cook. *Company E*—Sergeant William C. White, Corporal John B. Keys and Private Perry B. Proper. *Company F*—Private Dan'l M. Fine. *Company G*—Privates William Marks, Michael McGillon, Charles Richardson, William Stewart and Frank Seigrist. *Company H*—Private Solon M. Weston. *Company I*—Corporal P. H. Demphy *Company K*—Corporal Louis De Condre—27.

They remained in camp near Corinth until the 2d of November, when the division moved to Grand Junction, and encamped on the 4th, within three miles of the place.

The regiment having become reduced by the casualties of battle and sickness, a field order was issued on the 3d of November, for the consolidation of the regiment into five companies, viz: A, C, E, G and I — Companies A and B, C and F, D and E, G and K, and H and I, were consolidated together, and the Company officers of B, D, F, H and K, were discharged. Colonel Allen returning to Wisconsin, the regiment was under the command of Major Reynolds, Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild still being disabled from his wound.

On the 28th, the movement to the southward began, the division taking part in the advance of the army of General Grant until recalled by the disaster at Holly Springs. The command then returned to Moscow, Tenn., where they engaged in railroad guard duty on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, until the 10th of January, when the division of General McArthur moved to Memphis, and embarked for Vicksburg, where they remained till the 9th of February. Then with the division, the regiment was transferred to Lake Providence, seventy-five miles above Vicksburg, on the Louisiana side, and took part in the work of cutting a canal to the Lake, in compliance with General Grant's design to open a new route below Vicksburg. Here the regiment remained until about the 1st of August. During this time, two or three skirmishes took place with the rebels, but the regiment was chiefly engaged in provost and guard duty, Major Reynolds acting as Provost Marshal. Colonel Allen returned to the regiment in April, and Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild in May. Colonel Allen resigned on the 17th of July.

About the 1st of August, the Sixteenth moved down the river to Vicksburg, and on the 28th of September, marched out to Redbone Church, near Big Black River, twelve miles from Vicksburg. Here Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild was placed in command of the Sixteenth, and the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, under command of Major Eastman, and ordered to protect the Union citizens and to prevent the guerillas from coming across the Big Black, and to stop all travel to Vicksburg except such persons as he should see fit to allow to pass the lines. Frequent

skirmishes were had with detachments of Wirt Adams' rebel cavalry. Here they remained until the 5th of February, 1864, when they moved into the fortifications at Vicksburg, and acted as part of the garrison. On the 4th of March, 1864, they were joined by Companies F, H and K, which had been recruited in Wisconsin for the regiment.

The old companies reënlisted, and on the 6th, left Vicksburg for Wisconsin, on veteran furlough, arriving at Madison on the 16th, where they were publicly welcomed by the State authorities, and the members of the Legislature. Dispersing to their several homes, and after enjoying their thirty days of respite from military matters, they rendezvoused at Camp Randall, Madison, on the 18th of April, and reached Cairo on the 22d, where the non-veterans and the new companies, together with a new Company B, which had been recruited and sent from Wisconsin, rejoined the regiment, making nine companies. While at home on furlough, Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild returned to Governor Lewis, the old colors received from Governor Harvey, which had passed through the fiery ordeals of Shiloh and Corinth, and other battles. They are now deposited with the battle flags of other regiments in the State Capitol.

On the 17th of March, Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild was appointed Colonel, Major Reynolds, Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain William F. Dawes, Major. At Cairo, the regiment found the Seventeenth Army Corps on its way to join General Sherman, and was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, with which it left Cairo on the 4th of May, proceeding by transports up the Tennessee River to Clifton, Tenn. Here they were rejoined by the remainder of the division under General Leggett. Taking up their line of march to join Sherman's army then enroute for Atlanta, they proceeded by way of Huntsville, Warrenton, Ala., and Rome, Ga., and reached Ackworth, near which General Sherman's army was operating, on the 8th of June, after a march of 320 miles.

Here they took their position in the left wing of the army of the Tennessee, and on the 10th, began their advance southward, the First Brigade being in the advance of the corps. The enemy were first encountered on the 15th, in the vicinity of Kenesaw Mountain. The Sixteenth relieved an Illinois regiment, when

they became hotly engaged as skirmishers, and John Whipple, of Company K, was mortally wounded. Continuing in the trenches, constantly skirmishing, until the 19th, the division moved forward and occupied Brush Mountain, and subsequently took part in a reconnoissance to the left, and on the 28th, made a demonstration on the enemy's right. It accompanied General McPherson's movement to the right, on the 2d of July, which turned the enemy's position on Kenesaw, and compelled its evacuation. They accompanied a reconnoissance to the extreme right, and ascertained the enemy's new position, when they returned and encamped on the extreme right of the army, where they remained till the 10th, when they moved to Sweetwater Creek, and remained as guard until the 16th, and on the next day, crossed the Chattahoochie, with the Seventeenth Corps, and encamped three miles south of the river. On the 20th, they passed through Decatur, and took position in line of battle on the extreme left of the army. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Wisconsin regiments were in the same brigade in the Third Division, and on the 21st of July, were under the command of General Force. With the Twelfth Wisconsin, the Sixteenth, on that day, led the assaulting column, composed of the Third division, under General Leggett, against the rebel works on Bald Hill. The Third and Fourth divisions were engaged in this assault. The march was across a cornfield on the side hill, and for a quarter of a mile was exposed to the full force of the enemy's fire. The Fourth Division failed to hold its position in the advancing column, and fell back, which enabled the rebels to pour in a cross fire on the Third division. With fixed bayonets, the Third Division, led by the Sixteenth and Twelfth Wisconsin, charged, with a terrific yell, up the hill, and over and into the works, driving the rebel troops out of and beyond the intrenchments. In the history of the Twelfth, we have given a description of the assault on Bald Hill, more in detail. A full description here of the doings of the Sixteenth, would be nearly a repetition. On the 22d, the Twelfth and Sixteenth were inseparably connected, and in the bloody fight of that day the two regiments showed the greatest valor and bravery. On the 21st, the enemy were driven a considerable distance beyond the works, the ground being strewn with their dead and wounded. Here it was that Captain

Wheeler, of Company G, was shot through both thighs. On the return of the regiment to the captured works, Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds was wounded in the thigh by a shot from a rebel sharpshooter. Captain Hovey, of Company C, of Beaver Dam, was mortally wounded.

After the battle of the 22d, the regiment was engaged until the 26th of July, in strengthening the works, and gradually advancing towards the enemy's defences. On that day, they took part in the movement to the right, against the enemy's communications to the west and south of Atlanta, taking position in the centre of the investing force. Here they were employed in siege and fatigue duty until the 26th of August, when they accompanied the movement of the army of the Tennessee, and struck the railroad leading from the southwest into Atlanta, on the 28th, and took part in destroying it from that point to Jonesboro, where they arrived on the 30th, and assisted in repulsing the attack of the next day. Moving forward to Lovejoy, they participated in the skirmish near that place, where Walter Divan, of Company K, was reported as killed, and Silas Lloyd, of Company E, as dying of wounds, September 15th. Returning with the rest of Sherman's forces, they went into camp near Atlanta, on the 9th.

The following is a list of the casualties in the Sixteenth regiment, from June 9th to September 9th, 1864. The casualties occurred on the 21st and 22d of July, except where otherwise noted:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A* — Sergeants Stephens McNeely and Chas. Graves, Privates Andrew Cronk, Fred W. Wright, Reuben Wakeman, Joseph Charter and Lloyd Wakeman. *Company B* — Corporal Peter Purdie, Privates Uriah Ensign, C Edward Fuller, Orren Hastings, Andrew Pringle, James Robbins and Adelbert Warren. *Company C* — Captain Paschal Hovey, Privates William Adams, Joseph Duckworth, Willard J. Harrington, July 7, and Theodore Foster. *Company E* — Sergeants Ira P. Sands and Hiram L. Stone, Corporal Oren Hugaboom, Privates Ezra L. Chapman, Fred Gunlach, Hugh G. Luminson, Asa M. Stoddard, Michael Ryan and Frederick Wolf. *Company F* — Privates Ebenezer Wright and Edmund Starr, at Andersonville. *Company G* — Privates W. W. Bartlett, Robert A. Coleman and Zachariah C. Riley. *Company H* — Privates George E. Stilman, Francis Welcome and Evan J. Morgan. *Company I* — First Sergeant Adrian T. Haroun, Sergt. Terrence O'Brien and Private Ole Iverson. *Company K* — Privates John K. Glass, Julius C. Hurlburt and John Gleason — 38.

WOUNDED.— *Field Officer* — Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Reynolds, severely in thigh. *Company A* — Capt. James A. Biggert, Corporal Jerome Adams, Privates John Fratzkee, Marion Perry, Charles H. Smith, Daniel E. Eldridge, Aug. 13, Thomas Prothero, Aug. 1 John Jones, Aug. 9, and Cortland Groman, Aug. 9. *Company B* — Corporals Lester Stevens and Charles Smith, Privates Philip Ryan, John Johnson, Eli Field, Hiram Kezer and Blake L. De Land. *Company C* — First Sergeant D. Loyd Jones, Sergeant F. P

Thompson, Corporal Richard Powers, Privates James L. Rogers, July 4, Thomas G. Ross and Archibald Pringle. *Company E*—Sergeant Curtis B. Stone, July 23, Privates Melvin W. Burdick, Edward J. Bonnell, John W. H. Craig, Engle Halverson, July 26, Henry Rigger, Edward A. Salomon, Aug. 4, James W. Shanks, Aug. 5, Jos. Smith and Jno. Schaller. *Company F*—Capt. Joseph Craig, Sergts J. R. West and Vincent G. Willard, Aug. 12, Corps. Daniel Porter and Dennis Kavanaugh, Privates Herman Wedder, Stephen Corey, Stephen A. Carey, Francis E. Peck, Perry Dunning, Wm. O'Connor, John Hilton, Josiah Hayden, Aug. 6, and Dudley Pray. *Company G*—Captain John R. Wheeler, Lieut. Thos. W. M. Macaly, Aug. 6, Sergeant William Lake, Privates Patrick Keogh, James O. Hatch, Aug. 4, and John G. Shaw, Aug. 13. *Company H*—Privates Peter Dewey, Edwin Prindle, Alfred Bolton, Ever Nelson, Abraham G. Abbott, Ferdinand Hasler, Peli C. Stephenson, July 28, and William H. Fox, Aug. 5. *Company I*—Corporals Thomas H. Leslie, Jacob Fawcitt and Charles Eckerson, Privates Lafayette Bishop, Charles O. Harris, Michael O'Connor, William E. Tuthill, Nathan E. Underwood, Samuel Worrill, James H. Williamson, William H. Rice, Leander Roberts, Thomas Pendagrass, July 27, and John Cooper, Aug. 13. *Company K*—Lieutenant H. G. Cleveland, Privates John Trogner, John Allright, Sumner Wiggins, Chas. Linsey, John W. Cline and Robt. McKnight—72.

They remained near Atlanta until the 3d of October, when the regiment, with the rest of the Seventeenth Corps, marched back towards Chattanooga, in pursuit of General Hood, who had crossed the Chattahoochie, and was endeavoring to destroy Sherman's communications. The forces of General Sherman followed him to Allatoona, Resaca, and Fayette, and drove him into Central Alabama. Martin Niles, of Company C, is reported as having died at Marietta, Ga., the 20th of October.

Returning from the pursuit, Sherman began his preparations for the Savannah campaign. As his force returned towards Atlanta, they totally destroyed the railroad from Tunnel Hill to Atlanta, and on the 15th of November, destroyed, as far as possible, the city of Atlanta, and next day commenced the march to Savannah. The Sixteenth accompanied the expedition, attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, doing its share towards the destruction of the railroads, and effecting the other objects of the expedition. On the march, the Sixteenth was under the command of Major Dawes, until the 21st of December, when he turned the command over to Captain Joseph Craig, of Company F. Colonel Fairchild rejoined the army at Beaufort, S. C., and General Force being in command of the division, Colonel Fairchild assumed command of the brigade, which position he retained until reaching Goldsboro, and the Sixteenth was commanded by Captain Craig.

We have given the general history of this movement. Nothing occurred in the operations of the Sixteenth on this march from Atlanta to Savannah, or from Savannah to Goldsboro, which would prove of interest to the general reader. The march was

accomplished without casualty of any kind. Joining in pursuit of Johnston's army, they marched from Goldsboro to Raleigh, where that rebel general surrendered, on the 26th of April, 1865.

The march homeward was by the way of Richmond and Washington City, where the regiment took part in the grand review. From thence, on the 7th of June, they were ordered to move to Louisville, Ky., reaching there on the 12th of June, and going into camp, until the 12th of July, when they were mustered out, and on the 14th, took cars for home, reaching Madison on the evening of July 16th, where they were publicly received by the State officers, and received permission to go home until arrangements could be made to pay them off. This was done on the 19th of August, and the regiment was disbanded.

Colonel Fairchild was brevetted Brigadier General, for meritorious services during the war.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 1,066. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 70, in 1864, 547, in 1865, 12; by substitutes, 88; by draft, in 1864, 155, in 1865, 19; veteran reënlistments, 243; total, 2,200. Loss—by death, 363; missing, 46; deserted, 115; transferred, 38; discharged, 386; mustered out, 1,252.

CHAPTER XXV.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO ST. LOUIS,—TO PITTSBURG LANDING—SIEGE OF CORINTH—BATTLE OF CORINTH—IN WEST TENNESSEE—MOVE TO VICKSBURG—LAKE PROVIDENCE—RETURN TO VICKSBURG—ASSAULT OF MAY 19TH—SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—MOVE TO NATCHEZ—FORT BEAUREGARD—VICKSBURG—VETERANS RETURN HOME ON FURLOUGH—RETURN TO CAIRO—JOIN ARMY OF GENERAL SHERMAN—BATTLE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN—BALD HILL—ATLANTA—JONESBORO—PURSUIT OF HOOD—SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH—SAVANNAH—GOLDSBORO—RALEIGH—RICHMOND—WASHINGTON—RETURN HOME—MUSTER OUT—STATISTICS.

THE Seventeenth Regiment was recruited principally from the Irish population of the State. The regimental organization was effected under the management of Colonel John L. Doran, at Camp Randall, Madison. The muster into the United States service was completed on the 15th of March, 1862, and the regiment left the State on the 23d, for St. Louis, Mo. The following was the roster of the regiment:

COLONEL—JOHN L. DORAN.

Lieutenant Colonel—ADAM G. MALLOY; *Major*—THOMAS MCMAHON; *Adjutant*—WM. H. PLUNKETT; *Quartermaster*—JOHN GEE; *Surgeon*—HENRY MCKENNAN; *First Assistant Surgeon*—CHARLES D. DAVIS; *Chaplain*—Rev. NAPOLEON MIGNAULT.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	P. H. McCaulay,	John Crane,	Patrick McGrath,
B	Hugh McDermott,	Martin Schulte,	John McKenna,
C	Patrick O'Connor,	Samuel Rea,	Martin Curran,
D	Donald D. Scott,	James G. Kelley,	John C. Maass,
E	John McGowan,	James McDermott Roe,	Peter Feagan,
F	Patrick Geraughty,	Charles E. Furlong,	Peter Smith,
G	William Southward,	William Beaupre,	Joseph G. Moreau,
H	Charles Armstrong,	Samuel R. Apker,	Richard Rooney,
I	Alexander McDonald,	Julius G. Nordman,	—— ——
K	Welcome Hyde.	Rollin H. Crane.	James E. Richards.

On their arrival at St. Louis, they were quartered at Benton Barracks until the 10th of April, when they embarked and proceeded up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, where they landed and encamped. Here they were assigned to the Sixth Division, under command of General McKean, and moved forward with the division early in May, and took part in the investment of Corinth, the division being located near the centre of General Halleck's army. Colonel Doran was placed in command of the First Brigade, which was composed of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wisconsin, and two Missouri regiments. On the 24th of May, the brigade was placed under the command of General McArthur. During the time the regiment was in front of Corinth, it suffered severely from sickness, notwithstanding which, it was actively engaged in the duties of the siege, and on picket duty until the evacuation of the place on the 29th, when it advanced with the division and the army took possession of the town. On the 6th of June, the division went into Camp about a mile south of the town, where they remained during the summer, engaged in the performance of garrison duty in the fortifications and police duty. About the 1st of October, Company A, under Captain McCauley, while on detached duty guarding the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a few miles north of Corinth, had a brisk skirmish with a regiment of rebel cavalry who were destroying the track, and succeeded in driving them off with the loss of thirteen killed and wounded, and a number of horses and equipments, which were captured by Company A.

In the memorable battle of Corinth, the Seventeenth took part with the division of General McArthur. On the morning of the 3d of October, the regiment was encamped on the Chewalla road, along which the enemy was approaching driving in the Union forces which had been sent out to watch his motions. The regiment was marched out on the Chewalla road a short distance, when it was countermarched to a position south of the Memphis Railroad, where it formed in line of battle with the rest of General McArthur's division in the rear of Battery F, about three miles from Corinth, on the left of the Union line, which was under the command of General McKean. About

11 o'clock, the enemy pressed so hotly upon the forces of General Davies who was upon the right of General McKean, that they were driven back, which made a gap in the lines of which the enemy took advantage and gained the camps of the Seventeenth Wisconsin, and Twenty-first Missouri. A force was sent forward which failed to drive back the enemy, when the whole division went to their aid. The enemy endeavored to outflank them. The Seventeenth occupied the right of the line, and was ordered by the commanding officer, to charge upon the enemy. This was handsomely done, the regiment advancing rapidly, led by its field officers. A brigade of the rebels, consisting of four Mississippi regiments, was charged upon and driven out of the camps, and a considerable distance beyond, when the enemy appearing in overwhelming numbers, the regiment was ordered to fall back to the line of the division. The gallant charge of the Seventeenth was highly complimented by the commanding officers. The division fell back before the superior numbers of the enemy until it attained a position behind the interior works nearest Corinth. On the morning of the 4th, the division was moved to another portion of the defences near the Seminary, where it was engaged in support of the batteries near that point. The enemy's main attack on the 4th, was on the centre and right, consequently McKean's forces were not as actively engaged as the day before. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy was found to be retreating towards the Hatchee River. With the rest of McArthur's division, the Seventeenth joined in the pursuit towards Ripley, after which they returned to Corinth and encamped.

The casualties of the Seventeenth Wisconsin at the battle of Corinth, were:

KILLED.—*Company C*—Private Anthony O'Brien. *Company D*—Sergeant James Dempsey and Private Terrence McElroy. *Company F*—Private Timothy Scanlon. *Company H*—Corporal George Winkel—5.

WOUNDED.—*Company B*—Captain McDermot, Privates Hugh Greenwood, Thomas Gaffney, Otto Thomas, Edwin Sykes, Carl Gifford and John Fahey. *Company D*—First Sergeant William Mass. *Company E*—Private Andrew Holcomb. *Company F*—Sergt. John Keenan, Corporal Peter Gallagher and Private Patrick Tiernan. *Company H*—Privates Michael Kerin and Ansel J. Bugsby. *Company I*—Captain Nordman, Privates James Connor and Henry Clawson. *Company K*—First Sergeant David S. Bishop, Corporal David Converse and Private Andrew Conley—20.

In pursuance of the orders of General Grant for a concentration of his forces, preparatory to his southward movement, the

Seventeenth moved with the division on the 2d of November, and reached Grand Junction on the 5th. Here Company A, which had been on detached duty since July, rejoined the regiment. The regiment was transferred to the Second brigade, commanded by Colonel Bouck. On the 25th, Colonel Doran resigned, and Lieutenant Colonel Malloy was appointed Colonel, Major McMahon Lieutenant Colonel and Adjutant Plunkett, Major. Marching on the 28th, under Colonel Malloy, the regiment took part in the southward movement of the army of General Grant, advancing to Waterford, crossing the Tallahatchie and reaching Abbeville, from whence, on the 18th of December, they continued their route southward until news was received of the capture of Holly Springs, and orders to countermarch. Returning, they arrived at Holly Springs on the 21st. On the 22d, under orders to proceed to Grand Junction, which was in danger of an attack, the regiment was immediately put in motion, leaving Company F, which was out on picket duty, and reached Grand Junction, forty miles distant, on the afternoon of the 23d. In this vicinity they remained under arms expecting an attack, until the 3d of January, when they rejoined the division at Moscow, Tenn. On the 10th, the whole command proceeded to Memphis, arriving on the 13th, and on the 18th, embarking on transports, moved down the Mississippi, landing at Young's Point, just above Vicksburg on the 25th, where they were employed upon the celebrated canal by which General Grant proposed to run the rebel batteries.

With General McArthur's division, on the 8th of February, they moved up the river to Lake Providence. Here they were engaged in the work of cutting a canal from the river to the lake, for the purpose, if possible, of opening a route by water, which would enable General Grant to get his troops and supplies below Vicksburg. The Seventeenth remained here until the 20th of April, when it moved down the river to Milliken's Bend.

On the 25th of April, Major Plunkett resigned, and Captain Donald Scott was appointed Major.

With the forces then congregating below Vicksburg, the regiment, which was now in Ransom's brigade, proceeded across the Peninsula, to Carthage, near which they encamped until the

10th of May, on which day they resumed their onward movement, crossing the Mississippi at Grand Gulf on the 12th, and marched to join the forces of General McPherson, to whose corps they were attached, and who was then in position before Jackson. Reaching Raymond on the 16th, while the battle of Champion's Hill was in progress, the brigade was hurried forward, but did not arrive until the battle was over. Here the Seventeenth was ordered to the support of a battery. The enemy retiring, they were ordered forward in pursuit, and marched till midnight. The pursuit was renewed on the morning of the 17th, and the regiment reached the vicinity of Black River Bridge, soon after the capture of the enemy's position. Here they assisted in constructing the floating bridges, over which they crossed on the 18th, and marched to within half a mile of the enemy's fortifications in the rear of Vicksburg, and bivouacked in a ravine.

On the 19th of May, the Seventeenth took part in the assault on the enemy's works. At 10 o'clock, the regiment was formed, eight deep, with companies H and E in front. The whole brigade was to charge at a given signal, the Seventeenth being in the advance, led by Lieutenant Colonel McMahon. Laying down where they were partially screened from the enemy's fire, they awaited the signal, which was at last given. Rising to their feet, the regiment pressed forward, exposed to a murderous fire of musketry and artillery. Working their way over fallen timber and broken ground, they obtained a position in a ravine, within seventy-five yards of the enemy's works, which they held for about two hours. Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the signal, the rest of the brigade did not follow up in support, and the regiment withdrew in good order. The Seventeenth, in this charge, exhibited the greatest bravery, and although unsupported, continued for two hours to occupy the position, under a severe fire of shot and shell. In the assault of the 22d, the Seventeenth, which had suffered severely in the charge of the 19th, was held as a reserve for the brigade. In the charge of the 22d, the Ninety-fifth Illinois had the advance, followed by the Eleventh and Seventy-second Illinois, and the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wisconsin. The brigade sprang forward at the signal, but had hardly advanced twenty steps, when they were met by a terrible

storm of grape and canister from the enemy's breastworks, which checked the advance of the column. General Ransom rushed to the head of the column, seized the colors of the Ninety-fifth, and waving them, he shouted for the men to follow. The column moved up and fought awhile across the breastworks, when, being satisfied that they could not be stormed, General Ransom ordered the Illinois regiments to fall back, one regiment at a time, and in order, and slowly, or the first man who attempted to run or go beyond the ravine, would be shot. "The Seventeenth Wisconsin will remain to cover the movement," was the order of the brave general; an order highly complimentary to the regiment designated.

The following are the casualties reported, in the Seventeenth Regiment, in the several assaults at Vicksburg:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Private John Storm. *Company B*—Sergeant James Findlay, Privates Hiram Daniels, Hugh Lowry, Timothy McGuire, Jas. Scanlan and Otto Thomas. *Company D*—Private August Harris. *Company E*—Privates Daniel McLean, Boardman Paddock and Henry Holcomb. *Company F*—Private Oliver Deveraux. *Company H*—Private John McMahon. *Company K*—Private P. Antoine—14.

WOUNDED.—*Company B*—Second Lieutenant Martin Schulte, Corporal Henry Hoyt, Privates John Fink, John Fogarty, John Hoy, Edmund Hanneburg and Ernest Marks. *Company C*—Privates Joseph Gaffny, Thomas Mullaly, 22d, Frank Murray, Barth. Cole, John Ryan and John Dougherty. *Company E*—First Lieutenant James McDermot, Privates Frank Luscombe, Timothy Toomey, Patrick McHugh, 22d, William H. Patten, Daniel McCausland, William H. Starkey and Francis Clark. *Company F*—Sergeant Thomas McNary, Privates Patrick Sullivan and John Molony. *Company G*—Corporals Moses L. Rousseau, John B. Nellis, Matthew Pitts and Joseph Valquint, Privates Lewis Rouse, Antoine LaConte, Eugene Regnier and Joseph Verheyden. *Company H*—Lieutenant Darius E. Palmer, Sergeant Thomas Hennan, Privates Andrew Byron, James Markee, Nicholas Stein, Frank McKenna and Michael Jarrett. *Company I*—Captain J. G. Nordman, Lieutenant O. V. Austin, Privates Marcus Weeks, Allen Slater, Nicholas Miller and Michael Britton. *Company K*—Privates Thomas L. Ward, Ernest Marks, Alvin Sigworth, John Kitson and Andrew Logan—50.

After this last assault, General Grant determined on a regular seige, and accordingly the investing forces were engaged in the construction of regular approaches, and other operations of the siege, until the enemy capitulated, on the 4th of July. On that day, the brigade of General Ransom was the first to enter the captured city, having earned the post of honor by the indomitable bravery and energy it had displayed during the siege, having dug and fought its way so near the rebel works, that the contending forces could almost cross bayonets from the trenches.

The brigade went into camp next day within the old line of works, where they remained until the 12th, when they embarked

and proceeded to Natchez, of which place General Ransom took possession on the 14th. Here the regiment was employed in picket and guard duty, and on the 24th of August, were furnished with horses, and employed as mounted infantry.

On the 1st of September, Colonel Malloy, with 300 men of the Seventeenth, moved out about thirty miles, to Trinity, in the State of Louisiana. Here the rebels gave them a warm reception, but they were soon routed. It was necessary to procure transportation across the Black River, which runs through the town. Two men of Captain Geraughty's company, swam the river, under a severe fire of the enemy, and brought back a small boat, in which the command crossed. The enemy did not abandon his position till two companies had crossed. They were pursued some distance. On the return of our forces, a rebel steamer, loaded with commissary and quartermaster's stores, hove in sight. She was taken possession of and destroyed, with her cargo, by Colonel Malloy's command.

Colonel Malloy next day fell back to the main body of the brigade, at Cross Bayou. They were again sent forward, and recrossed the Black River, and occupied Trinity. The main force joining them next day, they were ordered forward eleven miles, to the crossing of the Alexandria and Trinity roads. Here they routed the enemy, whom they hotly pursued for nine miles, capturing several prisoners, and having one man killed and four wounded:

KILLED.— *Company G*—Private Delos Dohl—1.
WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Private L. B. Crandall. *Company E*—Privates Cornelius Duggan and Edward Conklin. *Company G*—Private Thomas Tonglas—4.

On the 4th, they made their appearance before Fort Beauregard, a considerable earthwork, built for defending the approaches to the town of Harrisonburg. The enemy fled at their approach, abandoning the Fort and its guns, though it was capable of making an obstinate resistance. The Seventeenth immediately took possession, capturing three brass six pounders, two thirty-two pound siege guns, and a twenty-four pound howitzer, besides caissons and ammunition. They also captured a large Confederate flag. They subsequently destroyed a grist mill in the vicinity, and a lot of Confederate cotton and commissary stores, after which they rejoined the brigade, and returned to Natchez.

The Seventeenth remained at Natchez, engaged in scouting and skirmishing occasionally with the enemy, until the last of October, when they moved with the brigade to Vicksburg, where they were occupied during the winter in camp and guard duty.

In the Seventeenth Corps a board was established to award medals to those who by distinguished gallantry and services, merited such reward, General McPherson presided over this "Board of Honor." We find the following awards to members of the Seventeenth:—Private Nicholas Kennedy, Company C, medal of silver, inscribed "Corinth and Vicksburg;" Sergeant Duff G. Brunson, Company F, medal of silver, inscribed "Siege of Corinth and Vicksburg;" Corporal Thomas Healy, Company K, medal of silver, inscribed "Siege of Corinth and Vicksburg;" Private John Kitson, Company C, medal of silver, inscribed "Corinth and Vicksburg."

In January, 1864, seven-eighths of the regiment reënlisted, which constituted it a veteran regiment. On the 8th of March, they left Vicksburg, en route for Wisconsin, to take their veteran furlough, and arrived at Madison on the 18th, where they were welcomed by the State authorities and citizens. They dispersed to their several homes, and reassembled at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, on the 20th of April. On the next day they proceeded to Cairo, arriving on the 22d, where they found the Seventeenth Corps, to which they were attached, and which was on its way to join the forces of General Sherman, in the Atlanta campaign. Here it was assigned to the Second Brigade, of General Gersham's forces. Colonel Malloy was placed in command of the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel McMahon being in command of the regiment. They embarked for the Tennessee River on the 4th of May, and reached Clifton, Tenn., thence marched to Huntsville, Ala., where the Seventeenth Corps was reorganized, and the Seventeenth was transferred to the Third Brigade, Third Division, General Leggett. Colonel Malloy was placed in command of the brigade. On the 5th, they commenced their long march to join the forces of General Sherman, who was then advancing against Atlanta. Proceeding by way of Warrenton and Rome, Ga., they reached Ackworth, near where General Sherman's forces were in position, on the 8th of June.

On the 10th of June, the regiment took position near Big Shanty, in front of the enemy, the division occupying the extreme left of the line. They were constantly occupied in heavy skirmishing until the 19th, when the division advanced, taking position on Brush Mountain.

Up to this time, the casualties were:

KILLED.—*Company A*—Private Victor Ambuster, June 11th. *Company I*—Private Jno. C. Williams, 13th—2.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Patrick McMahon, June 12th. *Company D*—Private John Murphy, 13th. *Company K*—Privates John Waucheon, 13th, and John Meshener, 14th. *Company B*—Private John Breadenback, 15th. *Company G*—Private Peter Senville, 18th—6.

On the 22d, they took part in a demonstration on the enemy's right, carrying two lines of rifle pits. After sustaining a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery for over three hours, they returned to the vicinity of Brush Mountain. With the division they took part in the operations against Kenesaw Mountain, where they sustained the following casualties:

KILLED.—June 25th.—*Company K*—Privates Joseph Wappeno, 27th, Thos. McMahon—2.

WOUNDED.—June 27th.—*Company A*—Private William D. Davis. *Company C*—Privates Michael Leahy and John Davis. *Company F*—Private John Marony. *Company G*—Captain William Beaupre. *Company H*—Private James H. Colburn. *Company I*—Privates William McDougal and Reuben Drake. *Company K*—Privates William B. Squires, Moses Corn and Joseph Bell—11.

The Seventeenth accompanied the movement of McPherson's corps, to the right of Kenesaw Mountain, on the 2d of July, in the subsequent movements of the Third Division, prior to the crossing of the Chattahoochie, on the 17th of July, sustaining the following losses:

KILLED.—July 1st.—*Company K*—Private John Lawton—1.

WOUNDED.—*Company I*—First Lieutenant Thomas Riley, July 6th. *Company F*—Corporal James Joyce, July 11th. *Company K*—Sergeant David Converse—3.

Crossing the river with the Third Division on the 17th, the regiment marched through Decatur, and on the 20th, occupied, with the division, a position on the extreme left of the line, to the south of the Augusta Railroad, in front of Bald Hill. On the 21st of July, the Third Division, General Leggett, led by the brigade of General Force, the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wisconsin in the advance, charged up the hill upon the enemy's works, and after a fierce struggle, drove the rebels out, and took

possession of the hill. On the 22d the enemy attempted to retake their captured works, but after a hard struggle, the Third Division succeeded in holding the ground, and with the aid of the Sixteenth Corps, who attacked the enemy in the rear, finally drove the rebels into their works. In this severe contest of the 21st and 22d of July, the Seventeenth Wisconsin was actively engaged.

The casualties, from the 17th to the 28th of July, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—21st and 22d of July.—*Company D*—Privates Michael Murphy and Charles Voss. *Company I*—Private Albert Otto. 28th.—*Company A*—Private John Murphy—4.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates John Smith and Frank Jackle. *Company B*—Privates Patrick Doyle, John Peterson and John Lininger. *Company D*—Private Michael Murphy. *Company F*—Privates Joseph Donahue and Peter Delmer. *Company H*—Corporal Henry Weaver, Private Frank McKenna. *Company I*—Private Christian Pohl—11.

The Seventeenth Regiment accompanied the movement of the Seventeenth Corps to the right on the 26th of July, and continued in the duties of the siege, until the 26th of August, when it took part in the operations of the Seventeenth Corps to the south of Atlanta, being present at the battles of Jonesboro, and Lovejoy Station, returning with the Seventeenth Corps and camping near Atlanta, on the 9th of September.

On the 24th of August, Lieutenant Colonel McMahon was discharged and Major Scott was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain McCauley, Major.

We find the following casualties as having occurred in the vicinity of Atlanta, recorded in the Adjutant General's office:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Private David Atkinson. *Company C*—Privates Cornelius Cronan, Alfred P. Sheffield and Ole Anderson. *Company E*—Corporal Michael Sullivan. *Company F*—Sergeant Patrick McCormick. *Company G*—Sergeant Orrin Jameson and Private John Reilly. *Company H*—Privates John Griffin and James F. Flanders. *Company I*—Private Nicholas Miller—11.

With the rest of the Seventeenth Corps, the Seventeenth regiment left East Point, where it had been encamped, and crossed the Chattahoochie, in pursuit of the rebel General Hood. From this pursuit they returned to Marietta, and encamped on the 4th of November, where they remained until the 13th, when they moved to Atlanta, and on the 16th, began the grand march for Savannah. The Seventeenth, on the march, engaged in the usual duties imposed upon the different regiments, and nothing

particular occurred to vary the operations of the Seventeenth, and its history is similar to most of the other regiments engaged. With the Seventeenth Corps it left Savannah in January, and camped near Beaufort, S. C., and joined in the march to Goldsboro. We find Lester W. Drake, of Company I, recorded as having died of wounds in South Carolina.

Colonel Malloy, was home on leave of absence when General Sherman started for Savannah. He consequently reported himself to Major General Steadman, at Chattanooga, who was appointed by General Sherman to the duty of taking charge of such furloughed soldiers or officers of his army who might report themselves after he had cut loose and started on his march. These persons were to join their respective organizations on hearing of his arrival on the seacost. The organization of these detachments into a Provisional Division had been assigned to Brigadier General Charles Cruft. By him Colonel Malloy was placed in command of all the available men in the camp of the Seventeenth Corps Detachment, and ordered to occupy the blockhouses on the line of the Georgia State Railroad, and garrison Tunnel Hill and Ringgold. In a short time Colonel Malloy had a full brigade under his command. Hood was making preparations to attack Thomas at Nashville, and the forces of Colonel Malloy, on the 30th of November, started from Chattanooga by rail, reaching that city next day. Colonel Malloy's brigade occupied several different positions during the period that Hood threatened Nashville, and on the days of the battle were posted to the right of Fort Negley, in the works. They were afterwards sent to Decatur, Ala., and other points in the performance of severe and arduous duty. These detachments of new recruits, returning veterans and others, were ordered to rendezvous at Stevenson, Ala., on the 13th of January, thence they moved to Nashville, where the various commands were organized into three brigades, all of which on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of January, 1865, embarked on steamers en route to join their commands in Sherman's army, by way of the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers. General Francis Meagher had command of the Provisional Division. The troops on the boats suffered severely for the want of fires, and their commissary arrangements were not of the best. Colonel Malloy visited Wisconsin and joined his

brigade after their arrival at Beaufort, N. C. On reaching the Ohio, they were compelled to take cars, the river not being navigable, and proceeded by way of Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Baltimore, thence to Annapolis, where they took steamers and proceeded to Beaufort, N. C., arriving there on the 8th of February, 1865, from whence they moved by rail to Newbern, on the 12th.

On their arrival at Newbern, General Meagher assumed command of the Provisional Division, and had the general management of its affairs. Much dissatisfaction being produced, the General was relieved from duty on the 2d of March, by General Cox. The brigades composing the Provisional Division, were attached to the divisions of Generals Carter and Palmer, in the army under General Cox, and made their way towards Goldsboro to coöperate with General Sherman. On their way they encountered the rebel General Hoke, and sundry skirmishes took place which resulted in favor of the Union arms. Reaching Goldsboro on the 21st of March, on the 23d, the forces of General Sherman made their appearance, when the Provisional Division was broken up by that General's order, and the members sent to their respective regiments. In this Provisional Division, about 1,000 Wisconsin men were incorporated, including the veterans of the Eighteenth Regiment. Colonel Malloy and Lieutenant Colonel Scott rejoined the Seventeenth Regiment, and accompanied it on the march to Raleigh, and after the surrender of Johnston, proceeded to Richmond and Washington, where they took part in the grand review of the troops of General Sherman in May, and thence proceeded to Louisville for muster out. They left that city on the 14th of July, and reached Madison on the 17th where they were publicly received and paid off, and the regiment disbanded.

For meritorious services during the war, Colonel Malloy was brevetted Brigadier General.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 901. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 77, in 1864, 298 in 1865, 10; by substitutes, 136; by draft in 1864, 213, in 1865, 2; veteran reënlistments, 287; total, 1,964. Loss — by death, 221; missing, 5; deserted, 157; transferred, 32; discharged, 448; mustered out, 1,101.

CHAPTER XXVI.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER — SENT TO TENNESSEE RIVER — BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING — SIEGE OF CORINTH — BATTLE OF CORINTH — LAKE PROVIDENCE — BATTLE OF JACKSON — CHAMPION HILLS — SIEGE OF VICKSBURG — MOVE TO CHATTANOOGA — BATTLE OF MISSION RIDGE — BATTLE OF ALLATOONA — VETERANS ON FURLOUGH — NON-VETERANS IN SHERMAN'S MARCH — VETERANS IN PROVISIONAL DIVISION — PROCEED TO GOLDSBORO — REJOIN THE REGIMENT — REVIEW AT WASHINGTON — RETURN HOME — MUSTER OUT — STATISTICS.

THE Eighteenth Regiment was organized at Camp Trowbridge, Milwaukee, under the supervision of Colonel James S. Alban, early in the year 1862, and its muster into the United States service was completed on the 15th of March. The regiment left the State on the 30th, with orders to report at St. Louis. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL—JAMES S. ALBAN.

Lieutenant Colonel—SAMUEL W. BEALL; *Major*—J. W. CRAIN; *Adjutant*—GILBERT L. PARK; *Quartermaster*—JEREMIAH D. ROGERS; *Surgeon*—GEORGE F. HUNTINGTON; *First Assistant Surgeon*—ERASTUS J. BUCK; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—LARKIN G. MEAD; *Chaplain*—Rev. JAMES DELANY.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	James P. Millard,	Edward Colman,	Thomas J. Potter,
B	Charles H. Jackson,	Thomas A. Jackson,	Samuel B. Boynton,
C	Newton M. Layne,	John H. Graham,	Allen A. Burnett,
D	George A. Fisk,	D. W. C. Wilson,	Peter Sloggy,
E	William Bremmer,	George R. Walbridge,	Luman H. Carpenter,
F	Joseph W. Roberts,	George Stokes,	George A. Topliff,
G	John H. Compton,	Frederick B. Case,	James R. Scott,
H	David H. Saxton,	Sidney D. Woodworth,	Thomas H. Wallace,
I	William A. Coleman,	Ira H. Ford,	Ogden A. Southmayd,
K	William J. Kershaw.	Alexander Jackson.	Phineas A. Bennett.

They arrived at St. Louis on the evening of the 31st, and next day were ordered to proceed up the Tennessee River, to Pittsburg Landing. Arriving at the Landing about noon, of Saturday,

April 5th, they were assigned to the command of General Prentiss, which was then in the extreme advance, about four miles out on the Corinth road. They reached the headquarters of General Prentiss about dark. A few tents, some baggage, but no provisions were brought up. Four days' rations had been served out at St. Louis, of which a few hard crackers remained. The men were thus without rations, and after putting up tents to shelter themselves, they went supperless to bed. They were without rations from noon of Saturday till after the close of the fight on the 6th, except such as they received from the Illinois regiment on their right. Soon after reaching camp, one hundred men were detailed to go on picket duty, about a mile to the front, under the command of Captain Fisk.

The division of General Prentiss consisted of the brigades of Colonel Peabody and Colonel Miller, to the latter of which, the Eighteenth was attached. Quiet reigned throughout the camps until about six o'clock on Sunday morning, when a sharp firing of the pickets, on the right and front of Prentiss' division, was heard. Captain Fisk, with his command, had returned but a short time before, and reported no signs of the enemy. The firing soon became so heavy as to induce General Prentiss to send forward the balance of the Twenty-first Missouri, in support of the pickets of that regiment. It was subsequently ascertained that the enemy had marched up during the night, to within two miles of the Union lines. The usual precautions being neglected by the commanding General, they were able to approach thus close to our lines without being observed, no enemy being supposed to be within ten miles of the position.

General Prentiss' division was soon in line of battle, about forty rods in advance of the camps. The Fifteenth Michigan was assigned to the left of the line, but being without ammunition, they soon withdrew to the rear, leaving the Eighteenth Regiment on the extreme left. The ground in front was broken by ravines, which enabled the enemy to advance his main force under cover.

The Twenty-first Missouri, with the pickets of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, were soon driven into the lines, and almost simultaneously, the enemy appeared, marching in three lines of battle. The men of the Eighteenth Wisconsin met their advance without

flinching, notwithstanding the disadvantage of being a raw regiment, without adequate drill and discipline. Prentiss' division opened fire along the whole line, but the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, pressed on, and by 8 o'clock, succeeded in turning the right flank of the division, and regiment after regiment, on the right, fell back, in order to avoid certain capture. The Eighteenth held its ground until the enemy, by means of a ravine on its left, succeeded in turning that flank, and concentrated their fire upon them, when they too, slowly retired. Here Acting Adjutant Coleman fell, severely wounded, and was carried from the field by Lieutenant Potter, of Company A.

The Eighteenth fell back, in good order, to a ravine, about twenty rods to the rear. Here the regiment stopped, and poured in a well directed fire on the enemy, who was then in the camp, temporarily checking them. In crossing the ravine, the regiment was exposed to a raking fire from the rebels on the flank and front; they therefore moved up the opposite hill, where they joined the main line, and with it, fell back. From this time the fighting became irregular. Availing themselves of the shelter of trees, the loading and firing was independent of orders. As the enemy pressed them in front, or got in on their flanks, the forces of General Prentiss would retire. Parts of companies were detached, and became mixed with other regiments. After fighting in this desultory manner about seven hours, that portion of the regiment which was together, was nearly surrounded by the enemy, who approached in front and on both flanks, pouring in a tremendous cross fire, in which Colonel Alban was shot through the body, and Major Crain fell dead, with eight wounds on his person. In the confusion caused by this heavy loss, and before they could think of retreat, the enemy was among them, taking prisoners, and firing almost in their faces. The fighting of the regiment was over, and nothing was left but to escape being captured. They broke in squads, and retreated as best they could. The official reports show 174 men missing, the most of whom were taken prisoners. The Colonel and Major were killed, Lieutenant Colonel Beall and Acting Adjutant Coleman were both severely wounded, Captain Compton, of Company G, was killed, and Captain Millard, of Company A, Lieutenant Jackson, of Company B, Captain Layne, of Company C, Captain

Fisk and Lieutenant D. W. C. Wilson, of Company D, Captain Bremmer, of Company E, Lieutenant Stokes, of Company F, Captain Saxton and Lieutenant Woodworth, of Company H, and Lieutenants Ford and Southmayd, of Company I, were among the prisoners taken by the enemy. These officers with the enlisted men taken, spent many weary months in rebel prisons, and many of them died there.

On Monday, about 250 of the Eighteenth were gathered by the few remaining officers, and formed into a battalion, and acted as support of a battery, with other regiments. Early in the morning, they advanced with Buell's forces, who drove the rebels before them, and reached their old camp about four in the afternoon. Here they remained, while the rest of the troops pushed forward in pursuit of the enemy. During the evening, the stragglers came in, so that there was nearly 500 men in camp.

The list of killed, and those who died of wounds, we copy from the Adjutant General's records. The list of wounded is as officially published:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Field Officers*—Colonel James S. Alban and Major Josiah W. Crain. *Company A*—Corporal Marcenus Gurnee, Private Cephas A. Whitmore. *Company C*—Privates William Kettle and M. W. Saxton. *Company D*—Private George Hicks. *Company E*—Corporal John E. Fields, Private Clifton G. Merrill. *Company F*—Privates Otis A. Colton, Robert N. McWilliams, H. W. Onderdonk and Henry Jenkins. *Company G*—Captain John H. Compton, Private A. M. Coon. *Company H*—Privates Edward B. Ballou, Joseph A. Garland, Solomon Mansfield and Charles P. Walker. *Company I*—Sergeant Rensellaer Cronk, Corporal Thomas Lasky, Privates M C. Cook, George W. Hillman, John Lowth and Benjamin W. Shower—25.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel Beall. Lieutenant Edward Coleman, acting Adjutant. *Company A*—Corporal C. C. Whitney, Privates D. C. Bailey, R. H. Hart, Marshal Coffin, Leander Depuy, Ludwig Holzer, J. Kocher, Alf. Losey, O. K. Norris, G. W. Sparkes and Adam Whiting. *Company B*—Privates E. Combs, W. H. Spencer and F. M. Bailey. *Company C*—Privates H. Clary, W. W. Dielhman, Samuel Fisk, John Kirkpatrick, Hiram Moody, Patrick Mooney, Laughlin Quinn, Benjamin Rantz, J. J. Swain, Samuel Sager and Augustus Singer. *Company D*—Corporal John Williams, Privates Ephraim Crocker, Henry Beach, Hugh C. Wilson, Jacob Jewell, A. Stephenson, C. N. Sprout, Byron Cary, John Gary, Charles Molla and Ezra Hockabout. *Company E*—Lieutenant George R. Walbridge, Privates Albert Taylor, George W. Evans, Walter Whittaker, Joseph Baker, S. R. Hayner, Geo. S. Martin, Jr. William H. Sherwin, John Harris, John Kinney, Isaac Levison, Reuben Edminster and Ed. L. Kent. *Company F*—Privates George Durr, Andrew Felton, Eli R. Devan, Joseph W. Lawplinn and D. M. Wilson. *Company G*—Privates John Snyder, A. G. Loomis, Joseph Bullock and John S. Eaton. *Company H*—First Lieutenant S. D. Woodworth, Sergeant Albert Gates, Privates John C. Horton, Eugene Gay, E. F. Chamberlain, Edwin Potts, Samuel Bixby, Thomas Carey, B. W. Coats, F. Decelle, Gideon F. Devore, A. F. Dowd, G. W. Dowd and Zadock Mallory. *Company I*—Privates Peter McIntyre, Cornelius C. Devore, S. W. M. Smith, E. M. Haight, W. Miller, Duncan McCloud, Peter Calahan, James Leitch, Oliver Gunderson, Albert Turck, Frank Everson, Alfred O. Eilson, Adrastus Cross and Ferdinand Benton *Company K*—Privates Fernando Councilman, William P. Green and Wm. Lowe—91.

The Eighteenth remained in camp for several days after the battle, when it was visited by Governor Harvey, who immediately appointed Captain Gabriel Bouck, of the Second Wisconsin, as Colonel of the regiment. Captain Jackson, of Company B, being the senior Captain present, assumed command until Colonel Bouck reported for duty on the 12th of May. About the 1st of May, the Eighteenth moved forward towards Corinth, with the division of General McKean to which it had been assigned, and took part in the operations before that place which resulted in its evacuation by the enemy on the 29th of May. The regiment suffered severely from sickness, so that the command was very much reduced. On the 4th of June, they marched about a mile south of Corinth and encamped with the Sixth Division. Here they were engaged in picket and garrison duty, and acquiring proficiency in drill under the able superintendence of Colonel Bouck.

The Eighteenth was assigned to the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Oliver, and on the evening of the 18th of July, proceeded with the brigade to Bolivar, Tenn., for the purpose of reinforcing the forces at that point. Here they remained without engaging the enemy until the 16th of August, when they returned to Corinth and encamped, again engaging in picket duty.

On the 17th of September, the regiment marched with McArthur's division to the vicinity of Iuka, with the forces under General Ord, to coöperate with General Rosecrans in an attack on General Price. General Hamilton met and defeated the rebel General on the 19th, before General Ord could reach the designated position. That General therefore immediately ordered his troops to return to Corinth without encountering the enemy in force.

On the 1st of October, the Eighteenth, with the Fourteenth Wisconsin, was ordered to reinforce the Fifteenth Michigan, stationed at Chewalla, to watch the enemy who was then advancing in force. In the morning it was ascertained that the rebels were making a circuit which would cut off their retreat, Colonel Oliver therefore ordered his force to fall back within four miles of Corinth. At night the Eighteenth was ordered to the left about a mile to guard a bridge across the Tuscumbia. In the morning,

the enemy had possession of the Chewalla road, and orders were received for Colonel Bouck to destroy the bridge and return to camp near Corinth by the most feasible route. This was done, and the regiment, by a bye road, reached the line of the defenses, closely followed by the enemy. Rejoining the division, they were soon after ordered to support a brigade about half a mile in front which was said to be engaged in holding the rebels in check. In endeavoring to find this brigade, the regiment came upon the advancing rebel line of battle, which opened upon them with a full volley. This was replied to by the Eighteenth, and the men ordered to lie down, but the enemy fired low and many of the regiment were hit. The enemy being in great force, the regiment fell back, rejoining the brigade and division which subsequently retired to the interior defenses, where they remained in position during the night. In the morning the division was moved to a position upon the left, where an attack was apprehended, but where but little fighting was done on the second day. The rebels commenced their retreat from Corinth soon after noon and pursuit was made by the Sixth Division and other forces, in which the Eighteenth took part. After pursuing the enemy as far as Ripley, the troops returned to Corinth.

The list of killed, and those who died of wounds, is taken from the Adjutant General's records, and the wounded are as officially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company B*—Private John C. Bryant. *Company D*—Private George Campbell. *Company F*—Sergeant Charles W. Plummer. *Company I*—Privates Louis Anderson and Fred. Bennett—5.

WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Privates Edwd. J. Flynn, Ludwig Hœlzer and Jno. Sturgeon. *Company B*—Private John Goff. *Company C*—Privates Robert E. Graham and William Downie. *Company D*—Privates John Winters and George Esler. *Company F*—Privates Perry Woodruff and J. W. Yates. *Company G*—Privates Louis Ryerson, Lucius Vaughn and William W. Pyne. *Company I*—Privates William N. Wright, Oliver Gunderson, Hugh Carey, Ambrose Osborn and Peter McIntyre. *Company K*—Privates Stephen Staunt, Michael Lennon and Newman B. Danforth—21.

Accompanying the forces of General Grant, which were ordered to concentrate at Grand Junction, the Eighteenth, left Corinth with three divisions of the left wing of the army under Brigadier General Charles S. Hamilton, on the 2d of November. They reached Grand Junction on the 5th, and remained until the 28th, when the southward movement was commenced. They

had proceeded as far as Yocona, forty-eight miles south of Holly Springs, when the news of the destruction of Grant's supplies at the latter place, compelled a retrogade movement, and the Sixth Division of General McArthur, encamped at Moscow, Tenn., where it engaged in railroad guard duty until the 10th of January, 1863. At Moscow, the line officers who were captured at Pittsburg Landing, having been exchanged, rejoined the regiment, and assumed command of their respective companies.

On the 10th of January, the Eighteenth, with the division of General McArthur, marched to Memphis, where they embarked on transports and proceeded to Young's Point, near Vicksburg, arriving there on the 24th. Here the regiment engaged in fatigue duty in repairing and building the levee, in order to protect the troops below, and furnished occasional details to work on the canal in front of Vicksburg. On the 9th of February, the Eighteenth, with the Second Brigade of McArthur's division, commanded by General Ransom, proceeded to Lake Providence, seventy miles up the river, and encamped on the banks of the lake, about four miles from the town. Here they engaged in the work of cutting the canal from the river to the lake, and clearing the obstructions from Bayou Baxter, and remained till about the 20th of April, when they moved down the river and encamped at Millikin's Bend, from whence they proceeded by way of Richmond, Smith's Plantation and Perkins' Landing to Grand Gulf, thence they marched to Raymond and reported to General McPherson on the 13th of May, and joined in the attack on Jackson. The Eighteenth had been assigned to the First Brigade commanded by Colonel Sanborn, in General Crocker's division in the Seventeenth Army Corps. They formed in line of battle, and with the division gallantly charged upon the enemy, and after a severe contest, drove him from the field, leaving the city in possession of our forces. Passing over the rebel works they found them deserted.

The casualties as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Private Benjamin S. Davis. *Company D*—Private Ferdinand Getter. *Company H*—Sergeant James Talman. *Company K*—Privates George E. Gray, O. H. Brockway and John Kelly—6.

WOUNDED.—*Company B*—Sergeant H. Farmer, Corporal J. R. Knapp, Privates George S. Foucks, M. I. Bussey, George W. Davis, Frederick Ties, William H. Deusen, George W. Webb and Isaac W. Young. *Company G*—Privates Peter Tenison and Michael Farley. *Company H*—Privates Isaac Matoxen, William Hill, Daniel Leitch and Fred Kidder. *Company K*—Private William Krisman—16

Early next morning they started for Vicksburg, and on the 16th, took part in the battle of Champion Hills. About noon the brigade formed into line on the right wing, changing position several times, and repeatedly charging upon the enemy. The Eighteenth was in the reserve and was not actively engaged although exposed to a severe fire.

The casualties as officially reported, were:

KILLED.—*Company A*—Private Herbert A. Howe—1.

WOUNDED.—*Staff Officer*—Adjutant Edward Coleman. *Company B*—Lieutenant R. C. Laird. *Company C*—Private Bent Markison. *Company D*—Private Nathan Hale. *Company E*—Private Edward Richardson—5.

The battle lasted for about three hours, and was severely contested. About 3 o'clock P. M. the enemy commenced retreating, followed by our troops in pursuit. With the rest of McPherson's Seventeenth Corps, the Eighteenth Regiment crossed the Black River on a floating bridge on the 18th, and proceeded to the rear of Vicksburg, and took position with its division, in front of the enemy's fortifications, about one and a half miles distant.

The Eighteenth did not take part in the assault on the 22d of May, but acted as sharpshooters to hold a position in front of a rebel fort and cover the advance of the assaulting column, by silencing the enemy's guns, which was done very effectually.

The casualties were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Private Joseph Janna. *Company B*—Private James M. Carpenter. *Company D*—Private L. L. Bigby. *Company F*—Private Fred. Hardwig. *Company G*—First Lieutenant William H. Alban and Private N. S. Elderkin. *Company H*—Privates Wesley Green and Alvin Smith. *Company K*—Private Jefferson H. Walker—9.

WOUNDED.—*Company D*—Private A. W. Calkins. *Company G*—Private Charles Montgomery. *Company H*—Privates Henry Cassel and William Smith. *Company I*—First Sergeant S. C. Alban, Corporal William Jones and Private A. J. Shepardson—7.

On the 26th of May, the brigade took part in a reconnoissance between the Black and Yazoo rivers, and after capturing a large amount of property, destroying several mills, and otherwise accomplishing the object of the expedition, they returned to their duties in the trenches before Vicksburg. Here they remained chiefly engaged in skirmishing duty until the surrender of the city on the 4th of July. They remained in the city engaged in guard and provost duty most of the time, until the 11th of September, when they moved with the division which was now commanded by General Smith, to Helena, with a view to reinforce General Steele.

General Sherman had received orders to reinforce General Rosecrans at Chattanooga. His Corps, the Fifteenth, accordingly left Vicksburg, and moved by transports to Memphis. The division of General Mower, to which the Eighth Wisconsin was attached, being on special duty when the Fifteenth Corps left Vicksburg, General Sherman was permitted to exchange Mower's division for that of General J. E. Smith, of the Seventeenth Corps which was then at Helena, there being an urgent necessity for haste in the reinforcing of General Rosecrans. Smith's division was accordingly ordered to Memphis, from whence it proceeded by rail to Corinth. General Sherman attempted to make the railroads available for the transportation of his Corps, but the case becoming so urgent, General Grant sent orders for him to cut loose from the railroads and make a forced march to Bridgeport. This was done, and his forces marching by the way of Dixon, Florence, Fayetteville and Winchester, reached Bridgeport on the 15th of November, and Chattanooga on the 19th. The regiment marched 250 miles on this expedition, passing through Northern Mississippi and Alabama and Southern Tennessee.

With the Army of the Cumberland, with which the corps of General Sherman was connected, the Eighteenth crossed the Tennessee River on the 24th, and took part in the attack on Mission Ridge, and subsequently joined in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Ringgold, Ga., returning to Chattanooga on the 28th. On the 3d of December, they went to Bridgeport, and were employed in guard duty a few days, when they marched, on the 21st of December, by way of Larkinsville and Woodville, to Huntsville, Ala., where they were engaged in guard, outpost and provost duty, until the 1st of May, 1864.

On the 4th of January, 1864, Colonel Bouck resigned. Lieutenant Colonel Beall resigned on the 3d of August, 1863, but no appointment was made to fill the position, until the resignation of Colonel Bouck, when Major Charles H. Jackson was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain J. P. Millard was appointed Major. From the 1st of May till June 19th, the regiment was engaged in guard duty at Whitesburg, Ala.

Leaving Whitesburg, the regiment was transferred to Allatoona, on the line of the Western and Atlantic railroad, ninety

miles south of Chattanooga, where it arrived on the 13th of July. Companies F and I were ordered to guard a railroad bridge, two miles south of the town, the other companies being occupied in camp and garrison duty in Allatoona, which duty they performed until the 22d of August, when they marched to Chattanooga, thence into Eastern Tennessee, in pursuit of the rebel General Wheeler, who was on his raid against Sherman's communications. Returning, they encamped at Cowan, Tenn., until the 19th of September, guarding the railroad at various points, when they were ordered to rejoin their brigade at Allatoona.

After the surrender of Atlanta, the rebel General Hood attempted a raid on Sherman's railroad communications. Crossing the Chattahoochie, he struck the Atlanta Railroad at Big Shanty, and commenced its destruction. On reaching Resaca, he sent back General French, with a large force, to attack Allatoona, and capture the immense stores at that point. General Sherman had signalled, from the station on Kenesaw Mountain, for General Corse, who was at Rome, to reinforce the garrison at Allatoona, and directed him to hold it at all hazards, until a force could be sent to its relief. General Corse promptly responded, with a brigade of infantry, on the 4th of October. Before daylight, next morning, the pickets were driven in. The Eighteenth Wisconsin was ordered under arms, and deployed as skirmishers. Daylight developed the batteries of the enemy, about 1,200 yards south of the defences. An artillery duel immediately commenced, and continued until about 10 o'clock, when the enemy's skirmishers made their appearance on the right and rear. A flag was sent by the enemy, demanding the surrender of the place, to prevent further effusion of blood, which was promptly refused.

The rebels then advanced to the attack, charging repeatedly upon the works, but were repelled in all their attempts. The battle raged furiously, and it was with great difficulty that the position was held. Some of the rebels reached the first line of rifle pits, but the fire was so hot that they could neither advance nor retreat, they therefore sheltered themselves as best they could, until the fire slackened, when they crawled off and retreated in all directions. Finding all their efforts to capture the place unavailing, the enemy finally retired, leaving at least 1,500 of his killed and wounded on the field.

The three companies, E, F and I, of the Eighteenth, stationed in a blockhouse near the railroad bridge, two miles south, were attacked in the morning, after declining to surrender. The garrison numbered eighty men. This small force withstood the attacks of the regiment of infantry which was left to reduce their stronghold, and it was not until dark, and the heavy artillery had been brought to bear on them, and their blockhouse was set on fire, that the brave garrison consented to surrender. They were under the command of Captain McIntyre, of Company I.

On the reënlistment of the Eighteenth, at Huntsville, in the winter and spring of 1864, it was found impossible to grant them the stipulated furlough; they therefore remained on duty during the summer and fall. At this battle, some forty-five of the reënlisted veterans of companies E, F and I, were taken prisoners, and instead of returning to their loved ones at home, were doomed to languish, and many to die, in the loathsome prison pens of the south.

We publish a list of the killed and wounded, and a list of those taken prisoners, believing that their heroic self denial, and their consequent sufferings as prisoners of war, entitle them to a place upon the military records of the State.

The following is the official list of killed, wounded and missing:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company C*—Privates M. W. Sexton and John H. Single. *Company F*—Private Charles E. Johnson. *Company I*—Private Alexander Boyce—4.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Anthony Brown. *Company B*—Privates Nelson Fountain, Jasper N. Powell, William Loucks, John J. Ross, Elijah S. Frazier and David Calkins. *Company E*—Privates Walter Whittaker and Robert Richards. *Company F*—Private Robert Tennant. *Company H*—Private Benjamin S. Frazier. *Company K*—Sergeant E. A. Sanders—11.

PRISONERS.—*Company E*—Captain L. N. Carpenter, Sergeants S. H. Sawyer, George Collier, William W. Campbell and Owen Clough, Corporal A. W. Bell, Privates S. O. Bremmer, Charles Bremmer, Theophilus Bourcier, Flavel Beadle, George W. Beers, Geo. W. Craige, Samuel H. Currier, Edward Hugo, Byron P. Hough, Caleb Hill, Wm. Johnston, Henry Johnson, Benjamin S. Jackson, Eola Lawson, Hubbard Moss, Increase Pickard, Philip Marx, Edward Richardson, Adam I. Spawn and Philip Yates. *Company F*—Lieutenant W. A. Pope, Sergeants J. P. Honiker, J. W. Samphire, A. J. Robins and A. B. Osgood, Corporals Henry Todd, Benedict Wyman and Richard Trexall, Privates Alfred J. Bailey, Benjamin E. Beckman, Sheldon Bradt, William Comstock, Henry Clark, Henry M. Doty, Gilbert Fish, Ira Fishbeck, Matthias Haedt, Eugene Hammon, Frank Hyatt, Robert Lowe, George Loper, Lorenzo Loper, Ware E. Laidlaw, Simeon Mosher, Homer K. Nickols, Richard Noble, John Nathan, William H. Oharrow, Albert Pierce, John Silverthorn, William B. Powers, James Wolcott, James Yates and Edward E. Dickenson. *Company I*—Captain McIntyre, Lieutenant Oscar Todd, Sergeant James Mettler, Corporal Herbert Gilpin, Privates Ephraim Brown, John Cook, Stephen M. Crossman, John Erickson, William H. Furguson, George Gorsuch, George Kurth, Daniel E. Newton, John C. Schwabaland, Evan K. Williams, George Page, Charles Slater, Orville D. Noble and Jeremiah Mahoney—78.

After the battle of Allatoona, the non-veterans and recruits were assigned to the Ninety-third Illinois, and accompanied General Sherman on his march to Savannah and Goldsboro. Lewis Jackson, of Company H, is reported killed at Fayetteville, N. C.

The veterans were furloughed on the 28th of November. Reassembling at Milwaukee on the 28th of December, they reached Nashville on the 11th of January.

On the commencement of his grand march, General Sherman had directed that such of the members of the regiments, in his command, as were on furlough, and all recruits, should report to General Steadman, at Chattanooga, and there be organized into a Provisional Division, and be sent to their several organizations, on the reception of the news of his arrival on the sea coast.

On the arrival of the veterans of the Eighteenth at Chattanooga, on the 5th of January, they were assigned to the First Brigade, First Provisional Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and embarked at Nashville, proceeding down the Cumberland and up the Ohio, to Cincinnati, thence by rail to Pittsburg and Baltimore, where they embarked on steamers on the 2d of February, and arrived at Beaufort, N. C. On the 8th, they took cars to Newbern, where they encamped till the last of March, when they joined the forces of General Sherman, at Goldsboro, and rejoined their comrades in the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. They accompanied the subsequent movements of General Sherman to Raleigh, from whence, after the surrender of Johnston, they moved with the Fifteenth Corps, by way of Richmond, to Washington, where they took part in the grand review, after which they proceeded to Louisville, and were mustered out on the 18th of July, and reached Madison on the 29th, where they were publicly received, and disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 962. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 61, in 1864, 103, in 1865, 34; by substitutes, 28; by draft in 1864, 200, in 1865, 71; by veteran reënlistments, 178; total, 1,673. Loss—by death, 220; missing, 78; deserted, 208; transferred, 23; discharged, 265; mustered out, 843.

CHAPTER XXVII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—ORDERED TO FORTRESS MONROE—NORFOLK—SUFFOLK—YORKTOWN—NEWBERN—JOIN EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS—BEFORE PETERSBURG—FORT DARLING—VETERANS ON FURLOUGH—BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS—ENTER RICHMOND—MUSTERED OUT—RETURN HOME—STATISTICS.

IN November, 1861, Colonel Horace T. Sanders, of Racine, received from the War Department authority to organize an infantry regiment, to rendezvous at Racine. He commenced recruiting, but before his regiment was filled, a general order of February 21st, 1862, abolished all "independent organizations," and the Nineteenth was placed on the footing of other volunteer regiments. It therefore moved to Camp Randall, Madison, where its organization and muster into the United States service was completed by the 30th of April, and it left the State on the 2d of June, 1862, with the following regimental roster:

COLONEL—HORACE T. SANDERS.

Lieutenant Colonel—CHARLES WHIPPLE; *Major*—ALVIN E. BOVAY; *Adjutant*—LORENZO VAN SLYKE; *Quartermaster*—HENRY K. WHITE; *Surgeon*—PETER WINTER; *First Assistant Surgeon*—H. C. MARKHAM; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—THOMAS J. LINTON; *Chaplain*—Rev. JOSEPH H. NICHOLS.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Rollin M. Strong,	Henry A. Tator,	Alexander P. Ellenwood,
B	William H. Tucker,	Albert A. York,	Jonathan S. Patten,
C	John A. Chandler,	Charles Case,	Henry B. Nichols,
D	Samuel K. Vaughan,	William H. Spain,	Edward O. Emerson,
E	Patrick Bennett,	Charles D. Willard,	S. Carey Tuckerman,
F	Martin Scherff,	Wolf A. Rapps,	William Speigelberg,
G	J. N. Stone,	Henry W. Kingsbury,	Otto Puhlman,
H	Albert Grant,	John Wright,	Cromwell Laithe,
I	Amos O. Rowley,	Chipman A. Holley,	Levi Welden,
K	William W. Bates.	Henry Myers.	Harmon Wentworth.

The organization of the regiment was commenced at Racine, but the War Department having designated Camp Randall as a

place of confinement for several hundred rebel prisoners captured at Fort Donelson and Island No. 10, the Nineteenth being the only military organization in the State, was transferred from Racine to Madison, and employed as guard over these prisoners. This duty they continued to perform until the prisoners were sent to Chicago in May. Leaving the State on the 2d of June, the Nineteenth reported at Washington on the 5th, when Colonel Sanders was ordered to move with his regiment, to Alexandria, and from thence to Fortress Monroe, where they arrived on the 8th, and went into camp at Hampton, Va. On the 17th, eight companies proceeded to Yorktown, on special service, from which they returned to Fortress Monroe, where they found orders to proceed immediately to Norfolk, and arrived there on the 29th of June. Here Colonel Sanders was appointed Provost Judge, and the Nineteenth was employed as Provost Guard, and as patrol for the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. They remained at Norfolk until the 11th of April, 1863, when a detachment, under Captain Sherff, marched out to the head of tide water on the west branch of Elizabeth River, and built some fortifications and about one and a half miles of rifle pits, working incessantly until the 14th, when orders came for them to move to Suffolk, which was then the extreme advance of the Union lines. The regiment arrived there the next morning, and in the afternoon, marched to Jericho Creek and encamped. About midnight four companies were ordered out and marched seven miles where they were put on picket and fatigue duty. Until the 21st, the regiment was employed at different points in constructing rifle pits, and corduroy roads, and other duties equally severe. For much of the time the men were without shelter at night, after working all day in the rain and mud. The men were kept incessantly at work for two weeks, at the hardest kind of fatigue duty, which, with the inclement weather, made sad havoc with the health of the regiment. On the 26th of April, the regiment was relieved from duty on the line of the river defenses and returned to Suffolk.

They remained at Suffolk until the 17th of June, when they marched to Norfolk, and next day embarked for Yorktown and encamped near the fortifications. On the 25th, they proceeded up the river to West Point, remained until the 8th of July, when

they returned to Yorktown and engaged in garrison duty until the middle of August. Then they moved to Newport News, where they remained until the 8th of October, when they embarked for Newbern, N. C., then in possession of our forces, where they arrived on the 11th of October. Here the regiment was assigned to outpost and picket duty, Company A, being stationed at Evans' Mills, eight miles from Newbern, a fortified position consisting of an earthwork and blockhouse, with one piece of artillery. Company B, was placed on duty two miles from Newbern, with two pieces of artillery, and Company F, at Havelock Station, twenty miles from Newbern with one piece of artillery. The other companies were quartered in barracks on the south side of the Trent River, half a mile from the town. Lieutenant Colonel Strong was placed in command of the defenses on that side of the river.

The enemy made an attack on Newbern about the 1st of February, 1864. The assault on the defenses south of the Trent was successfully repulsed by the portion of the Nineteenth Regiment stationed there under Lieutenant Colonel Strong, assisted by a battery of artillery, and Captain York's command at Briar Creek. Company A, at Evans' Mills, was attacked by superior numbers, but they held their position until reinforcements arrived when the rebels abandoned the attack. The post at Havelock was abandoned, it being outflanked by the enemy and Company F, was ordered to garrison Fort Spinola, and on the 20th, Company E, was ordered to Fort Gaston, on similar duty, remaining until relieved by Company H, on the 28th of March.

On the 19th of April, a detachment of six companies was sent to reinforce the garrison at Plymouth, N. C., but that post was surrendered before reinforcements could reach them and the detachment returned on the 24th.

On the 26th of April, the regiment left Newbern, being ordered to report at Yorktown, Va. Landing at that point on the 28th, they were assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps. Colonel Sanders was placed in command of the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Strong taking charge of the regiment. Leaving Yorktown on the 4th of May, they proceeded with the Eighteenth Army Corps, up the James River, and joined the army of the James, commanded by General Butler, and on

the 6th, marched to Point of Rocks where they engaged in building fortifications until the 9th, when they took part in the movement to Walthall Junction, where our forces obtained possession of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, and destroyed three miles of the track, returning to camp next day.

On the 12th, taking part in the movement against Fort Darling, the right wing of the regiment, Companies A, C, D, E and F, were sent forward as skirmishers, covering the Third Brigade, where they remained all night. The left wing was engaged in picket duty. The lines were advanced next morning, and the right wing had six men wounded in a charge upon a position occupied by rebel sharpshooters. During the night the right wing occupied a position in the front line. A general advance was made on the 14th, and the enemy's first line of works were successfully carried the detachment having five men wounded. The right wing was sent to occupy a road in the rear of Fort Jackson, where they were joined by the left wing of the regiment on the 15th.

Taking advantage of a dense fog on the morning of the 16th of May, the enemy massed his forces and made a furious assault upon the right of our advance line. Burnham and Hickman's brigades were compelled to yield to the overwhelming numbers, but not until they had poured in a deadly and withering fire. The right wing was broken and driven back. Colonel Sanders in command of the centre took command of a regiment of his brigade and attempted the support of Ashby's battery on the Pike. Every horse in the battery was soon killed, and the enemy succeeded at last in capturing it. The balance of Sanders' brigade retired to a strip of woods a half or three quarters of a mile to the rear and formed a new line, with its right resting on the Pike, near the Halfway House. This it did under a severe fire from the enemy, and with the assistance of Burnham's brigade, which had partially rallied, they succeeded in staying the enemy's progress on the right. This was done after a severe engagement in which the Nineteenth lost four killed and thirty-two wounded.

We find the killed reported on the Adjutant General's records as follows:

KILLED.—*Company C*—Private Morrison Stevens. *Company D*—Corporals Sylvester D. Richmond and Albert Waldorf. *Company E*—Privates Amasa Coffin and Michael McDermott. *Company I*—Private A. Shockley. *Company K*—Private John Mack—7

We find a partial report of wounded in the monthly reports:

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates J. H. Fosert, J. Fosert, C. Day, W W. Pitts, W. J. Reynolds, J. H. Stedle, J. Thorn and A. C. Tuttle. *Company B*—Privates J. Monroe, P. Thompson and J. F. Underwood. *Company C*—Privates G. Johnson and J. Potter. *Company G*—Private A. A. Brooks—13.

In the evening they returned to the intrenched camp at Point of Rocks, where Companies B, C and I were detached for duty at General Butler's headquarters, the balance of the regiment engaging in picket duty until the 17th of June, when they accompanied an expedition to the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, where they destroyed three miles of track.

On the 20th of June, the regiment was transferred to the Second Brigade of the Second Division, and subsequently accompanied the advance of General Grant's army upon Petersburg, occupying a position in the trenches before that place until the 30th, when they acted as part of the support of the Ninth Corps in the celebrated assault upon the enemy's works. Sylvester Searles, of Company D, is reported as being killed on the 29th of June. After this they engaged in siege and fatigue duty in the trenches near New Market Race Course.

Sergeant Thomas Elliott is reported as having died of wounds at Petersburg on the 11th of August.

On the 13th of August, the reënlisted men of the regiment, 250 in number, were relieved from duty at the front, and left for Wisconsin, arriving at Madison on the 22d, where they received a furlough for thirty days. Reassembling, they again left the State on the 3d of October, for the front, and proceeded up James River to Aiken's Landing, where they disembarked on the 12th, and marched to Chapin's Farm where they were assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division Eighteenth Army Corps, and resumed their duties in the lines fronting Richmond.

On the 27th of October, with the division and a large portion of the Eighteenth Army Corps, the Nineteenth joined a reconnoissance in force. Leaving camp at 5, A. M., with three days' rations, they took a northerly course, through a portion of White Oak Swamp and reached the old battle-field of Fair Oaks about 2 o'clock. The brigade in which the Nineteenth was located, was

at once sent forward to charge a six gun fort, and in doing so, had to pass over an open plain three-fourths of a mile in width subject to a withering cross fire as well as a direct one from the works they were charging. In crossing this open field or plain, one half of the brigade fell. The advance succeeded in reaching within one hundred yards of the fort but could get no further and as a protection, laid down in this position, and remained some two hours, vainly expecting supports to come to their assistance. About 5, P. M., the rebels charged out of their works and captured nearly the whole of the regiment. It went into the battle with 180 men and nine officers, and lost 136 men and eight officers.

We find the following casualties in the records of the Adjutant General's office:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Sergeant Ferris B. Palmer, Corporal James Faller, Privates Alvah Roshbun and Daniel Sanborn, Jr. *Company B*—Private Francisco D. Blanchard. *Company C*—Corporal Christopher Murray, Privates James Steward, C. Stiles, J. Sheridan, Jr., W. Shepard and A. Wrack. *Company D*—Privates Bissell Sherman and Charles Allen. *Company E*—Captain Patrick Bennett, Sergeant Michael Nolan, Privates Henry Sly, John Shattuck and James Van Wie. *Company F*—Privates Peter Reichardt, Gottleib Steinke and Simon Schwalber. *Company G*—Privates Dexter Green and Nicholas Schardt. *Company H*—First Lieutenant John Wright, Privates Jonathan Knowles and Andrew Cassell. *Company I*—Corporal Edward Ewing, Private John McPheeters—28.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Strong, prisoner. *Company A*—Sergeant Eugene A. Dwinnell, Privates Richard Thorne and Henry Grote. *Company B*—Private Charles Roseman. *Company D*—Lieutenant James G. Lowry, prisoner, Privates Chas. Sayles, Dennis Reordan and Martin Billinghousen. *Company E*—Corporal Charles W. Jenks. *Company F*—Lieutenant William Spiegelburg, Corporal John Muldiesee, Privates John Gross, Herman Nahring, Levi Owen and John Sharer. *Company G*—Private Louis Gistraw. *Company H*—Sergeant Edward P. Adams. *Company I*—Sergeant Henry R. Howard, Privates Henry Howard, Jr., Byron Ashley, Marcus Sturdevant and Henry Schermerhorn—23.

PRISONERS.—*Staff Officer*—Adjutant Chipman A. Holly. *Company F*—Captain Martin Scherff. *Company K*—Captain Haman Wentworth—3.

Ninety-one enlisted men were reported as missing, of which seventeen were killed or died of wounds, and most of the others were taken prisoners.

After the Battle of Fair Oaks, the remnant of the regiment, consisting of about eighty men, returned to camp at Chapin's farm, where they were joined by the non-veterans of the regiment, who had been for some time engaged in provost guard duty at Norfolk. From this time until the 2d of April, 1865, the regiment was engaged in picket duty on the lines in front of Richmond.

In the Adjutant General's records, we find that Fred Stein died at Point Lookout, Md., October 5th, 1864, Ralph Rashburn, of Company A, at Fortress Monroe, November 5th, and W S. Moscroft, Fortress Monroe, without date.

On the consolidation of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps commanded by Major General Devens.

On the morning of the 3d of April, the Third Division was ordered to assault the enemy's works in front of Richmond. The advance commenced at daylight, the Nineteenth being the third regiment in column, and entered the city of Richmond about 8 o'clock A. M , Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan immediately planted the colors of the regiment upon the City Hall, being the first regimental colors raised in the city by the conquering forces of the Union.

The regiment was immediately placed on provost duty in the city and continued until the 28th of April, when it moved to Fredericksburg, Va., where it was on duty until the 24th of July, when it was ordered to Warrenton on provost duty, and remained until the 4th of August. It was then sent to Richmond where it was mustered out of service on the 9th, and on the same day, was ordered to report to the Chief Mustering Officer at Madison, Wis. The regiment arrived at Madison on the 15th, and was paid and received final discharge on the 27th of August, 1865.

Col. Sanders was brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious services.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 973. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 26, in 1864, 156, in 1865, 5; by substitutes, 54; by draft, none; veteran reënlistments, 270; total, 1,484. Loss—by death, 136; deserted, 46; transferred, 152; discharged, 345; mustered out, 805.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—ORDERED TO MISSOURI—MARCH TO CROSS HOLLOWS—BATTLE OF PRAIRIE GROVE—EXPEDITION TO VAN BUREN—MOVE TO ROLLA—SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—EXPEDITION TO YAZOO CITY—AT CARROLTON—EXPEDITION TO TEXAS—PROCEED TO MATAMORAS, MEXICO—RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS—PROCEED TO MOBILE—CAPTURE OF FORT MORGAN—EAST PASCAGOULA—CAPTURE OF SPANISH FORT—PROCEED TO GALVESTON—RETURN HOME—MUSTERED OUT—STATISTICS.

THE Twentieth Regiment was recruited in the months of June and July, 1862, and sent forward in squads to Camp Randall, Madison, where the regimental organization was perfected, under the superintendence of Colonel Pinckney, and the muster into the United States service was completed on the 23d of August, and the regiment left the State, being ordered to St. Louis, on the 30th of August. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL—BERTINE PINCKNEY.

Lieutenant Colonel—HENRY BERTRAM; *Major*—HENRY A. STARR; *Adjutant*—HENRY V. MORRIS; *Quartermaster*—JOHN A. DOUGLAS; *Surgeon*—CHANDLER B. CHAPMAN; *First Assistant Surgeon*—EMANUEL MUNK; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—MARK A. MOSHER; *Chaplain*—Rev. W. H. MARBLE.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Aug. H. Pettibone,	William H. York,	James M. Brackett,
B	Byron W. Telfair,	Emory F. Stone,	Frederick A. Bird,
C	John McDermott,	Charles E. Stevens,	Jacob McLaughlin,
D	Almerin Gillett,	George W. Barter,	Charles B. Butler,
E	John Weber,	Frederick Kusel,	Charles A. Menges,
F	Nelson Whitman,	Albert H. Blake,	David W. Horton,
G	Edward G. Miller,	Albert J. Rockwell,	James Ferguson,
H	Henry E. Strong,	George W. Root,	George W. Miller,
I	William Harlocker,	Thomas Bentliff,	Albert P. Hall,
K	Howard Vandagrift.	Nathan Cole.	Samuel B. Jackson.

The regiment arrived at St. Louis on the 31st of August, and was quartered at Benton Barracks until the 6th of September, on

which day, it moved by rail to Rolla, the terminus of the Pacific Railroad. Here they were assigned to General Herron's brigade, and remained in camp until the 16th, when they marched to Springfield, 135 miles, by way of Waynesville and Lebanon On the 11th, the regiment, with the brigade, moved to Cassville, arriving on the 14th. Here General Herron was placed in command of a division, and Colonel Pinckney was assigned to the command of the brigade, which left Lieutenant Colonel Bertram in command of the regiment. From Cassville, the brigade proceeded, by forced marches, by way of Sugar Creek, Ark., to Cross Hollows, in order to capture the rebel camp at that point. The rebels abandoned the place on their approach, which was occupied by the Union forces until the 4th of November, when they left Cross Hollows and marched northward, to Wilson's Creek, twelve miles south of Springfield, where they went into camp.

Here a message was received from General Blunt, who was then encamped at Cane Hill, near Fayetteville, Ark., 112 miles distant, stating that the rebel General Hindman was advancing against him, with a force reported to be 30,000 strong, and asking for reinforcements. Accordingly, General Herron soon put his army in motion, leaving Camp Curtiss, eleven miles south of Springfield, at 2, P. M., on the 3d of December, and reached Fayetteville on the 6th, about midnight. On the 7th they moved out about five miles, when the First Arkansas Cavalry, in the advance, fell into an ambush, and was driven back. Advancing five miles further, the enemy was encountered. General Herron had sent forward to General Blunt nearly all his cavalry, and had left only six regiments of infantry, three batteries, and about 500 cavalry, in all not more than 7,000 men. The enemy flanked Blunt's position at Cane Hill, and proceeded to meet and attack Herron, before he could join his forces with General Blunt. That General had drawn up his forces at Cane Hill, expecting the attack at that point. The battle between Herron and Hindman began about 10 o'clock, A. M. The enemy had posted himself upon a timber ridge, which skirted a prairie about half a mile in width, about ten miles south of Fayetteville. His force consisted of about 24,000 men, in four divisions, under Generals Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost and Raines, and was well clothed

and equipped, their guns and ammunition being of English manufacture, and were posted, with their artillery, twenty-two guns, in close proximity to the farm buildings on the ridge.

Colonel Bertram was in command of the First Brigade, and Major Starr was in charge of the regiment. The brigade battery was placed in position, supported by the Twentieth Wisconsin, and, with the rest of Herron's artillery, opened fire upon the enemy, whose fire began to slacken in about thirty minutes. Colonel Bertram now ordered the Twentieth Wisconsin to advance cautiously, which they did, about 500 yards, and lay down under cover. The enemy threatening the left flank of his brigade, Colonel Bertram ordered his three regiments to change front to the left, which was done. At this time the enemy were endeavoring to get a battery in position in Colonel Bertram's front. He immediately ordered the Twentieth Infantry to charge upon it. Led by Major Starr, the regiment advanced in line of battle, on the double quick, changing front so as to face the enemy; they fired a couple of volleys, and made their way up the hill, through the underbrush, which covered the slope and materially impeded their progress Getting in front of the battery, they fired a volley, and rushed over the fence and took possession of it. Color Sèrgeant Teal planted the national colors over the pieces.

After taking the battery, the regiment advanced to the brow of the hill, where they met a heavy force of the enemy, five or six regiments being massed at that point. The right wing of the Twentieth advanced to within thirty yards of the rebel line, when the enemy opened on it a tremendous cross fire, which compelled it to give way, and it was soon followed by the left wing. The men were, however, rallied, and they again went to work, fighting splendidly, but their efforts were unavailing. A heavy column of the enemy's infantry was seen advancing rapidly on the right; the Twentieth could not change front to oppose them, and to avoid annihilation or capture, it was obliged to retreat. The action lasted about fifteen minutes, in which the regiment lost very heavily.

The regiment fell back in good order, destroying what they could of the battery which they had taken. They continued their retreat across an open field to a fence, where they reformed, and remained until the firing ceased for the day. Further attempts

were made to capture and hold the battery, by the Thirty-seventh Illinois and Twenty-sixth Indiana, both regiments of Pea Ridge fame, but with the same result.

The battle raged along the line during the day, the overpowering numbers, and the position of the enemy, giving him every advantage. Until 4 o' clock, the whole brunt of the battle was sustained by Herron's force, of less than 7,000 men, who, after their long march from Wilson's Creek, were footsore and weary, notwithstanding which, when the enemy were discovered, they went into the battle with a shout, forgetting their weariness and exhaustion.

Hearing the opening cannonade in the morning, General Blunt learned for the first time, that Herron was in his vicinity, and immediately put a force of 5,000 men and twenty-four pieces of artillery in motion, to his aid. Arriving on the field at 4 o'clock, he opened on the enemy's left, with his whole artillery. The rebels attempted to capture his batteries, but he massed his guns at one point, and loaded them with canister, and when the enemy came within range, the discharge fairly swept away the advancing force. The battle raged fiercely until dark. The enemy, by means of a flag of truce, succeeded in getting his army so far away by morning, that pursuit was useless.

The conduct of the Twentieth elicited the commendation of all who beheld the gallant charge they made upon the battery. General Herron, in a letter to Governor Salomon, spoke in enthusiastic terms of the conduct of the regiment.

The list of killed, and those who died of wounds, we have copied from the Adjutant General's records, and the list of wounded is as officially published:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Color Sergeant Lindsey E. Teale, Sergeants Jas. Crawford and Joseph Frame, Privates Stephen L. Bowen, Peter Huntsinger, J. D. Chandler, Xavier S. Pierzfall, John B. Parr, Frank Rice, William Riley, Robert E. Taylor, John H. Weston, Robert L. Walshonce and James B. Posey. *Company B*—Sergeants Maurice E. Sexton and Samuel F. Curtis, Privates John Peters, Alexander Parland, William A. Yakeley, John Hineman, Samuel Marsh, Jas. R. Smith and Nathaniel L. Standish. *Company C*—Captain John McDermott, Privates Norman B. Clark, Elias Lowers and George W. Smith. *Company D*—Privates Jonathan Corlis, Dennis Callaghan, John Jenkins, Henry S. Remington and Joseph W. Rice. *Company E*—Captain John Weber, Privates August Berton, Gotfried Muster, John M. Ramsey, John Warm, Julius Weigt, Julius Werlich, Louis Fisher, August Kluge, Ernest Schnasse and Frank Schneider. *Company F*—Corporals Addison G. Hicks and Albert A. Cady, Privates Jas Steward, Hans Shilburn, David Brown, Orris P. Cady, Abel Harper and James Lightner *Company G*—Corporals Benjamin S. Doudna and John G. Nichols, Privates Willis Baker

Preston S. Downing, Peter F. Emerick, George Johnson, Melvin E. Merrill, George M. Rickerman and Charles Heering. *Company H*—First Lieutenant G. W. Root, First Sergeant Edmund Dawes, Corporal John P. Sargent, Privates Lorenzo Howard, Dexter B. Shute, Anthony LaFountain and William H. Weller. *Company I*—First Lieutenant Thomas Bintliff, Privates Cyrus W. Vesper and Stephen W. Peyton. *Company K*—Corporals Willard Jacobs, Franklin H. Washburn, Robert Johnson and Jesse Blackburn, Privates Terry O'Kelly, Charles Leisinger, Dennis Sullivan, Robert Struthers, George Truedell, Gardner B. Warden, William Dumprope and Charles Dobbert—82.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Second Lieutenant S. P. Jackson, Corporal S. Smith, Privates E. W. Blake, W. Brownlee, W. Heines, A. Huddleston, P. Dean, W. Morrison, G. Pettingill, H. E. Thompson, H. Underwood, M. J. Paine, E. W. Hestleroth, G. B. Shaffer, and Jerry Brandon. *Company B*—Lieutenant F. A. Bird, Privates C. M. Atwood, J. Davolt, S. R. Ewing, H. Hineman, J. Holden, G. Hoffman, R. M. Jacks, E. Lewis, P. C. Pool, H. Pine, M. Simpkins, C. M. Welton and J. Gray. *Company C*—Sergeant K. Smith, Corporals J. M. Reynolds and S. Livingston, Privates J. Ewing, S. Fitzgerald, J. Hammond, A. Houghtaling, A. Norton, A. S. Richards and J. Watkins. *Company D*—Captain A. Gillette, Lieutenant C. B. Butler, Sergeant E. E. Ellis, Corporals F. Swinger and S. Doane, Privates F. E. Garner, J. Giesenheimer, C. Pagel, G. H. Phillips, C. G. Read, J. L. Rockwell, S. D. Stevens, B. J. Thompson, D. Tool and H. C. Wood. *Company E*—Lieutenant F. Kusel, Sergeant H. Sommers, Privates G. Janish, C. Rettig, H. Mueller, W. Tank, L. Zanener, W. Bandle, H. Volkman, W. Hahn and W. Wodke. *Company F*—Lieutenant A. H. Blake, Sergeant W. E. Marshall, Corporal J. T. Paine, Privates S. Payne, J. Harris, R. Russel, E. Holmes, J. Wagner and G. Lamb. *Company G*—Lieutenant J. Furguson, Sergeants O. S. Phillips and W. Scott, Corporals T. Parr and D. S. Burbank, Privates A. Hazlewood, D. Foley, M. W. O'Kean, S. G. Lockwood, F. Larson and W. Brandt. *Company H*—Captain Henry C. Strong, Lieutenant G. W. Miller, Corporal E. M. Lull, Privates A. Nass, F. Cruger, B. Smith, L. St. George and David Weber. *Company I*—Corporals John Stack, E. A. Sprague, C. W. Snider and G. W. Day, Privates M. Bitney, G. C. Johnson, C. R. Saddleback, M. J. Whitesides, William Waddle, J. Woodhouse, A. M. Barnum, E. Hultheroft and B. Peasley. *Company K*—First Lieutenant N. Cole, Sergeant J. Blackstone, Corporals F. Rinses, W. Nagues and J. M. Hunter, Privates M. Aaron, J. W. Hamilton, H. Herbig, E. Hager, B. F. Hickman, M. H Judd, G. Otto, D. W. Plopper, J. Shaffer, S. Smith, J. Sullivan and W. Wilcox—123.

After the battle, they remained in camp at Prairie Grove until the 27th of December, when the regiment took part with the Army of the Frontier in a forced march to Van Buren, on White River, for the purpose of surprising and capturing the enemy's supplies said to be arriving at that place. With six days' rations they started at 4 o'clock, A. M., and marched all day and night, only stopping at 5 o'clock next morning to boil some coffee. They had travelled thirty miles over a road which was very muddy, and rough and stony. General Blunt pushed on ahead with his cavalry, met the enemy's cavalry ten miles from Van Buren, boldly attacked them, put them to flight, and drove them into and through the town, of which he took immediate possession, capturing four steamboats loaded with sugar, molasses and other stores for the rebel army. The infantry arrived during the afternoon, and encamped in the outskirts of the town. Entering the place in the evening, they were drawn up in line of battle, but the enemy did not offer to attack. The Twentieth

suffered no loss, and returned to camp on the 31st, having marched 120 miles in five days. The regiment subsequently moved into Missouri, occupying a camp at Forsyth for some time, after which it moved to several different points, until the 31st of March, when they camped at Lake Springs, near Rolla, where they remained until the 3d of June. George W. Dowse, of Company A, is reported as killed at Springfield. On the 3d, they marched to Rolla, and, taking cars, proceeded to St. Louis, where they embarked and proceeded down the Mississippi River to Young's Point, and crossed the peninsula to Warrenton, below Vicksburg, on the 12th, and on the 15th, marched with Herron's Division, and took position in the line of investment in the front of Vicksburg, being the division on the extreme left of the investing forces. Here they remained till the capitulation of the city, engaged in picket duty and labor on the intrenchments. Colonel Bertram reports that on the 23d of June, Captain Gillett, of Company D, with twelve men of Companies B and D, in the night, succeeded in creeping up to within four rods of the enemy's rifle pits, in front of the regiment, and surprising the men there stationed, capturing thirteen and killing one. For this gallant act, Captain Gillett was appointed Inspector General of General Herron's command.

The casualties during the siege were two men wounded—Peter Nimm, of Company H, and J. Champney, of Company C, who died in hospital.

The regiment encamped within the fortifications after the surrender, and on the 12th of July, General Herron's division was ordered to reinforce General Banks, at Port Hudson. News was received of the surrender of that place, and the division was ordered on an expedition up the Yazoo River, in connection with the gunboats. Arriving near Yazoo City on the 13th, Companies G and K were sent out as skirmishers on the right bank of the river. On approaching the town, the enemy were discovered to be leaving it. The brigade disembarked, and after a circuitous march, entered the town. About midnight, the Twentieth was ordered into line for the purpose of capturing a rebel camp. They succeeded in capturing about sixty straggling rebels. They also captured a rebel commissary of subsistence and his assistants and family. Captain Miller was ordered to

take ten men and escort them to brigade headquarters, while the regiment pushed on a mile or two further. When about a mile from the town, Captain Miller discovered, a short distance in front, a company of rebels drawn up in line. The captain looked at his small force, and then at this rebel line of battle, and began to think that the chances were against him in a fight with a force five times his number. The rebel captain advanced, but instead of demanding the surrender of Captain Miller and his party, he expressed a wish to surrender the force under his command. His company stacked their arms, filed into the road, and they marched into town. They proved to be Germans, and belonged to Wall's Texas Legion. The regiment remained at Yazoo City until the 23d, during which time Captain Vandergrift acted as Provost Marshal. The division then embarked, and returned to Vicksburg, from whence they proceeded down the river to Port Hudson, where they remained until the 28th of August, when they moved by transports down the river to Carrolton, near New Orleans, and encamped. From this point, on the 5th of September, they accompanied an expedition up the river to Morganza, twenty-five miles above Port Hudson. The brigade landed next morning, and penetrated into the interior as far as the Atchafalaya River, where the enemy was found strongly intrenched on the opposite side of the river, which was not fordable, and it was found impossible to build a bridge. The force, therefore, returned and encamped at Morganza till the 11th of October, when they returned to Carrolton. The Twentieth lost one man killed while on picket—Corporal John Sargent, of Company H.

The object of this movement on the Atchafalaya was to make a diversion in favor of General Franklin, who was moving on Opelousas, by compelling General Dick Taylor to divide his forces.

Here the division of General Herron was transferred to the Thirteenth Army Corps and became the Second Division in that Corps, and participated with it in the operations of General Banks in Texas. Embarking on the steamer Thomas A. Scott, the Twentieth left Carrolton and proceeded to the head of the passes and waited for the rest of the fleet, which to the number of twenty-seven, stood out to sea on the 27th of October, encountered a severe storm on the 29th, and arrived at Brazos

Santiago, on the 1st of November, and proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande where an unsuccessful attempt to land was made They returned and subsequently landed at Brazos Santiago, and on the 9th, went into camp at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, opposite the Mexican town of Metamoras. Here the regiment was employed in garrison, picket and fatigue duty, at Fort Brown.

Matters were so unsettled and unsafe at Metamoras, that the American Consul, Mr. Pierce, asked protection at the hands of General Herron, the two belligerent parties on that side of the river, being engaged in constant warfare to the imminent danger of peaceable citizens and non-combatants. General Herron accordingly ordered Colonel Bertram with the Twentieth Wisconsin, Ninety-fourth Illinois and Battery B, with forty rounds of ammunition and one days' rations, to move across the river into Mexico, with orders to protect the American Consul, not to fire upon either party unless fired upon — and then to defend themselves. The property in the custody of the Consul was removed to the other side of the river, and Colonel Bertram returned to Fort Brown on the 14th. Great credit was conceded to Colonel Bertram for the admirable manner in which he managed this affair. The regiment remained at Brownsville, Colonel Bertram being in command of the fort until it was evacuated by the Union forces, July 28th, 1864. They embarked on the 1st of August, and landed at Carrolton, above New Orleans, on the 5th, and went into camp.

On the 7th of August, they again embarked and proceeding with the land forces attached to the expedition of Admiral Farragut against the forts commanding the mouth of Mobile Harbor, and landed on the 10th, at Mobile Point. The land forces consisted of a portion of the Thirteenth Army Corps, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Joseph Bailey, of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and the brigade, the Third in General Herron's division, was commanded by Colonel Bertram. The land forces immediately proceeded to the rear of Fort Morgan, where they engaged in building works, digging rifle pits and the other labors pertaining to the siege, besides the usual picket and camp duties, and were constantly occupied until the surrender of the fort on the 23d. Forts Powell and Gaines had

been captured or destroyed by the Navy. A general bombardment from the land forces and a portion of the fleet on the 22d, made the place so hot for the rebels, the shells having set fire to the interior works, that on the 23d, at 7, A. M., they hoisted a white flag and surrendered. The Twentieth Wisconsin and Thirty-fourth Iowa, at 2 o'clock P. M., received the garrison as prisoners of war, and marched them on shipboard for New Orleans. On the 8th of September, a detachment of the Twentieth proceeded up the bay and destroyed some large salt works capable of making 1,000 barrels per day, and brought down a large amount of lumber for the building of commissary and quartermaster depots.

General Bailey immediately set to work repairing Fort Morgan, and making it stronger than ever. The Twentieth was camped at Navy Cove, four miles from Fort Morgan, engaged during the month of October, in constructing a telegraph and building a railroad to Fort Morgan, repairing wharves and barges, and unloading supplies, besides picket and guard duty. On the 15th of October, Colonel Bertram was appointed by General Granger, to the command of the district of South Alabama, which devolved the command of the regiment on Lieutenant Colonel Starr. The regiment remained at Navy Cove until the 14th of December, when Colonel Bertram, with his command, proceeded in transports to Pascagoula, moved up the river a few miles, and landed and marched to Franklin Creek, twelve miles above Pascagoula. Here he seized a large amount of pine lumber, cotton, and rosin. On the 18th, a reconnoitering party of the enemy was driven off. On the 22d, the enemy was encountered, about 3,000 strong, and after a short and sharp skirmish, was put to flight, and driven across Davis' Creek. William Eichel of Company E, was wounded. It being found impossible to ship the captured lumber down the river in boats, the Twentieth Wisconsin was detailed to raft it. This they did successfully, running their raft thirty miles through the enemy's territory, securing thereby about 800,000 feet of excellent lumber, besides a large quantity of cotton.

The Twentieth reached Griffin's Mills, with their raft of lumber and cotton, on the 25th. Here they landed and seized additional lumber sufficient to make 1,500,000 feet. They remained

encamped at this place, and Williams' Mills, two miles below, until the evacuation of East Pascagoula, on the 31st, when they marched to that place and covered the embarkation of the troops and proceeded to their old camp at Navy Cove, on Mobile Point, where they engaged in picket, garrison, and heavy fatigue duty. On the 8th of March, the regiment moved camp three miles east, and from this time until the 26th of March, was moving in various directions, bridging creeks and making corduroy roads, and in other arduous duties, finally camping at Montrose, on Mobile Bay. Taking part in the movements of General Canby, on the 26th, they marched out six miles on the Bay road and encamped within two miles of Spanish Fort, one of the enemy's strongest defenses around Mobile, and on the 27th, took position under a galling fire on the extreme left of the line of investment, within five hundred yards of the Fort.

At this time, the following casualties occurred:

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Edward Ross. *Company B*—Captain E. F. Stone, mortally, and Private Thomas Murray. *Company D*—Privates Terence Grimes and Wesley J. Hancock, mortally. *Company E*—Privates Peter Wettesheim and Bernard Peasely—7. Two mortally.

On the 28th, the regiment was held in reserve, but Private John H. Williams, of Company A, and Peter Laford, of Company F, were mortally wounded.

On the 31st, Corporals Thomas S. Perry and John G. White, of Company I, and Private Fred Voelker, of Company E, were wounded, the last mortally.

The regiment remained in the lines before Spanish Fort until the 9th of April, when it moved into the fortification, which had been abandoned by the enemy the night before, being the first regiment to enter. Here they were stationed and employed in collecting the stores, ammunition and artillery left by the rebels, till the 21st of April, when they marched to Blakely and camped, and on the 6th of May, moved down the river, crossed the bay and camped within four miles of Mobile on the Shell road. Mobile surrendered and was taken possession of by the troops of General Granger, on the 12th of April, thus closing the great rebellion in the valley of the Mississippi.

The Twentieth regiment remained near Mobile until the 22d of June, when Companies A, B, D, F and G, under Captain

Gillett, embarked at Mobile, and proceeded to Galveston, Texas, arriving on the 25th, and were joined by the other wing on the 28th. Here they were employed in garrison and guard duty until July 14th, when they were mustered out. On the 17th, the regiment embarked for home, the left wing under Colonel Bertram, and the right wing under Captain Gillett, proceeded to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi River to Cairo, and from there by rail to Madison, where they arrived on the 30th of July, and were paid off and disbanded on the 9th of August.

Major Pettibone resigned on the 17th of June, and Captain Almerin Gillett was appointed Major.

Col. Bertram was brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious services during the war.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 990. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 12, in 1864, 120, in 1865, 6; by substitutes, 1; total, 1129. Loss—by death, 229; deserted, 41; transferred, 115; discharged, 222; mustered out, 524.

CHAPTER XXIX.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO CINCINNATI—TO LOUISVILLE—BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE—JEFFERSON PIKE—STONE RIVER—HOOVER'S GAP—MOVE INTO GEORGIA—DUG GAP—BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA—RESACA—DALLAS—KENESAW MOUNTAIN—PEACH TREE CREEK—ATLANTA—JONESBORO—PURSUIT OF HOOD—JOIN THE GRAND MARCH OF SHERMAN—SAVANNAH—BENTONVILLE—GOLDSBORO—RALEIGH—REVIEW AT WASHINGTON—RETURN HOME—MUSTER OUT—STATISTICS.

THE Twenty-first Regiment was organized at Oshkosh, and was composed of companies enlisted in the Counties of Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Outagamie, Waupacca, Calumet and Manitowoc. Its organization was perfected under the superintendence of Colonel Benjamin J. Sweet, and it was mustered into the United States service on the 5th of September, 1862, with the following roster:

COLONEL—BENJAMIN J. SWEET.

Lieutenant Colonel—HARRISON C. HOBART; *Major*—FRED. SCHUMACHER; *Adjutant*—MICHAEL H. FITCH; *Quartermaster*—HENRY C. HAMILTON; *Surgeon*—SAMUEL J. CAROLIN; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JAMES T. REEVE; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—SIDNEY S. FULLER; *Chaplain*—Rev. ORSON P. CLINTON.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Alexander White,	Nathan Levitt,	Hiram K. Edwards,
B	Charles N. Paine,	Hiram Russel,	James H. Jenkins,
C	Alphonso S. Godfry,	William Wall,	David W. Mitchell,
D	John Jewett, Jr.,	Henry Turner,	Fred. W. Borcherdt,
E	Hiram M. Gibbs,	Ferdinand Ostenfeldt,	Rudolph J. Weisbrod,
F	Edgar Conklin,	Milton Ewen,	Charles H. Morgan,
G	Milan H. Sessions,	John C. Crawford,	James M. Randal,
H	George Bently,	Frederick L. Clark,	Timothy T. Strong,
I	Simeon B. Nelson,	Abner B. Smith,	Edward Delany,
K	Charles H. Walker.	Wyman Murphy.	Joseph La Count.

Harrison C. Hobart, Captain in the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry, had been commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, but being, at the

time, on duty at New Orleans, did not join the regiment at the time of its organization. The regiment left the State on the 11th of September, 1862, for Cincinnati. Arriving there, they crossed the river to Covington, where they received their arms, and were immediately assigned to duty in the trenches, where they suffered severely for the want of tents and camp equipage. From this point they marched to the defence of Louisville, under Brigadier General P. H. Sheridan. Here the regiment first received their tents, and became equipped for the field, and was assigned to the Twenty-eighth Brigade, in the division commanded by Brigadier General Rousseau, and marched, with the Army of the Ohio, into the interior of Kentucky, and on the 8th of October, was engaged in the battle of Perryville. In this battle, Colonel Sweet was in command. The regiment was placed, erroneously, about a hundred yards in front of the left of the main line, in a position between the two armies, and in consequence, suffered from the fire of both lines. From this position, the regiment was quickly driven back to the rear of our line, with severe loss. Major Frederick Schumacher, Captain Hiram Gibbs, Captain George Bentley, and Second Lieutenant David W. Mitchell, of Company C, were killed, and Colonel B. J. Sweet, First Lieutenant A. B. Smith, Company I, and First Lieutenant F. Ostenfeldt, Company E, were wounded, and Second Lieutenant C. H. Morgan, Company F, was taken prisoner.

The casualties were reported as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Field Officer*—Major Frederick Shumacher. *Company A*—Sergeant Henry W. Hubbell, Corporal Aaron Sherwood, Privates John Dunn, Edwin C. Washburne, James A. Bowles, Duncan McDonald, F. M. Craw, at Danville Va. and Thomas Smith. *Company B*—Privates Loren Dudley, Elisha B. Showark and Sidney Raymond. *Company C*—Second Lieutenant David M. Mitchell, Sergeant Henry D. Britton, Corporal Wellington H. Millard, Privates Reuben W. Baldwin, George W. Coulson, Nelson H. Ellsworth, William Owen, George W. Ralph, Thomas Williams, Alfred Bingham, Levi Lake and Thomas McCord. *Company D*—Private Richard Baker. *Company E*—Captain Hiram M. Gibbs, Sergeants Daniel Thurston and Wm. Fowler, Corporals Charles H. Jenson and Elias L. Holt, Privates Henry Bandrof, John Flood, Charles Keeder John W. Puffer, William Reader, Leander E. Wiggins, H. C. Johnson, and Bendix Kuhl. *Company F*—Corporal Cornelius Tunison and Frederick Luckman. *Company G*—Privates Myron Brighton, Amos D. Munger, Alvin S. Cartwright and Hans C. Hanson. *Company H*—Captain George Bentley, First Sergeant Edward T. Kirkland, Privates John Fuzleberg, George A. Hilts and John Johnson. *Company I*—Sergeant Cyrus Bradish, Jr., Corporal Josiah H. Dana, Privates Luman W. Clinton, William W. Johnson, George Simpson, Christian Winniman, Lemuel W. Webb and Henry S. Dunn. *Company K*—Corporal Warren Mosier, Privates Joseph Boden, George Campbell, John Stallman, William Wright, Milo Willard, Manuel Loud and Jerome Pendleton—65.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Colonel Benjamin J. Sweet. *Company A*—Sergeant L. F. Davis, Corporal H. S. Lee, Privates Samuel Hottaling, John Defor, A. J. Pelton, M. Lesselyng, Jos. Grissey, O. Demsha, F. Demsha and J. Bushaw. *Company B*—Corporal M. C. Thompson, Privates Henry Hoffman, Joseph D. Carpenter, Nelson Rice, Francis Moon and Israel Welch. *Company C*—William C. Hubbard, Jacob B. Choate, H. T. Farrow, Christopher Coffey, Louis Antoine, William Stormmer, Benjamin Kinsley, Frederick Luck and John Lick. *Company D*—First Sergeant Charles L. Fay, Sergeant Hamlin B. Williams, Corporal Richard Webb, Privates John Buholz, Charles W. Carr, Governeur Davis, Miles Haskins, Theodore W. Morse, Joel Prince, Robert Logan and S. W. Rexford. *Company E*—Lieutenant F. Ostenfeldt, Privates Christian Kruse, Peter Glasshoff, Benjamin Jackson, Benjamin Barnard, Joseph Bart, Henry Shelley, Luther O. Schooner, Thomas Winters, Isaac Acker, Almanzo Robinson and James Stone. *Company F*—Privates Solomon Bradford, John Cater, Edgar Dick, Franklin Everett, Jno. Gilchrist, Richard Palmer and James Yarnell. *Company G*—First Sergeant D. Manchester, Sergeant J. C. Little, Corporal B. F. Hall, Privates E. Thompson, W. Chady, H. Warsdale and Francis Conrad. *Company H*—Private J. A. Campbell. *Company I*—Lieutenant Abner B. Smith, Privates Louis W. Bell, Jerome Pendleton, Joseph M. Stiles, John Town, Barthold Schwander, Daniel J. Ryan, Fred. W. Zeim and Jacob Erb. *Company K*—Corporals Charles W. Butler and Charles Whitcomb, Privates J. Johnson, Daniel H. Davis, Peter S. Weaver, Thomas Atridge, George Jones and Thomas H. Pierson—80.

Colonel Sweet being disabled by a ball which he received after the regiment had fallen back, did not again assume command. Lieutenant Colonel Harrison C. Hobart, joined the regiment at Lebanon, Ky. Having left their camp and garrison equipage at Louisville, the men suffered severely from exposure. Leaving Lebanon, October 29th, the regiment arrived at Bowling Green, November 4th. Surgeon Carolin died at this place. On the 10th of November, they marched to Mitchelville, a station on the railroad. Here the Twenty-first was engaged in guarding the road and the supplies of the army. The men suffered greatly from hardships, being exposed to severe weather without shelter. Captain Jewett, of Company D, and several others, died at this place. December 7th, the regiment marched toward Nashville and went into camp five miles south of that city December 9th, and remained there until the morning of December 26th, when the army under Major General Rosecrans, moved upon the rebel army then lying at Murfreesboro, Tenn. The Twenty-first then belonged to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. On the 30th of December, the army met the enemy near Stone River, and the Third Brigade, on the extreme left, was detached from the main line to cover what is known as the Jefferson Pike. The brigade train was attacked here on the morning of December 30th, by Wheeler's rebel cavalry of thirty-five hundred men, while it was moving on the road. The Twenty-first was nearest the point of

attack. It rapidly moved to the rear of the flying train, and forming a line of battle near a blockhouse, fought the enemy until they were routed. The loss of the enemy in this engagement was over eighty, killed and wounded. The next morning the regiment moved to its position in the line of battle of the Fourteenth Corps, and was actively engaged at the front throughout the battle of Stone River. Brigadier General Rousseau, in his report of this battle, mentioned the Twenty-first Regiment, and its commander, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Hobart, for good conduct. The loss in this engagement was not severe. Benjamin D. Tuney, Company D, died of wounds, and Lieutenant A. B. Smith, of Company I, was wounded. On the 5th of January, 1863, our army entered Murfreesboro, and the Twenty-first went into camp near that city. From January 5th, until June 24th, the Twenty-first lay at Murfreesboro, foraging, drilling, fortifying and skirmishing with the enemy. The regiment then moved with the army upon the enemy who were encamped near Tullahoma. On the 26th of June, the Twenty-first was engaged in driving the rebels from a strong position at Hoover's Gap, and afterwards followed the retreating enemy to the Tennessee River.

September 1st, the Tennessee River was crossed at Bridgeport, Ala. The Twenty-first was with the army in crossing the two ranges of steep mountains below Chattanooga, and joined in the march to Dug Gap, where the enemy was found in great force. The Union forces were withdrawn from this dangerous position with great difficulty, the Twenty-first forming the rear guard. The rebel army, reinforced by Longstreet, had assumed the offensive. On the 19th of September, the Third Brigade of the First Division, to which the Twenty-first belonged, was moved to a position near one of the gaps at Mission Ridge, and in front of one of the fords of the Chicamauga. A large rebel force commenced crossing this ford early in the morning. Early in the day commenced the terrible battle of Chicamauga. The Twenty-first, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hobart, with the rest of the Third Brigade, commanded by General Starkweather, were moved into the line of battle, and during a severe engagement in the forenoon, held its position until the other regiments of the brigade were driven to the rear of them. At this moment, the Fourth Indiana Battery was captured by

the rebels, and was retaken immediately by a part of the Twenty-first, and other troops. Heavy firing continued till late in the evening, and the Twenty-first was under arms at the front until 12 o'clock at night. On the morning of the 20th, the regiment, with its brigade, was early placed in line of battle; it was a part of the ever memorable line of the Fourteenth Corps under Major General Thomas. The Division was commanded by Brigadier General Baird. At about 9 o'clock, A. M., the rebel forces commenced a series of terrible charges, which were repeated until the close of that eventful day. The First Division occupied the extreme left of the line, the Twenty-first being on the right of the Division, with a heavy battery in position at each flank. That part of the line in which the Twenty-first was stationed, never faltered during the day, although the trees on the line were nearly all cut down by the fire of the enemy's batteries. Near sundown, General Thomas ordered a retreat, the right wing having been flanked by the enemy. The Twenty-first did not receive the order, and held their line fighting until they saw the other regiments suddenly moving to the rear. Lieutenant Colonel Hobart then ordered the regiment to fall back to the second line of works, where, still fighting, they remained until nearly surrounded by the enemy. The regiment then attempted to cut its way to the rear, in which attempt Lieutenant Colonel Hobart, with about seventy officers and men, were captured. The flag of the Twenty-first, the last of the Fourteenth Corps, and its gallant Sergeant, remained in front until captured by the enemy.

We find the following casualties in the records of the Adjutant General's office. The list of wounded is as officially published:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Privates James Pillot and George O. Worden. *Company C*—Private Edward Mann. *Company F*—Corporal Charles Edgerly and Private Alfred Parsons. *Company G*—Privates Charles R. Cass, James Gano and James Winkler. *Company H*—Sergeant Edward Thompson—9.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—First Lieutenant A. M. Adams, Corporal W. Mars, Privates L. Richards and I. Washburn. *Company B*—First Lieutenant Hiram Russell. *Company C*—Privates Benjamin Gould, William W. Smith, William Wrands and Michael Keenan. *Company D*—Corporal McKendry Rawson, Privates Michael Hammond, Charles Buck and J. Schrockey. *Company E*—Captain R. H. Weisbrod, Privates William Welch, Geo. L. Baggs and E. Schooner. *Company F*—Privates Gerry Lewis and Andrew Barr. *Company G*—Corporal H. S. Eldred, Privates J. W. Graves and A. C. Quimby. *Company H*—Private Fred. Rhœr. *Company I*—Second Lieutenant Gus. Jæger, Corporal F. Pearse, Privates J. Robinson, S. D. Roberts, H. W. Kellogg and Wm. Williams. *Company K*—Privates Albert Wright, Asahel F. Hane and Homer L. Bacon—34.

After this battle, the regiment, with what remained of the brigade, was retired to a line of defense near Mission Ridge, and September 22d, it fell back to Chattanooga, where it remained with the shattered remnant of Rosecrans' army in the defense of that place. During the winter of 1863-4, it held the outpost upon Lookout Mountain, and remained in this position until the 2d of May, 1864. Colonel H. C Hobart having escaped from Libby Prison, after more than four months' close confinement, returned to the regiment at this place. The health and discipline of the regiment was greatly improved at this post.

On the morning of the 2d of May, 1864, the regiment, 400 strong, in splendid condition, marched from the mountain to join in the advance upon Atlanta. Here the Twenty-first was transferred to the First Brigade of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. The brigade was commanded by Brigadier General Carlin. The campaign opened at Rocky Face Ridge, near Dalton, on the 8th of May, where the enemy were strongly posted. The Twenty-first were in the flank movement made by General Sherman, through a gap called Snake Creek, which caused the enemy to fall back to Resaca. On the 14th of May, the First Brigade, with the Twenty-first in the front line, was ordered to assault the enemy's works. This terrible and bloody assault was made in the early part of the day, and although not successful, the brigade held its position near the enemy's line until after dark, the Twenty-first being the last regiment to retire.

The list of killed and died of wounds is from the Adjutant General's record. The list of wounded is as officially published:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates Harlow N. Hilton and Francis McKennan. *Company B*—Privates Andw. Clauson and Monroe W. Jackman. *Company C*—Private Thomas Mulaney. *Company D*—Private Lewis H. Sykes. *Company F*—Privates Alfred E. Hobbs, Christopher Dougherty and Alonzo Smith. *Company G*—Privates Thomas Ginty, Charles H. Raney and William Stanfield. *Company I*—Private Lewis N. Bell. *Company K*—Privates Thomas Atridge, Gustav Keune, Thomas H. Pearson, John Smith and Hollis Kellogg—18.

WOUNDED.—*Company B*—Corporal Leonard J. Miller. *Company C*—Privates John K. Haywood and Walter W. Wright. *Company D*—Corporals George I. Rawson and Aug. Perslee, and Private Andrew Jackson. *Company F*—Corporal Charles T. Susan, Privates Louis Potter and Jacob Shidell. *Company G*—Lieutenant Alfred A. Harding, Sergeant Alvah G. Dewey, Privates Daniel A. Barton, Harvey Boyden, William B. Constance E. R. Haywood, Charles H. Noyes, Winchester Stratton, Scott Jamison and W. J. Miner. *Company H*—Lieutenant A. L. Fargo, Privates A. J. Hyde, James Black, John Cary and William R. Brown. *Company I*—Privates Fred. Augustine, John W. Spear, Fred. Tippins and James H. Bradish. *Company K*—Private Jeremiah Reardon—31.

The regiment continued in line of battle until the enemy retreated. On the 27th of May, it went into position with the army on Pumpkin Vine Creek, near Dallas, the enemy being in force at this place. Here Companies A and E, gallantly drove the rebel skirmishers from a commanding ridge, which the regiment occupied and fortified. At this place the men were under fire for more than six days without being relieved. The skirmishers were constantly engaged. On the 30th of May, the enemy made an unsuccessful attack upon this part of the line, and retired, leaving their dead and wounded. General Carlin sent his compliments to the regiment, thanking them for their fortitude and gallantry.

The casualties at Dallas, were:

KILLED.— *Company H*—Privates Wm. Peters and John Subra. *Company I*—Private John Robinson. *Company K*—Private John Smith—4.

WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Privates Martin P. V. Strong and Anthony De Marra. *Company B*—Privates John Isquchupit, Charles Miller and Daniel Moscrip. *Company C*—Private G. F. Cleveland. *Company E*—Corporal William Welch, Privates Edmund Phillips, Peter Schwarts, Louis Grotto, H. W. Barnett and Simon Shelley. *Company F*—Privates John Gilchrist and Jerry Bigford. *Company H*—Privates John Kreish and Fred. Smith. *Company I*—Privates Orison Beals, William H. Henderson and Charles S. O. Christenson—19.

George Leurville, Company K, is reported as having died of wounds on the 4th of June.

The enemy again falling back, were closely pursued by the First Brigade, in line of battle. On the 17th of June, near Big Shanty, the skirmish line of the Twenty-first became engaged with the skirmish line of the enemy, and charging through a stream waist deep, and up a steep embankment, drove from its position, a North Carolina regiment, capturing thirteen prisoners. The enemy again retiring, the regiment was moved into position in front of the memorable Kenesaw Mountain. Here it sustained for days the most terrible fire from the rebel batteries, constantly shifting from left to right. Timothy Kennedy, of Company F, and William H. Bates, Company G, are reported as killed. General Sherman having again driven the enemy from his position by a flank movement, July 4th, the regiment deployed as skirmishers, followed the enemy a short distance south of Marietta. At this time Lieutenant Colonel Hobart was assigned to the command of three regiments of the First Brigade, and Major M. H. Fitch took command of the Twenty-first.

On the 5th of July, the regiment, under command of Major Fitch, was directed to find the forces under General McPherson. Moving to the right, the regiment encountered the line of the rebel army Notwithstanding the dangerous position, and the severe skirmishing of the rebels, it held its place until relieved by other forces. Amos O. Van Duzen, of Company A, was reported as killed On the 20th of July, it took part in the battle of Peach Tree Creek. During this battle, a part of the front line of the Fourteenth Corps being driven back, the position was retaken by a gallant charge of the Tenth and Twenty-first Wisconsin Regiments, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hobart, the enemy leaving their dead and wounded upon the field.

In the siege of Atlanta, which followed the battle of Peach Tree Creek, the Twenty-first was constantly engaged. On the 7th of August, it charged upon a line of skirmishers, posted in extensive field works, took the works, and captured a rebel Captain, and thirteen prisoners.

The following casualties are reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Private Henry Fink. *Company D*—Private Miles Haskins. *Company F*—Sergeant R. C. Killips, Private Jacob Petrie—4.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Edward Derusha. *Company D*—Captain Henry Turner, Private John Dey. *Company F*—Privates Charles Gutermule and Wynn Edwards. *Company G*—Sergeant George D. Ross, Private Goodman Aminson. *Company H*—Privates John Page and John Chitterling. *Company K*—Sergeant John B. Fenno, Privates Leonard Soapno and Charles W. Knapp—13.

Charles H. Noyes, of Company G, is reported to have died of wounds, August 13th.

After many days of severe skirmishing, the regiment joined in the great movement to flank the enemy out of Atlanta. The Twenty-first deployed as skirmishers, drove the rebel cavalry about two miles along the railroad, which was completely destroyed by the troops in the rear. After the battle of Jonesboro, the enemy having evacuated Atlanta, the Twenty-first went into camp at the latter place, on the 8th of September, just four months from the opening of the campaign, having fought their way for a distance of more than one hundred and thirty miles. The loss of the regiment in this campaign, was one hundred and twelve killed and wounded, and one hundred and ten disabled by disease and fatigue, leaving only about one-third of the arms-bearing men to enter Atlanta.

In the pursuit after Hood, the regiment was under command of Major Charles H. Walker. After this unsuccessful chase, it went into camp at Kingston Ga. Here, the regiment having been filled with recruits from the First and Tenth Wisconsin, Lieutenant Colonel Hobart was mustered as Colonel, Major Fitch as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain C. H. Walker as Major. Colonel Hobart, by the order of the General commanding the First Division, was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, leaving the regiment in command of Lieutenant Colonel Fitch. John F. Fitch, of Company K, is reported as having died of wounds, on the 24th of October, 1864.

On the 12th of November, 1864, the Fourteenth Corps, under command of Major General Jeff. C Davis, commenced the famous "march to the sea," the Twenty-first being the only regiment from Wisconsin in the corps, now of the Army of Georgia. On the 4th of November, the army passed through Marietta, leaving the beautiful town in flames, and on the 15th, entered burning Atlanta. The regiment, well equipped and clothed, and with haversacks filled for the last time from the stores of the army, moved forward on that wild, bold and romantic march, with no hospital, without a base, and with rations and forage only for a few days. November 17th, the regiment reached the Oconee River. Regular foraging parties were organized, to obtain supplies for the men and animals. November 23d, the Twenty-first entered Milledgeville, thus far meeting no enemy, except occasional scouts of rebel cavalry. Much of the time was employed in destroying railroads and bridges. December 6th, the regiment reached the Savannah River, fifty miles from Savannah. The rebel cavalry were brushed away as the army dashed along the banks of this river. December 11th, the regiment, in the pine forests a few miles from Savannah, heard the guns of our navy, firing upon Fort Jackson. The Twenty-first took an active part in the siege of Savannah, until its evacuation, and December 21st, it entered the city, and went into camp. At this place, Colonel H. C. Hobart, by the recommendation of General Sherman, was commissioned Brigadier General by Brevet, and by a special order of the War Department, assigned to a command of that rank. January 20th, 1865, the Carolina campaign commenced, General Hobart still commanding the

same brigade. Lieutenant Colonel Fitch being detailed to the command of three regiments, Major Walker assumed command of the regiment. The Twenty-first, crossing the Savannah River with the Fourteenth Corps, shared actively in the campaign which "marked the earth with ruin." The regiment marched with the column that passed north of Columbia, and after overcoming almost insurmountable difficulties, crossed the Catawba River. The roads were almost impassable, and the men will never forget the many miles of corduroy which they constructed. March 4th, 1865, the Twenty-first entered North Carolina. At this point the burning ceased. March 11th, the regiment encamped at Fayetteville, on Cape Fear River. Leaving Fayetteville, it was in the advance brigade, which encountered the enemy, in force, on the 19th of March, near Bentonville. The advance of the enemy was gallantly driven back to their main line, by three regiments of the brigade, immediately under the command of General Hobart. In this sharp engagement, which was the last of Sherman's battles, the Twenty-first took an active part.

The following casualties were officially reported

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company D*—Private Herman Harz. *Company E*—Private William Dillet. *Company H*—First Lieutenant Edward T. Midgeley, Private Hans Salverson. *Company K*—Private Noah A. McCorkle—5.

WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Corporal William Mars, Privates Thomas Gaffney, James E. King, Christian Meddlestadt and Peter Richster. *Company C*—Corporal Douglas E. Sloan, Private William Branson. *Company D*—Private John Derby. *Company E*—Privates Claus Shivers, William Cowan and John S. Cunliff. *Company F*—Corporal L. Sutliff, Privates William Nettleton and Robert Patton. *Company G*—Corporal Benjamin F. Shipley, Private W. F. Wiesborn. *Company H*—Privates Fred. Bahr, Harris Secklor, Owen Kennedy, Moses W. Cleveland and Joshua Miller. *Company I*—Privates James M. Clark, John Brady, Alfred A. Nugent and John Strong—25.

The enemy having retired, the regiment marched to Goldsboro, which place it entered March 23d, thus closing the memorable campaign in the Carolinas.

April 10th, having been rested and refitted, the Twenty-first joined in the campaign to Raleigh, and on the 13th, was in the first brigade of infantry which entered the city, and the flag of the Twenty-first was placed upon the Capitol, where it floated until the First Brigade left the city. During the negotiations between Sherman and Johnston, the Twenty-first formed the extreme left of Sherman's army, being posted near Cape Fear

River. April 28th, the war being announced as closed, the Twenty-first, with its corps, commenced its march for home. May 2d, it crossed the line of Virginia, and in six days after leaving Raleigh, the regiment encamped on the banks of the James River, at Richmond, marching at the rate of thirty-one miles per day. May 11th, the regiment, in line with its corps, marched through Richmond, for Washington, at which place it went into camp, on the south side of the Potomac River.

In the grand review of the armies at Washington, the Twenty-first was the last regiment but one, in the column of Sherman's army. No regiment in the Fourteenth Corps commanded more attention for its soldierly bearing and fine appearance. June 10th, it left Washington, by rail, for Milwaukee, passing through Pittsburg, Cleveland and Grand Haven. On the 17th of June, at Milwaukee, two years, nine months and twelve days after being mustered into the service of the United States, the officers and men were honorably discharged. Of nine hundred and sixty men, who left the State in the regiment, only two hundred and sixty returned with it.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 1,002. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 2, in 1864, 152, in 1865, 15; total, 1,171. Loss —by death, 288; deserted, 40; transferred, 98; discharged, 261; mustered out, 483.

CHAPTER XXX

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—PROCEED TO CINCINNATI—ON DUTY IN KENTUCKY—PROCEED TO NASHVILLE—BATTLE AT THOMPSON'S STATION—BRENTWOOD STATION—REGIMENT AGAIN ORGANIZED—AT MURFREESBORO—BATTLE OF RESACA—DALLAS—KENESAW—CHATTAHOOCHIE—PEACH TREE CREEK—SIEGE OF ATLANTA—FIRST TO ENTER THE CITY—ACCOMPANY THE GRAND MARCH—SAVANNAH—BENTONVILLE—GOLDSBORO—RETURN HOME—MUSTER OUT—STATISTICS.

THE Twenty-second Regiment was recruited almost entirely in the Counties of Rock, Racine, Green and Walworth, and was organized at Camp Utley, Racine, under the superintendence of Colonel William L. Utley, who had been appointed as Colonel, and was mustered into the United States service on the 2d of September, 1862, and left the State on the 16th, under orders to proceed to Cincinnati. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL—WILLIAM L. UTLEY.

Lieutenant Colonel—EDWARD BLOODGOOD; *Major*—EDWARD D. MURRAY; *Adjutant*—WILLIAM BONES; *Quartermaster*—JOHN E. HOLMES; *Surgeon*—GEORGE W. BICKNELL; *First Assistant Surgeon*—CALEB S. BLANCHARD; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—JEROME BURBANK; *Chaplain*—Rev. CALEB D. PILLSBURY.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	George R. Williamson,	Francis Mead,	George Bauman,
B	Thomas P. Northrup,	George H. Brown,	William H. Calvert,
C	Charles W. Smith,	Darwin R. May,	Isaac W. Kingman,
D	Alphonso G. Kellam,	Charles E. Dudley,	J. Oscar Conrick,
E	Isaac Miles,	Calvin Reeves,	Gage Burgess,
F	Owen Griffiths,	Nelson Darling,	Robert T. Pugh,
G	James Bintliff,	Thomas H. Eaton,	Fluette Annis,
H	Gustavus Goodrich,	Wallace H. Jennings,	Albert S. Cole,
I	Warren Hodgdon,	Perry W. Tracy,	Marshall W. Patton,
K	Lester Perkins.	John Stewart.	Ephraim H. Newman.

The regiment arrived at Cincinnati on the 18th of September, that city being at that time under considerable excitement at the prospect of an attack from General Kirby Smith. On the 22d, they crossed the river and took position in the intrenchments three miles south of Covington, to the left of Fort Mitchell, where they remained until the 7th of October, when they marched to Camp Smith on the Lexington Pike, where they joined General Burbridge's brigade. The regiment continued to move every few days, first to Camp Gilmore, thence to Eagle Creek, thence to Georgetown, thence to Lexington, where they remained six days, and on the 31st of October, were assigned to the First Brigade, Colonel Coburn, First Division of the Army of Kentucky. On the 13th of November, they reached Nicholasville, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, where they were employed in provost guard duty until the 12th of December, when they proceeded to Danville, from which place they moved in various directions through the surrounding country to meet and foil the movements of the enemy.

The experiences of the Twenty-second in Kentucky, in 1862, were of such a character as to elicit much attention and comment at the time.

The order for the return of such fugitives from labor as came into the camps was repugnant to the feelings and principles of Colonel Utley and his men. In response to such an order, Colonel Utley utterly refused to be instrumental in returning a colored man to the man claiming to be his master. In this he was generally sustained by his regiment. At one time Colonel Utley was indicted by a Kentucky court, and the Sheriff was ordered to arrest him. The attempt was not made, however, and the regiment was allowed to depart from Kentucky without any disturbance.

Under these circumstances the regiment hailed with satisfaction the order, which sent them to Louisville on their way up the Cumberland River to Nashville. Leaving Danville on the 26th of January, the Division to which the Twenty-second was attached, arrived at Louisville on the 30th, where an attempt was made to take a fugitive from the ranks of the regiment, but was gallantly resisted by a member of the regiment. They embarked on steamers and reached Nashville on the 7th of February.

On the 21st, Coburn's brigade, in which the Twenty-second was located, proceeded to Brentwood Station, nine miles from Nashville, and engaged in railroad guard duty, when the brigade was ordered to march to Franklin, ten miles distant, leaving two companies from each infantry regiment to guard the bridge. On the 3d of March, the brigade was ordered to make a reconnoissance towards Spring Hill. The force under Colonel Coburn, was four regiments of infantry, a battery of six guns, and 500 cavalry. The enemy were encountered about four miles out, their battery opening on the advancing force. Coburn's battery was soon in position and silenced the enemy, who abandoned the position and retired.

In the morning the brigade advanced, but the enemy studiously avoided them until the command reached the vicinity of Thompson's Station, where they were suddenly assailed by a fire from the batteries of the enemy at three different points. The supports of the artillery lay concealed in the timber in the rear of the guns.

Colonel Coburn, with the regiments on the right, charged upon the enemy's guns, but was driven back. The Twenty-second Wisconsin and Nineteenth Michigan, being the left wing of the brigade, were attacked by the enemy, and the two other regiments soon again engaged. By this time the force of the enemy had been so developed as to show to Colonel Coburn that he was out numbered. It is stated that he gave an order for the Twenty-second Wisconsin to fall back and protect the train in the rear. We have heard that Coburn declares he never gave such order. Whatever the order was, only a portion of the Twenty-second, under Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood, moved to the rear, the centre and left remaining with Colonel Utley, and advancing against the enemy, fighting gallantly and desperately till the last, their stalwart Colonel taking a musket and doing splendid ser vice. The force of Colonel Coburn was at last compelled to sur render, the enemy turning all his guns on them after having surrounded the band of heroes. About 150 of the Twenty-second Wisconsin, under Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood, proceeded to the rear, and attempted to hold open the communications, but the enemy in overwhelming numbers, closed all avenues of escape for those engaged with Colonel Coburn, and

with the artillery and cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood returned to camp.

Three hundred and sixty-three men went out with this expedition, of which about one hundred and fifty escaped, and the rest were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, Colonel Utley and eleven commissioned officers among them.

On the 8th of March, the remainder of the regiment, about 500 men under Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood, were ordered to Brentwood Station. On the 25th, while on the way to assist a Union force two miles south, they were attacked by overpowering numbers, and completely surrounded by the eneny under General Forrest. After a short skirmish, Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood, finding that further resistance was useless, surrendered his whole command. The officers and men captured in these two engagements, were sent to southern prisons. The enlisted men were soon exchanged, and the officers who had been sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, were exchanged on the 5th of May.

It has since been ascertained that the rebels had a force of over 12,000 at Thompson's Station, who surrounded and captured Coburn's forces.

The casualties in the affair at Thompson's Station, which we find reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Non-commissioned Staff*—Sergeant Major James Hines. *Company B*—Sergeant Alexander Anderson. *Company G*—Corporal Henry M. Fleck. *Company I*—Privates Jacob Lund and George Rambault. *Company K*—Corporal John Debolt—7.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates Thomas Humphrey, Milton Horton and Charles Chapman. *Company B*—Privates W. H. H. Meriott, A. W. Bullock, R. L. Adams and R. W. Teaser. *Company D*—Private George W. Knilans. *Company G*—Lieutenant C. A. Booth and Private Carrol Morgan. *Company H*—Privates Loren Hylstad and Hans J. Peterson. *Company K*—Private John Chambers—13.

Sergeant J. D. Morgan, of Company F, died of wounds, March 25th, 1863.

After the release of the Twenty-second, a rendezvous was established at St. Louis, where the regiment was reorganized, and newly equipped, and on the 12th of June, returned to the field. Proceeding to Nashville, arriving there on the 15th, they were sent to Franklin, from whence, on the 3d of July, they proceeded to Murfreesboro, and went into camp within the fortifications. A detachment was sent in December, to the neighborhood of Tullahoma, where George W. Jacobs, of Company D, and John

W. Drought, of Company H, are reported as killed. Here they remained in the performance of provost and guard duty until February, 1864, when they were attached to the Eleventh Corps, and were subsequently transferred to the Twentieth, under General Hooker, being assigned to the Second Brigade, Colonel Coburn, Third Division, General Butterfield.

Moving from Nashville in April, 1864, camping for a short time in Lookout Valley, the Second Brigade joined the Third Division at Ringgold, where the troops composing the Twentieth Corps were concentrating preparatory to the campaign against Atlanta. On the 7th, they took position in front of Buzzard Roost, near Dalton, from which they moved on the 11th, with the Twentieth Corps, through Snake Creek Gap, where roads had to be made for the passage of the troops, and arrived in front of Resaca on the 13th, forming in line of battle and remaining in reserve during the 13th and 14th, being spectators of the assault on the enemy on that day, one or two men being wounded. Here they threw up a strong line of breastworks. On the 15th, they moved to the extreme left of the enemy, in order to storm his works situated on a commanding position in front of that portion of General Hooker's line, General Hooker having determined that to be the key of the enemy's position. The First Brigade, General Ward, was to lead in the attack on the hill to the right of the road, supported by the Second Brigade, General Coburn, the Third Brigade, Colonel Wood, was to attack the hill on the left. The Second took position in rear of the First Brigade, threw off their knapsacks and lay down waiting for the order to advance. The order came about 1 o'clock, P. M. Passing over a brigade which lay sheltered under the brow of a hill, the brigade pushed over the hill down the opposite side, and across an open field, all the while exposed to a severe fire of sharpshooters on the hill in front, while the artillery from the hills around poured in canister, grape and shell. While crossing this field, a disorganized regiment dashed through the regiments of the brigade, occasioning disorder in all of them. Colonel Utley and Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood, soon had the Twenty-second in order, and onward the brigade swept up the hill, from which the sharpshooters were driven, into the works beyond. The First Brigade wavered under the storm of lead

and iron which poured around the devoted column. Not so with Coburn's brave Second, exceeding his orders, which were to support Ward's Brigade, he dashed over and through that brigade, and up the hillside to the enemy's four gun battery, where two stands of colors of the brigade were planted. Silas Wright, of Company B, of the Twenty-second, seized the color of the One Hundred and Second Illinois, and planted it on the hill. They were, however, unable to hold it, and subsequently returned to the hill in their rear, which they occupied until ordered to the rear and left, where it took part in an assault with Knipe's brigade of the First Division. The chief fighting at Resaca on the 15th, was done by the Twentieth Corps, in which the Third, Twenty-second, and Twenty-sixth took an active and conspicuous part. The Twenty-second lost heavily, many of the men being killed inside the enemy's works. This was their first battle, and they covered themselves with honor. Four color corporals were wounded During the night the guns were taken possession of and the enemy retreated from the place. After burying the dead the Twentieth Corps started in pursuit of the enemy.

The list of killed and died of wounds is from the Adjutant General's records. The list of wounded is as officially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates George W. Youst, Edward C. Bose and George V. Dickinson. *Company B*—Corporal Theron Akin. *Company E*—Private Solomon R. King. *Company F*—Corporal Chris. L. Ord, Privates John B. Foreman, Sen., Richard G. Roberts and Ole Erickson. *Company G*—Corporal Heman L. Cunningham, Privates Timothy Gray and Michael Rima. *Company H*—Second Lieutenant Daniel Flint, Corporals Fred. Nelson and Joseph D. H. Wright, Privates William McCanless and Thomas Goodwin. *Company I*—Captain Marshall W. Patton. *Company K*—Corporal Zachariah F. Davis, Privates Hazard Roby, Francis M. Hale, Levl S. Woodling, Urias Churchill and Angus Helmer—24.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Corporals Theodore Lane and James L. Gregory, Privates William J. Emerson, Thomas Olla, Herbert Putnam, Peter C. Dufour, Peter W. Hilton and Charles B. Braithwait. *Company C*—Corporal Berry F. Heuston, Privates Robert S. Saulsbury, William E. Gleason, John M. Wilson and Anthony D. Rouse. *Company D*—Sergeant James B. Scrafford, Privates William Brabason, Evan Edwards and Julius Smith. *Company E*—Privates Charles W. N. Baird, Thomas Linderwood, John P. Pfeifer, John B. Preston and Horace E. Warner. *Company F*—Corporal Henry Flint, Privates Evan E. Ellis, Abel J. Lewis, Owen Owens and Jacob Schonkenberger. *Company G*—Corporal William N. Taft, Privates Claus Erickson, Ole Erickson, Abel Johnson, Chauncey Ward and Henry Roberts. *Company H*—First Lieutenant James R. Bones, First Sergeant Jens J. Peterson, Privates William Gerrits, Joseph Lewis, Frederick Urban and Lowry Wescott. *Company I*—Privates William J. Barns, Edward Barry, H. J. Rosencrans and William Pearl. *Company K*—Sergeant Harrison Lovelace, Corporal Warren Jones, Privates Thomas T. Miner, Ubner Mitchell, Henry S. Feather, Robert C. Clauson, William H. Harrington and Schuyler D. Gould—49.

Following up the enemy, on the 25th of May he was found in position near Dallas, where the brigade formed line of battle in

front of his works. At first they were held in reserve but afterwards advanced to the front line.

The casualties at and near Dallas, as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company C*—Private Amos C. Fellows. *Company D*—Corporal Thomas Kavanagh. *Company E*—Privates Walter Smith and Martin Merson. *Company G*—Private John C. Jackson. *Company I*—Private Ariel Bullis—6.

WOUNDED.— *Company B*—Captain George H. Brown, Sergeant James E. Ross, Corporal Alfred Bond, Privates James F. Elliott and Napoleon B. Perry. *Company C*—Private John S. Dayton. *Company E*—Privates Martin McGill and Lewis N. Bowles. *Company F*—Captain Robert F. Pugh and Corporal Edward Ellis. *Company G*—Sergeant Leopold Seltzer. *Company I*—Private David B. Prints. *Company K*—Private Noreh Calurew—13.

The position was fortified and held until the 1st of June, when the brigade accompanied the movement of the Twentieth Corps to the left, and took position in front of the enemy's lines at Pine Knob and Lost Mountain. Here they took part in the operations of the corps. On the 15th, closing up on the enemy, who had contracted his lines in a strong position on Kenesaw Mountain. On the 16th, taking part in forcing the enemy from his works near Golgotha Church. On the 17th, they again advanced to Nose's Creek, in front of the rebel intrenchments on Kenesaw Mountain, fortified and held the position, till the 19th, when they again moved forward four miles to a new position. On the 22d the lines were again advanced, and before they could get their line fortified, the rebels made a furious charge but were repulsed.

The casualties in the vicinity of Kenesaw Mountain, as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Private Charles B. Braithwaite. *Company C*—Privates Michael Burns and John F. Rust. *Company D*—Private John R. Congden. *Company E*—Corporal Jesse B. Harvey. *Company F*—Private Edw. J. Davis. *Company G*—Private Nathaniel O. Gould. *Company H*—Sergeant James L. Reed. *Company I*—Private Alexis W. Tallman. *Company K*—Corporal John G. Cramer—10.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates Henry Decker, Peter B. Cram and Edward Haskins. *Company C*—Captain Darwin R. May, Sergeant Ela J. Cone, Corporals Almond D. Goodwin and Charles W. Scoville, Privates William L. Gibson, Lewis Rollan and Robert Redford. *Company D*—Privates Silas R. Rowler, Walter G. Hunt and West Robinson. *Company E*—Corporal Cyrel A. Leake and Private John E. Davidson. *Company F*—Sergeant John Bowen, Privates Gilman M. Coombs, David Evans, Ellery W. Gannett and Cadwalader Pugh. *Company H*—Corporal Barton H. Phelps. *Company I*—Corporal Edward D. Webb and Private George Quinton—23.

From this time till the 29th, the brigade remained in the front engaged in skirmishing, and in the breastworks, when they were relieved. On the night of the 2d of July, the rebels left their

works on Kenesaw Mountain. On the 3d, Colonel Utley having resigned, took leave of the regiment, and returned to Wisconsin, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood in command.

During the day, the Third Division pushed forward after the rebels. The Second Brigade was sent forward to reconnoitre and came unexpectedly upon them in strong position. Opening on the column with shell, the brigade threw up breastworks and held them until relieved by the Fourteenth Corps. With the balance of Sherman's army, the Twentieth Corps rested until the 17th of July, when it crossed the Chattahoochie, and moved forward slowly until the 20th, when Hooker's corps moved forward across Peach Tree Creek to occupy an unfortified gap between the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps. The Third Division joined the Fourth Corps on its right, the Second Brigade near its left. The Twenty-second was detached as skirmishers. The left wing was deployed, advanced and soon came upon the enemy and charged and took a line of rifle pits, and aided by the fire of artillery, drove the enemy into the woods beyond, and immediately raised piles of rails for their protection. The rebels, in augmented numbers, again advanced. The reserve of the Twenty-second, except Company C, moved forward on a run, and seizing rails as they advanced, they were soon with the left wing and behind their rail piles. The enemy advanced in triple lines of battle. Firing with deliberation, the Twenty-second held the position until the enemy were turning their flanks, when they retired about fifteen rods to the bed of a dry creek. Here they were joined by the brigade, which kept up a fire to the right, front, and left, and finally by the severity of their fire compelled the enemy to fall back when they charged in turn, driving them before them, and taking many prisoners. In this gallant fight the Twenty-second performed its duty nobly and covered itself with honor, General Hooker praising it for the bravery which it had thus signally displayed, and said that no regiment ever did better, and commended Colonel Bloodgood for the persistance in holding his line so long.

The casualties at Peach Tree Creek on the 20th, as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Private Galac Anderson. *Company B*—Private John Jacobson. *Company D*—Privates Wendell Fuhr, Thomas Morrison, Peter

Weiskoff and James Griffin. *Company E*—Corporal Albert Walker. *Company F*—Private Theodore Hanson. *Company H*—Privates James N. Ingersoll and Wm. Mandame. *Company I*—Private Bennett Hanson—11.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Corporal Frank J. Gibson. *Company B*—Sergeant M. L. Fairservice, Corporal William F. Schœning, Privates Sumner Nelson, William C. Orr, Thomas Court and Nelson Saulsbury. *Company C*—Corporals W. H. Briget and Rollins Reed, and Private James Owens. *Company D*—Privates Henry C. Hunt, Geo. Knilands, Edwin Goodwin and Jacob Weisber. *Company E*—Privates P. Thompson and D. Terwilliger. *Company F*—Private W. R. Edwards. *Company G*—Second Lieutenant Stephen F. Ball, Sergeant John C. Denniston, Privates Edwin Gill, Martin Johnson and Steiner Hanson. *Company H*—Privates John Iverson, John Hollanas, Peter Yantz and Carl Schultz. *Company I*—Privates Henry C. Hunt and Howard Bowas. *Company K*—Sergeant Wilfred E. Perriott, Corporals Joseph B. Hall and Sylvester McManus, Privates Richard Shanahan and Harlow T. Boutan—33.

On the 23d, the Third Division moved forward and took position in front of the defences of Atlanta, and were thenceforward occupied in siege and fatigue duty, throwing up defensive works and making gradual advances upon the enemy's lines until the 25th of August, when General Sherman having determined to cut loose from his communications and swing round to the west and south of Atlanta, the Twentieth Corps was ordered to occupy the works at Turner's Ferry, near the railroad crossing of the Chattahoochie. Here the Twentieth Corps remained until the 2d of September.

The casualties from the 20th of July, to September 1st, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates Clement L. Northway and Fred Tessen. *Company C*—Private John L. Dayton. *Company E*—First Sergeant Albert O. Warner. *Company F*—Private Charles Lapp. *Company G*—Private Farlin E. Watt—6.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Henry Griere. *Company B*—Private Albert W. Bullock. *Company F*—Private Evan O. Owens. *Company H*—Private Geo. Nelson—4.

General Sherman's movement to the west and south to Jonesboro, was successful in compelling General Hood to abandon Atlanta. On the evening of September 1st, he gathered together, cars and locomotives, many of the former loaded with ammunition, near a large rolling mill, and set fire to them, destroying over two millions of dollars worth of property. He then withdrew his army. On the morning of the 2d, Colonel Coburn, with a force of about 900 men, were sent forward to reconnoitre. Coming to the old works, he found them abandoned. Penetrating further, he met a small force of the rebels, but as soon as he had prepared for action, they hurriedly left. The Colonel then proceeded over the rebel works, and when at the outskirts of the city, was met by the Mayor, who surrendered

the city to the Colonel and his brave soldiers. The Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth Wisconsin regiments were among the first to enter the city and take possession.

The regiment remained encamped near Atlanta, the Twentieth Corps having been left to guard the city, while the balance of Sherman's army was away in pursuit of Hood. Foraging expeditions to different points seem to have been the chief movements of the regiment until they started on the march to Savannah. Moving with the left wing under General Slocum, the Twenty-second was employed as train guard most of the way to Savannah. It entered the city with the rest of the army, after having been a few days stationed as guard to rice mills near the city. Leaving Savannah in continuation of their march, nothing of special historical importance occurred until reaching the neighborhood of Bentonville. On the 16th of March, the Third Division advanced with two batteries of artillery and took part in the attack on the rebels at that point, driving before them the South Carolina Heavy Artillery Regiment, and an infantry regiment. They also formed part of the line at Averysboro, on the 19th, and assisted in driving the enemy from that point. The grand march concluded at Goldsboro, where a few days' rest was given most of the troops, when the march to Raleigh was undertaken. The subsequent history of the closing services of Sherman's grand army has been given in the narrative of other regiments. The Twenty-second Regiment had nothing which differed from the experience of other regiments. After the surrender of General Johnston, the Corps proceeded to Richmond, thence to Washington, where it took part in the grand review, after which it lay in camp at Washington until the 12th of June, when they were mustered out and left for home, arriving at Milwaukee, where they were paid off and disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 1,009. Gain—by recruits in 1864, 139, in 1865, 4; by substitutes, 130; by draft in 1865, 223; total, 1,505. Loss—by death, 226; deserted, 46; transferred, 31; discharged, 196; mustered out, 1,006.

CHAPTER XXXI.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—DEPART FOR CINCINNATI—SERVICE IN KENTUCKY—MOVE TO MEMPHIS—SHERMAN'S ATTACK ON VICKSBURG—BATTLE OF ARKANSAS POST—MARCH TO REAR OF VICKSBURG—BATTLE OF GRAND GULF—CHAMPION HILLS—BLACK RIVER BRIDGE—SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—TRANSFERRED TO DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—TECHE EXPEDITION—BATTLE OF CARRION CROW BAYOU—RETURN TO BERWICK CITY—EMBARK FOR TEXAS—RETURN TO BERWICK CITY—RED RIVER EXPEDITION—BATTLE OF SABINE CROSS ROADS—EXPEDITION TO MOBILE—RETURN TO MORGANZIA—EXPEDITION TO MOBILE—CAPTURE OF SPANISH FORT AND BLAKELY—MOBILE—MUSTER OUT—RETURN HOME—STATISTICS.

THE Twenty-third Regiment, organized under the supervision of Colonel Joshua J. Guppey, previously of the Tenth Wisconsin, was mustered into service on the 30th of August, 1862, at Camp Randall, Madison. They left Madison on the 15th of September, under orders to report at Cincinnati, Ohio. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL—JOSHUA J. GUPPEY.

Lieutenant Colonel—EDWARD JUSSEN; *Major*—CHARLES H. WILLIAMS; *Adjutant*—WILLIAM G. PITMAN; *Quartermaster*—FRANKLIN Z. HICKS; *Surgeon*—JAMES PRENTICE *First Assistant Surgeon*—JOHN GROENING; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—JAMES C. AXTELL *Chaplain*—Rev. CHRIST. E. WEIRICH.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	William F. Vilas,	Sinclair W. Botkin,	Alexander Atkinson,
B	Charles M. Waring,	John E. Duncan,	Warren Grey,
C	Edgar P. Hill,	Oliver H. Sorenson,	John Shoemaker,
D	Joseph E. Green,	Joshua W. Tolford,	Frank A. Stoltze,
E	James M. Bull,	John A. Bull,	Henry Vilas,
F	Jacob A. Schlick,	E. L. Walbridge,	Daniel C. Stanley,
G	James F. Hazelton,	Chester W. Tuttle,	William H. Dunham,
H	E. Howard Irwin,	D. Cyrus Holdridge,	Robert Steele,
I	Anson R. Jones,	John Starks,	John M. Sumner,
K	Nathan S. Frost.	Ephraim S. Fletcher	John B. Malloy.

Arriving at Cincinnati on the 17th, they crossed the Ohio, and joined the brigade of Brigadier General Green Clay Smith, which then held the extreme left of our line, about five miles above Newport, Ky.

The regiment, rapidly acquiring habits of drill and discipline, remained in this position until the 8th of October, when they accompanied the general forward movement of the line, from Cincinnati southward, proceeding by the way of Falmouth and Paris, to the vicinity of Lexington, whence, on the 31st, they proceeded to Nicholasville, the terminus of the Kentucky Central Railroad. While stationed at this place, the regiment, in addi tion to the usual routine of guard duty, acquired great proficiency in the manual of arms and battalion movements, for which they were highly complimented by the commanding general. Leaving Nicholasville on the 11th of November, after a march of eighty-six miles, in excessively hot weather, over dry and dusty roads, they arrived, on the afternoon of the 15th, at Louisville, where they embarked on the 19th, and descending the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, landed, on the 27th, at Memphis, Tenn., where they joined the force under command of Major General Sherman, then preparing for an attack upon Vicksburg.

In the organization of these forces, the Twenty-third Wisconsin was assigned to the First Brigade, Brigadier General S. G. Burbridge; Tenth Division, Brigadier General A. J. Smith; Thirteenth Army Corps, Major General John A. McClernand.

While at Memphis, Captain Nathan S. Frost, of Company K, died of disease, in the officers' hospital.

General Sherman's army embarked at Memphis on the 21st of December, en route for Vicksburg, Miss. The Twenty-third reached Milliken's Bend on the 24th, and next day, with the First Brigade, marched twenty-five miles into the interior of Louisiana, and having destroyed the railroad buildings, several bridges on the Shreveport Railroad, which they struck at Dallas, torn up the track, and burned a large quantity of cotton, cotton gins and corn, and severed the enemy's railroad communications with the interior of Louisiana, returned, on the 26th, to Milliken's Bend, having marched upwards of fifty miles within two days, without sustaining any loss.

Taking part in Sherman's expedition against the northern defences of Vicksburg, on the 27th of December they reëmbarked, and continued down the Mississippi to the Yazoo River, and ascending the latter stream, disembarked in the evening, about ten miles from its mouth, near Chickasaw Bayou. They immediately formed in marching column, and moving to the southward, took position in line of battle, three miles from the enemy's fortifications. Next morning the regiment moved forward, to within a mile of the rebel works, and from this date, occupied various positions in front of the enemy, sustaining no loss, although constantly exposed to the fire of the batteries on the hills in front. On the night of the 31st, they constructed rifle pits within one hundred yards of the rebel sharpshooters. General Sherman abandoned the attack on the 1st of January, 1863, and his troops returned to Milliken's Bend, where he was superseded in command, by General McClernand.

The Twenty-third took part in the attack on Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River. Disembarking on the morning of the 10th, within three miles of the Post, General McClernand proceeded to invest the place, which having been effected, the engagement commenced at noon, on the following day. The Twenty-third, while moving forward to obtain position, was assailed by a very destructive enfilading fire from the enemy's rifle pits and artillery, rendering necessary a change of front. Having effected this movement with unbroken ranks, Company B was deployed forward as skirmishers, followed soon afterwards by companies G and K. These companies captured several blockhouses, occupied by the enemy, forcing him back into his works, while the balance of the regiment attacked and carried the rifle pits from the front, and also, by accurate sharpshooting, kept silent a number of pieces of artillery in the main fort. The engagement had continued with great fury for about three hours when the enemy, at the moment that the Twenty-third was formed for a final charge upon the fort, raised the white flag, and Arkansas Post, with its garrison, was unconditionally surrendered. In this gallant affair, during which the conduct of the regiment elicited the official compliments of the brigade and division commanders, the Twenty-third sustained a loss of six killed and thirty-one wounded.

The list of killed and those who died of wounds, we find on the records of the Adjutant General's office. The list of wounded is as officially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Private Levi Vannatta. *Company B*—Private George B. Ray. *Company G*—Private Mathias L. Johnson. *Company K*—Privates Benjamin F. Lindley, Samuel McReady and Lewis Olson—6.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates B. P. Benson, Peter Marxen and Edward Snyder. *Company B*—Corporals A. J. Palmer and W. Jarvis, Privates Peter King, Isaac Murray, Jesse Mills, Asa McConnell, William Johnson, Benjamin Kanouse, Alvin DeWitt and John Thompson. *Company C*—Private Louis Hetrick. *Company D*—Sergeant B. A. Taft. *Company E*—Sergeant William Bird, Corporal Roche, Privates Edwd. Blackman and William Lain. *Company G*—Sergeant E. E. Easton, Corporal Cooper, Private P. Olson. *Company H*—Lieutenant D. C. Holdridge, Corporal T. Yule. *Company K*—Sergeant Hilliard, Privates C. A. J. Damon, Andrew Baker, Fred. Beaver, N. B. Aldrich, Charles Bender and Alex. Murray—31.

On the 15th of January, the regiment again embarked, arriving on the 23d, at Young's Point, La., where they went into camp on the following day. In this unhealthy location, the effects of exposure to the malaria of the Yazoo swamp and at Fort Hindman, developed themselves in an alarming increase of sickness among the members of the regiment, the effective force of which soon became very much reduced, several companies being without commissioned officers fit for duty, and many companies not having able bodied men sufficient to take their regular turn at guard duty. By the unremitting attention of the medical officers of the regiment, assisted by the officers and men, and the reception of sanitary supplies, the men improved in health so that about the middle of February, the regiment could muster 250 men fit for duty.

From the 14th of February to the 8th of March, the regiment, with the brigade, was engaged in several minor expeditions against the enemy at Greenville, Miss., and at Cypress Bend, Ark., where they had a severe fight, in which the Twenty-third took a prominent part, and succeeded in capturing several prisoners and pieces of artillery On the 23d, they pursued a force of the enemy's cavalry and artillery, in the vicinity of Greenville, and captured four prisoners, with a quantity of horses, mules and supplies, with which, on the 26th, they returned to camp at Young's Point. On the 4th of March, the regiment was ordered on a foraging expedition to Princeton, Miss., from which they returned on the 8th, and reëmbarking next day, they ascended the Mississippi twenty miles, to Milliken's Bend, where camp

was established in a comparatively healthy location. After a short time, the health of the men began to improve, and the regiment, which, during the preceding four months had lost 150 men by death, and 113 by discharge, left Milliken's Bend on the 14th of April, with between four and five hundred men, fit for duty.

On the 25th of February, 1863, Major Charles H Williams resigned, and Captain William F. Vilas was appointed Major. On the 23d of March, Lieutenant Colonel Edward Jussen resigned, and Major Vilas was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Edgar P. Hill, Major.

Accompanying the movement of the Thirteenth Army Corps in its march to the rear of Vicksburg, they proceeded by way of Holmes' plantation and Perkins' plantation, to Hard Times Landing, below Grand Gulf. Here they crossed the Mississippi on the 30th of April, to Bruinsburg, whence the division, at midnight, commenced the march towards Vicksburg, reaching the battle ground of Port Gibson early in the morning of the 1st of May In this action, the Twenty-third was not directly engaged, but acted as a reserve, and as support to a section of the First Wisconsin Battery, and although under fire, sustained no loss. At four in the afternoon, the division was ordered to take the advance, relieving Brigadier General Hovey's division. The regiment, with the brigade, then moved forward with but little opposition, and captured twenty prisoners. Early on the morning of the 2d of May, the Twenty-third took the advance, pushed forward with great rapidity, and was the first of our army to enter the village of Port Gibson, where the regiment acted as provost guard during the day. Edward Palzer, of Company D, was wounded at Port Gibson.

After an unsuccessful effort to find the enemy to the southeast of Port Gibson, on the 3d, the brigade returned, and took position at Bayou Pierre Bridge, remaining until the 7th. They then moved forward, by Big Sandy, to Cayuga, and on the 12th, made a detour to the Black River, under orders to hold in check a large body of the enemy in that vicinity, and on the 15th, they joined the movement on Raymond, two miles east of which, they bivouacked for the night.

On the 16th of May, occurred the battle of Champion Hills, nine miles from Raymond. Early in the morning, the Twenty-third took the advance of the division, companies A, D and H

moving in front, and acting as skirmishers. They soon came upon the enemy's skirmish line, which they forced back upon the main body, a distance of nearly two miles. The Seventeenth Ohio Battery, supported by the Twenty-third, by a few well directed shots, drove the enemy from his position in front. In order to further develop the rebel force, companies B and E were sent out, who encountered the enemy's skirmishers, and forced them back a distance of a mile and a half. The enemy having changed his position, the regiment advanced on the new line, and soon developed the enemy in force. The Seventeenth Ohio Battery was at once placed in position, supported by the eight companies of the Twenty-third, and an artillery duel ensued, resulting in the enemy again being driven from his position. Having rested an hour, the division again advanced against the enemy in front, who had occupied a very strong position on a hill, defended by twelve pieces of artillery. The Twenty-third, on reaching an open field, was ordered to charge the enemy's line. Advancing, under a heavy fire, across the field, the regiment succeeded in gaining a road which ran parallel with the rebel position, and sheltered from the enemy's fire only by a slight rise of ground. This position the regiment held until the enemy retired from the field. The action of the regiment during this engagement, is worthy of special notice, contributing as it did, so much to the success of our arms. By the steadiness promptness and courage of the division, the command of the rebel General Loring, consisting of thirteen regiments, more than double the force opposed to them, was cut off from the enemy's main body, and rendered useless. Aug. Herle, Company A, H. R. Bird, Company D, Esau Barnes, Company E, and Andrew J. Kyle, Company K, were wounded at Champion Hills.

Early next morning, the regiment pushed forward to Black River Bridge, where line of battle was promptly formed, and the brigade, advancing directly upon the rebel works, captured the Sixtieth Tennessee, with its colors. On the 19th of May, the division advanced to within three miles of the works in the rear of Vicksburg. The two following days were occupied in obtaining position in front of the fortifications. Several casualties occurred on the 20th. On the 22d, the regiment took part in the grand assault. Under a very destructive fire, they advanced

with great gallantry, until, at one, in the afternoon, they had forced their way to the outer slope of one of the rebel forts. Here farther progress was arrested by a deep ditch, which was impassable. In this position the regiment, unable to scale the walls of the fort, lay during the afternoon, and until withdrawn in the evening It should also be noted that, during the afternoon, companies B and E were detached from the regiment, under orders to place a piece of artillery in position near the fort. This service they performed in the most gallant manner, drawing the piece by hand, through ravines and over steep hills, to a point within twenty yards of the rebel line, where they kept it supplied with ammunition during the engagement.

The casualties on the 20th and 22d of May were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Privates William Bortenshaw and Oscar Hill. *Company C*—Sergeant Judson A. Lewis, Corporal Leonard Cobb. *Company D*—Sergeant Daniel Eder, Private Jas. Sanderson. *Company E*—Private Ernst Shultz. *Company G*—Privates Nicholas Dedish and Charles E. Quinn. *Company H*—Sergeant William T. Shurtleff, Corporal John F. Stahl, Privates John Bates, Charles S. Brown, Edwin Bromfield and Jason W. Shaw. *Company I*—Private Robert E. Ford. *Company K*—First Lieutenant A. J. McFarland—17.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Corporal J. B. Howe, Privates John Budd, Samuel Paynter and James A. Wells. *Company B*—Captain J. E. Duncan, Sergeant John Boss, Corporal J. W. Dunlap, Privates Isaac Bennett, Lafayette Case and W. H. Roberts. *Company C*—Captain O. H. Sorenson, Private Henry Matley. *Company D*—Privates Henry H. Holcomb and James Sanderson. *Company E*—Lieutenant John A. Bull, Private Charles Netherwood. *Company F*—Privates J. M. Babcock and Isaiah Fry. *Company G*—Privates Peter Hayes, John G. Jones and Francis W. Wright. *Company H*—Privates W. D. Edgebert, Seth B. Tannehill, Vincent Webber and H. J. Youmans. *Company I*—First Lieutenant John Starks, John B. Innskeep, Josiah Nye, Michael McNulty Casper Wolff and Moses Flesh. *Company K*—Private Levi Schell—36.

The regiment was subsequently occupied in the performance of siege duty, until the final surrender of the city, on the 4th of July. On the morning of the 3d, a flag of truce, carried by General Bowen, approached from the rebel works, in front of the position occupied by the Twenty-third, and was halted by Captain Fletcher, of Company K. At ten o'clock, next day, the city was occupied by our forces.

From its organization, the regiment had been commanded by Colonel Guppey, until the 5th of June, when continued ill health compelled that officer to turn over the command to Lieutenant Colonel Vilas, who had charge of the regiment during the subsequent progress of the siege of Vicksburg, and for nearly two months after the surrender. Corporal William Jones, of Company K, was mortally wounded on the 30th of June.

On the 5th of July, the Twenty-third, accompanying the movements of the division, left the position they had so long occupied in rear of Vicksburg, and crossing the Big Black River on the 6th, took position, on the 10th, before Jackson, and until the capture of that place, on the 17th, were constantly exposed to the enemy's fire. John W. Kizarte, of Company F, was mortally wounded, and Patrick Burke and Wm. Schroeder, Company B, Daniel Divine, Company C, and W. S. Colby, Company E, were wounded.

On the 21st of July, they returned to Vicksburg, and encamped south of the city, on the east bank of the Mississippi, until the 24th of August, when the regiment accompanied the movement of the Thirteenth Army Corps, down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and from thence to Berwick City.

On the 25th of August, Lieutenant Colonel Vilas resigned, and Major Hill was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Green, of Company D, was appointed Major.

On the 7th of October, it took part, with a portion of the Thirteenth Corps, in the expedition through the southwestern part of Louisiana. The Twenty-third left Berwick on the 7th of October, with Burbridge's brigade, and passing through Franklin, Centreville and New Iberia, arrived, on the 10th, within three miles of Vermillion, where they remained until the 21st, when the forward movement was renewed. Passing through Opelousas to Barrs' Landing, they moved thence, on the 1st of November, sixteen miles to Bayou Borbeaux, where, at noon on the 3d, the enemy made a fierce assault upon the right of the brigade, simultaneous with an attack in front by his cavalry. In the action which ensued, the regiment was immediately formed in line, and took position a short distance from the camp, and under a heavy fire, moved to the right, into a belt of woods skirting a bayou in rear of the camp. Two regiments of the brigade, which had preceded the Twenty-third, unable to resist the rebel attack, here fell back, successively, through their line, leaving our regiment, unsupported, to resist the steady advance, at this point, of the greatly superior forces of the enemy. Although exposed to a very destructive fire, the regiment held the position against the repeated attempts to dislodge it, until outflanked on both sides, when it was ordered to retreat. In this manœuvre they lost a

number killed and many wounded, among the latter, Colonel Guppey and Captain Sorenson, who, with Captain Bull and Lieutenants Atkinson and Stanley, were taken prisoners. Having retired a short distance, another attempt was made to check the advance of the enemy, but without effect, and the regiment, then numbering less than one hundred rank and file, was again forced back. They again reformed, and with the like result, when General Burbridge directed the withdrawal of the line, through the timber to the prairie. Here the brigade formed a new line, nearly a mile from the ground of the first engagement, and on the arrival of reinforcements, promptly advanced, drove the enemy from the woods, regained the camp, and pursued him a short distance towards Opelousas. The Twenty-third, on going into this action, numbered 220 officers and men.

The casualties, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates Alonzo G. Jack and Thomas Whamby. *Company D*—Private Ole Severson. *Company G*—Private Jabez Williams. *Company K*—Sergeant James Hilliard, Privates James McKeever and William M. Ballard—7.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Colonel Joshua J. Guppey. Acting Sergeant Major John L. Jolley. *Company A*—Sergeant William Carey, Corporal Stephen Jex. *Company B*—Sergeant Francis Scott, Privates Philip Nugent and Edward Kennedy. *Company C*—Captain Oliver H. Sorenson, prisoner, Corporal Frederick Ford, Privates Porter Langdon and Silas J. Packard. *Company D*—Sergeant Henry Morton, Private J. Waldschocky. *Company E*—Corporal Harrison M. Thompson. *Company F*—Sergeant J. N. Savage, Corporal Henry C. Stanley, Private Elisha W. Ellis. *Company G*—Sergeant J. F. Kent, Corporals Peter J. Harger and Edward Gray, Privates Franklin Fisher, Danl. O'Rourke, Seth Trask and Henry Russell. *Company H*—Sergeant Byron Waffle, Privates Hugh Lindsay and Joseph F. Fisher. *Company I*—Sergeant L. D. Frost, Corporal E. McGinley, Privates Moses Flesh, Iver Johnson, Anthony Questa and John B. Inskeep. *Company K*—First Sergeant Alexander McGinnis, Sergeants George W. Johnson and William H. Harris, Corporal John E. Linck, Private Henry D. Steckl—38. Taken prisoners, 86.

After the battle, the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hill, on the evening of the 3d of November, retired three and a half miles, to Carrion Crow Bayou, thence they proceeded to New Iberia, reaching there on the 8th of November. Lieutenant Colonel Hill was placed in command of the post of New Iberia; Captain Duncan was appointed Provost Marshal, and the regiment was assigned to provost duty, in which they were engaged until relieved on the 18th, when they took position within the fortifications of the town.

On their return to Berwick, they received orders to proceed with the Thirteenth Army Corps, under General Washburn, to Texas. By rail they proceeded to Algiers, opposite New Orleans,

and embarked at that point, on the 25th of December, en route for Matagorda Peninsula, Texas, arriving on the 29th, off Decrow's Point, where they landed, and went into camp on the 1st of January, 1864. Lieutenant Colonel Hill being absent in Wisconsin, Major Green was in command of the regiment. On the 28th, companies A and C were detailed as guard at the landing, and rejoined the regiment on the 3d of February. While stationed on Matagorda Peninsula, the regiment participated in several reconnoissances of minor importance, and on the 22d, reëmbarked, under orders to return to Louisiana. They landed, on the morning of the 26th, at Algiers, and immediately proceeded to Berwick City.

Taking part in Banks' famous Red River Expedition, on the 7th of March, they set out, with the Thirteenth Corps, and proceeded through Vermillion, Opelousas and Washington, arriving on the 22d, at Bayou Rapide, eight miles southwest of Alexandria. On the 28th, they set out for Natchitoches, eighty miles distant, and reaching that place on the 2d of April, were assigned to provost duty; Major Green commanding the post, Adjutant Carl Jussen acting as Post Adjutant, Captain Duncan, Provost Marshal, and Lieutenant Atkinson as Assistant Provost Marshal. On the 6th of April, the regiment left Natchitoches, and marching thirty-five miles, reached Pleasant Hill next day. Resuming the march early on the morning of the 8th, the Twenty-third, leading the column, encountered the enemy at an early hour, when they were deployed, and skirmishing commenced, which was continued until noon, when the enemy had been driven back about eight miles. About three, in the afternoon, the enemy, in great force, attacked our lines, and the battle of Sabine Cross Roads commenced. The Twenty-third held the extreme left of our line, and under a very heavy fire, retained its position, until all the rest of the line had given way, and left the field in retreat, when, outflanked on both sides, the regiment was ordered to retire. Frequently forming in line to check the advance of the enemy, by whom our line was closely pursued, they withdrew in good order to the position occupied by the Nineteenth Corps. During the night, they accompanied the retreat of the army, arriving next morning at Pleasant Hill.

We find the list of killed and those who died of wounds in the records of the Adjutant General, and the list of wounded in the monthly reports:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Private Willis Norton. *Company F*—Private John Hague. *Company H*—Private Jacob D. Stroud. *Company I*—Private C. A. Kessenich—4.

WOUNDED.—*Company B*—Sergeant John Buss. *Company C*—Privates Wm. Edwards and Charles Hassenpass. *Company D*—Corporal John Habbegar, Privates Nathan H. Ellis, Ambrose R. Cole and Anthony Ohl. *Company E*—First Lieutenant R. M. Addison, Sergeant P. J. Roche, Private William Flick. *Company G*—Corporal Edward Gray, Private Hugh Heall. *Company I*—Private Asahel Nash. *Company K*—Private Charles Bender—14. Taken prisoners, 43.

They reached Grand Ecore on the 11th, and were occupied in guarding prisoners at that place, until an exchange was effected on the 19th, after which, they were employed in labor on the fortifications until the 22d, when the town was evacuated, and the retreat resumed. They participated, without loss, in the engagement of the 23d, at Cane River, and on the 25th, reached Alexandria. They bivouacked three miles from the city on Bayou Rapids, and, participating in frequent skirmishes, were stationed in the vicinity of the city until the 13th of May, when the army was again put in motion, and marching down the bank of the Red River, arrived, on the 17th, at Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya River. The Twenty-third crossed the Atchafalaya on the 20th, and on the 22d, reached Morganzia, having marched, during the retreat, a distance of 175 miles. They embarked, on the 24th, at Morganzia, and descending the Mississippi, landed next day, and encamped at Baton Rouge. Here Colonel Guppey rejoined the regiment, but in consequence of ill health, was unable to take the command, which soon afterwards, upon his return, was assumed by Lieutenant Colonel Hill. While stationed at this place, the Thirteenth Corps was disbanded. From the 8th to the 26th of July, the regiment was encamped at Algiers, opposite New Orleans. On the 26th of July, they proceeded up the river to Morganzia, where they arrived on the following day. On the 18th of August, the Twenty-third was assigned to the Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Guppey, Second Division, Brigadier General Dennis, Nineteenth Army Corps, General Emery commanding, and participated in a movement to Mobile Bay, from which they returned, on the 2d of September, to Morganzia, without having accomplished anything

of importance. From this point the regiment was frequently dispatched on reconnoissances in various directions through the surrounding country, the nature of which is such as to afford peculiar facilities for the operations of guerillas and irregular troops, and were kept constantly on the alert, to prevent the formation of any considerable body of the enemy. In one of these expeditions, they embarked on the 3d of October, and proceeding to Bayou Sara, marched thence sixteen miles, to Jackson, La., and in returning, next day, to the transports, were engaged in heavy skirmishing with the enemy, during which they lost two killed, Corporal John G. Jones, Company G, and Martin Cook, of Company C, and four wounded. On the 5th, they entered camp at Morganzia, and on the 10th, again embarked, and after a detention at the mouth of the White River, they reached Helena on the 3d of November, and went into camp.

The Twenty-third remained at Helena until the 23d of February, 1865, at which date they were placed on transports, under orders to report to the officer commanding the reserve corps, and descending the Mississippi, reached New Orleans on the 27th, and encamped at Algiers, La. On the 1st of March, they moved to Hickox's Landing, on Lake Pontchartrain, under orders to join the forces then assembling in the vicinity of Mobile, for the reduction of the fortifications defending that city. Arriving at Dauphin Island on the 3d of March, they remained in camp upon the island until the 17th, when they crossed to Navy Cove, on Mobile Point, whence, on the following day, they set out with the column, for Spanish Fort, before which, after an exceedingly laborious march, they arrived on the 27th. They took position with the brigade on the following day, and commenced the usual routine of siege and heavy fatigue duty, in which they were engaged until the 30th, when the brigade was ordered on an expedition towards Blakely. After a delay of two days at Pollard's Mills, orders were received to proceed to Blakely, and on the 3d of April, the regiment was directed to take position on the left of our line then investing the place, in front of the rebel works. Companies G and I, under command of Captain Tolford, were at once deployed as skirmishers, and had advanced within a few hundred yards of the works, when the regiment was relieved by a division of the Sixteenth Corps, and ordered to

encamp in rear of, and act as support to the other forces. On the night of the 5th, they accompanied the movement of the brigade to the extreme right of our line, in anticipation of an attack, and returning next day, remained in camp, furnishing heavy details for fatigue duty, until the afternoon of the 9th, when the regiment was ordered to the front. In the final assault upon Blakely, they acted as support to the attacking column, and after the capture of the place, moved, during the night of the 12th, to Starks' Landing, from which point they crossed Mobile Bay, landing on the eastern side, five miles below Mobile, in the western part of which they encamped. Erastus D. Miller, of Company F, is reported as killed at Blakely, and Frederick Richards, Company A, George Eitchard, Company G, Anthony Questa, Company I, and John L. Davis, of Company K, as wounded.

On the 7th of May, companies C and E were detached from the regiment to East Pascagoula, Miss., under orders to repair the roads in that vicinity, from which duty they were recalled, on the receipt of orders for discharge from service.

The Twenty-third was mustered out of service at Mobile, on the 4th of July, and next day set out for home. They arrived on the 16th, at Madison, Wis., where the regiment, on the 24th of July, was paid, and formally disbanded.

For meritorious services during the war, Colonel Guppey was brevetted Brigadier General.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 994. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 1, in 1864, 118, in 1865, 4; total, 1,117. Loss—by death, 289; missing, 1; deserted, 6; transferred, 124; discharged, 281; mustered out, 416.

CHAPTER XXXII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO LOUISVILLE—BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE—STONE RIVER—CHICAMAUGA—MISSION RIDGE—EAST TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN—ATLANTA CAMPAIGN—ROCKY FACE RIDGE—RESACA—ADAIRSVILLE—DALLAS—KENESAW MOUNTAIN—PEACH TREE CREEK—SIEGE OF ATLANTA—JONESBORO—ON DUTY AT CHATTANOOGA—BATTLE OF FRANKLIN—NASHVILLE—SERVICE IN EAST TENNESSEE—MUSTER OUT—RETURN HOME—STATISTICS.

THE Twenty-fourth Regiment was recruited principally in the City and County of Milwaukee, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Herman L. Page, a prominent resident of Milwaukee, who soon succeeded in filling the regiment, which was ordered to rendezvous at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee. The organization was perfected, and the regiment mustered into the United States service by companies, the muster being completed on the 21st of August, 1862, and on the 5th of September, the regiment left the State for Kentucky, with the following roster:

COLONEL—CHARLES H. LARRABEE.

Lieutenant Colonel—E. L. BUTTRICK; *Major*—ELISHA C. HIBBARD; *Adjutant*—ARTHUR MCARTHUR; *Quartermaster*—G. E. STARKWEATHER; *Surgeon*—HERMAN HASSE; *First Assistant Surgeon*—CHARLES MUELLER; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—MOSES C. HOYT *Chaplain*—Rev. FRANCIS FUSSEDER.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Richard H. Austin,	Thomas E. Balding,	George Bleyer,
B	William H. Eldred,	Howard Green,	Charles D. Rogers,
C	Carl von Baumbach,	Peter Strack,	Charles Hartung,
D	Alva Philbrook,	Samuel B. Chase,	Christian Nix,
E	Duncan C. Reed,	David G. Horning,	R. P. Elmore,
F	John W. Clark,	Peter C. Lusk,	Charles P. Huntington,
G	Henry M. Bridge,	William Kennedy,	Edward K. Holton,
H	Henry W. Gunnison,	Gustavus Goldsmith,	Courtland P. Larkin,
I	Frederick A. Root.	Robert J. Chivas,	John L. Mitchell,
K	Orlando Elsworth.	Edwin D. Parsons.	Louis F. Battle.

Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Page resigned on the 22d of August, and E. L. Buttrick, of Milwaukee, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel.

The regiment reached Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 7th, and lay in camp for three days, when they were ordered to Cincinnati, O. They crossed the Ohio, at Cincinnati, on the 11th, and remained in camp near Covington, Ky., until ordered to Louisville, where they arrived on the 20th of September. Here they were assigned to the Thirty-seventh Brigade, Colonel Greusel, of the Eleventh Division, General Sheridan.

Accompanying the movements of our army to the southward, in pursuit of Bragg, they left Louisville on the 1st of October, and on the 8th, took part in the battle of Chaplin Hills. The brigade, in the afternoon, was ordered to the front, the Twenty-fourth being held in reserve as support to a battery. Later in the day they were ordered to advance, when they went forward with a cheer, and soon engaged the enemy's right. This wing being the first to break, the regiment followed in pursuit until the enemy got out of range. The regiment in this, its first battle, behaved with great coolness, both officers and men, although under a severe fire of musketry. James Hazel, of Company D, was killed, this being the only casualty in the regiment.

On the 11th, they joined in the pursuit of the retreating rebel force, and on the 15th, reached Crab Orchard, at which point the pursuit was abandoned. Marching thence through Bowling Green, they arrived at Edgefield, Tenn., on the 8th of November, and on the 22d, crossed the Cumberland River, and encamped on Mill Creek, near Nashville. In the reorganization, the division of General Sheridan was transferred from the corps of General Gilbert to the right wing under McCook.

In the southward movement of the army, under General Rosecrans, they left Mill Creek on the 27th of December, arriving on the 30th, before Murfreesboro, and next day took part in the battle of Stone River.

General Sheridan's division, in which the Twenty-fourth was located, formed the left of the right wing of General McCook. General Davis' division was in the centre on the right of Sheridan, and Johnson's division occupied the extreme right.

On the morning of Tuesday, December 30th, the regiment, under command of Major Hibbard, Lieutenant Colonel Buttrick having resigned, and Colonel Larrabee being absent at Nashville, marched from camp as support to Bush's Indiana Battery. Three companies were thrown out as flankers, and the balance of the regiment formed a line in the rear of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, and the men were ordered to lie down. This position was just in the edge of a piece of woods to the left of a white house, and on the right of Bush's battery, and was retained until the regiment was ordered by the brigade commander to advance, which was done, keeping in the rear of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, to an open field beyond an old house, when the men were ordered to lie down out of the way of the fire of the artillery. Five companies were sent to the support of Bush's battery, and soon after the balance of the regiment went forward for the same purpose. The fire became warm, and the regiment suffered some loss. Night put a stop to the artillery fire.

The regiment threw out pickets, and during the night, lay on their arms, suffering much from the intense cold without fires. Soon after daylight the pickets were driven in by the enemy's skirmishers in front. The enemy had succeeded in surprising Johnson's division on the extreme right, and was driving his shattered regiments back and rolling up those of Davis' division. The column of attack advanced close on their skirmishers, while another column was advancing on the right flank. The regiment on the right of Major Hibbard's command fell back, as did also the battery, leaving his right flank entirely exposed. Major Hibbard retained his position, waiting for reinforcements, until the enemy had come upon his flank and delivered a cross fire, when, deeming it rashness to remain longer, he ordered the regiment to break to the rear by companies. In doing so, the order was not understood by the left wing, and some confusion in the regiment occurred, but it was quickly re-formed in the open field to the right of a loghouse used as a hospital. They formed into line rapidly, although they were surrounded on all sides by a confused mass of fugitives. Here Major Hibbard received orders, for the first time during the day, from Colonel Greusel, which were to move his regiment up to a fence and have them lie down. A second order was received to advance to another fence in his front, which was done, and the men lay down.

He was soon after ordered by General Sheridan to move his regiment up to the woods, which was done, and the regiment formed on the flank of the Eighty-eighth Illinois, and was under the immediate command of Colonel Greusel, during the rest of the action. The brigade commander, General Sill, was killed early in the day. The command of Colonel Greusel marched through a cedar swamp under a terrific fire of artillery, and crossed the railroad and marched up the Murfreesboro Pike, where skirmishers were thrown out to watch the enemy's cavalry who were annoying the trains. Major Hibbard, under orders, subsequently went further to the right, and supported an Ohio battery. At night, three companies were posted as pickets, the remainder being in reserve. During the remainder of the battle, the Twenty-fourth was not actively engaged.

Major Hibbard speaks highly of the conduct of the men who passed through the two days of terrible fighting and the other days of suspense and suffering.

The list of those killed or died of wounds, is from the records of the Adjutant General, the list of wounded as officially published:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company* A—Second Lieutenant George Bleyer and Private Peter Cornillis. *Company B*—Sergeant George Rockwell, Privates Lemuel Cochrane, Richard Joyce, Joseph Smyth and Philip Ward. *Company C*—Corporal Gustav Hockermann, Privates Reinhold Eckhardt, Carl Pankow and Gottlieb Beck. *Company D*—Second Lieutenant Christian Nix, Privates George Gregg, Sylvester Hennesey, Richard Jeffers and George Krause. *Company E*—Privates Abraham Queenan and David H. Springsted. *Company F*—Private John B. Coleman. *Company G*—Corporals Frank A. Hale and Thomas C. Parker. *Company H*—Privates Christian Aurenhammer, John Eder and Joseph Weiskopf. *Company I*—Privates William Regan, Edward Curley and George N. Cameron. *Company K*—Privates Noel B. Brooks, James Gilbert, Augustus Gage and Henry Pfaff—31.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates George H. Tucker and Frank D. Fowler. *Company B*—Sergeants Geo. Cole and Charles Swan, Corporals H. B. Furness and Albert Weber, Privates Charles Ellmaker, George W. Merrick, David Newcomb and S. J. Williams. *Company C*—Corporal C. C. Mayer, Privates Frederick Zetter, Heinrich Geiger and Moritz Berngen. *Company D*—Privates Patrick Ryan and Michael Hickey. *Company E*—Privates John D. Barrett, James Harvey and William Queenan. *Company F*—Corporal George Creighton, Privates John Dunn, Frank Kittridge and William Parkinson. *Company G*—Sergeant H. W. Carter, Privates Harry Weldon, Martin Smith and James Foley. *Company H*—Privates Charles Bisch, Morris Reilly and Daniel Murphy. *Company I*—Corporals B. F. Marshall and C. Gabrielson, Privates C. Ambecker, H. Ulrich, John French, Aug. Hunn and H. Baker. *Company K*—Privates H. Baldwin, J. H. Bruder, T. G. Chapman, J. Gitter, D. Saulsbury, S. R. Smith, W. Small, A. Wrase and J. Powel—46.

Lieutenant Colonel Buttrick having resigned on the 24th of December, Major Hibbard was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel to date from December 24th, and Captain von Baumbach,

was appointed Major. On the 7th of March, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Hibbard resigned, and Lieutenant Theodore S. West, formerly adjutant of the Fifth Wisconsin, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel.

In the reorganization of the army for the summer campaign, the Twenty-fourth was placed in the First Brigade, General Lytle, Third Division, General Sheridan, in the Twentieth Army Corps, General McCook, and, on the 24th of June, moved from Murfreesboro, and reached Tullahoma on the 1st of July, from whence it proceeded to Cowan, Tenn., where it encamped on the 3d. Remaining at Cowan, or in its vicinity, until the forward movement began against the enemy at Chattanooga, on the 2d of September, the Division of General Sheridan crossed the Tennessee River, at Bridgeport, and with McCook's corps, marched across the mountains to Trenton, thence up Wills' Valley to Alpine, thirty-two miles from Trenton. On General Rosecrans' discovering that Bragg was at Lafayette, only twenty-two miles south of Chattanooga, he ordered the immediate return of McCook's corps and the concentration of all his forces near Gordon's Mills and along Chicamauga Creek. The corps of McCook retraced its steps as rapidly as possible, the march being over the most terrible roads, and suffering from the weather and short rations for three days prior to the battle of the 19th and 20th, arrived on Chicamauga Creek, and without rest, or adequate rations, rushed into one of the bloodiest battles of modern times.

Colonel Larrabee resigned on the 27th of August, and the command devolved on Lieutenant Colonel West.

On the morning of the 19th of September, the Twenty-fourth marched from Pout's Spring at 11 o'clock, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Theodore S. West, to a position near Gordon's Mills, forming on the right of the Chattanooga road fronting Chicamauga Creek. This position was on the extreme right of Rosecrans' line, General McCook's corps forming the right wing. The other two brigades of Sheridan had been sent to the left to reinforce Thomas' forces near Rosecrans' headquarters at the Widow Glenn's House, and General Lytle's brigade was left to hold the position at Gordon's Mills. The enemy opened on them with one piece of artillery which did them no harm. The position was held along the Creek till

dark, when the brigade was ordered to fall back about 200 paces to a piece of timber, where they bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 20th, the brigade moved down the Chattanooga road to Lee's Hill, where it was formed to the right and rear of the Widow Glenn's house, the Eighty-eighth Illinois and Twenty-first Michigan being in the first line, and the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin and Thirty-sixth Illinois in the second line. A change was made, and the line was moved further down the Chattanooga road, and formed under a terrific fire of the enemy, to the right of the road facing the creek. Here they fought the enemy for nearly half an hour, and here their Brigadier General Lytle, was killed. At this time, the enemy moved up a heavy column on their left flank, and the regiment on that flank having given way, the brigade was exposed to a heavy enfilading fire. The two left companies were swung to the rear and poured a heavy fire into the ranks of the enemy, but they advanced in overpowering numbers on both flanks, and the regiment was obliged to give way. In the confusion, Lieutenant Colonel West, in retiring from the field, was stunned by the explosion of a shell, which prostrated him. In endeavoring to rise, he found himself unable to stand, his left hip being temporarily paralyzed. He was taken prisoner and carried to Richmond and incarcerated in Libby Prison, whence he made his escape in company with Colonel Hobart, by passing through the famous tunnel, and returned to Wisconsin, subsequently returning to his regiment and taking part in the celebrated Atlanta campaign.

The list of those killed or died of wounds, is taken from the records of the Adjutant General's office, the list of wounded is as officially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Corporal William B. Axtell, Privates Richard Corgan, Silas P. Parsons, George M. Logan and Leonard C. Gronenger. *Company D*—Privates Richard Booth and Lyman N. Curtis. *Company E*—Private J. Todhunter. *Company F*—Sergeant A. J. Tebbenham, Private Chas L. Sullivan. *Company H*—Captain Gustavus Goldsmith, Privates Frederick L. Baker, Nathan E. Newstadt and Andrew Wachtman. *Company I*—Privates Joseph Lawrence and Thomas Pritchard. *Company K*—Privates John Coles and George Yachum—18.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel T. S. West. *Company A*—Musician C. P. Hager, Sergeants Millard B. Coburn and Thomas A. Conway, Corporals Thomas J. Thrisk, Edwin B. Bemis and George C. Groff, Privates William H. McDonald, D. Orem, Henry H. Belden, Richard Corgan, Abram Carman, Fred. A. Reno, Corbett J. Woodward, William C. Schwartzberg, Alex. Yessen, Charles A. Smith, George Marsh and Darwin C

Merrill. *Company B*—Sergeant Henry G. Rogers, Corporal William H. Partridge, Private Julian Carlisle. *Company C*—Corporal Robert Schott. *Company D*—Sergeants Elisha H. Bramhall and John D. Flaherty, Corporals Edwin Glenn and D. D. Goodrich, Privates Thomas Hickey, James F. Mills, John E. Garvin, John B. Gardner, Michael Neary, Daniel Butler, Samuel Burke and Edmund Moon. *Company E*—Privates James Harney, Adam Schurm, Fred. Evert and Charles D. Watson. *Company F*—Corporal Joseph New, Privates John H. Hickman and Francis N. Lawrence. *Company G*—Sergeant Michael Greaney, Corporals Robert Taylor, Mathew E. McGuirk and Thos. Tighe, Privates Michael Monegan, Godfrey Guyler, Charles Truax and John A. Patterson. *Company H*—Corporals William Bold and James Mangan, Privates J. C. Jonanson, and Thomas Burns. *Company I*—Captain Fred. A. Root, Lieutenant Robert J. Chivas, Sergeants George Haywood and Henry A. Reed, Private Jacob Felter. *Company K*—Sergeant Rinaldo Wentworth, Private John Hafer—61.

Thirty-six were reported as missing, mostly taken prisoners.

Major von Baumbach took command of the regiment after Colonel West was taken prisoner, and they retired to a hill, about 400 yards in the rear, and subsequently, with the brigade, now under command of Colonel Miller, marched to Rossville, and bivouacked for the night. On the next morning they returned to the front and took position in line, threw up breastworks, and occupied them until noon of the 22d, when the brigade marched to Chattanooga. The regiment remained in camp at Chattanooga, employed in guard and fatigue duty, until the campaign of General Grant, which resulted in the capture of Mission Ridge, and the driving of the enemy from those points in the vicinity of Chattanooga, from which he had annoyed the forces of General Grant, since the battle of Chicamauga.

The Twenty-fourth left camp at Chattanooga on the afternoon of the 23d of November, and took position in line of battle, on the left of the Dalton road, which they retained till nearly three o'clock, next morning, when they moved half a mile to the left. Shortly before noon, on the 25th, they were ordered to a position for the storming of Mission Ridge, and about four, in the afternoon, advanced to the assault. Having proceeded a short distance at the common step. the order was given to move at double quick. The regiment advanced in admirable order, up to the first line of the enemy's rifle pits, which they carried, and after a short rest, resumed the ascent, taking advantage of the irregularities of the ground, as a screen from the enemy's fire from his position above. After a very severe engagement, the rebel position was captured, and the regiment rested about four hours, on the summit of the ridge, when they descended the opposite side of the mountain, and bivouacked for the night, two and a half miles from the summit.

The list of killed or died of wounds, is from the Adjutant General's records, and the list of wounded, is as officially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Captain Howard Green, Private H. C. Trintlage. *Company F*—Private Delos Hunt. *Company I*—First Lieutenant Robert A. Chivas. *Company K*—Private Frederick Stearns—5.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Captain Richard Austin, Lieutenant Thos. E. Balding, Private Robert Ackrill. *Company B*—Sergeant William E. Trowbridge, Privates Michael Brodrick, Michael Welsh, Charles Maschey and August Leichnitz. *Company C*—Sergeant William Hauke, Corporal Rourth. *Company D*—Corporal Jacob Rogers, Private Edward Moore. *Company E*—Privates George H. Moore, Milton Putney, P. Metinger, Fred. Hofl and William Crammon. *Company F*—Sergeant Felix McSorley, Privates Edward Bennett, William Dolan and Edward Ryan. *Company G*—Privates Eugene Webber and Herman Allen. *Company H*—Privates Arnold Boyd, James Duffy, Thos. Sexton and Ernst Keisse. *Company I*—Private Henry Ants. *Company K*—Privates Fred. W. Waddle and Isaac Place—30.

Major von Baumbach spoke with enthusiasm of the conduct of his men, mentioning Captain Howard Green and Lieutenant R. J. Chivas, who were killed, and Captain Austin and Lieutenant Balding, who were severely wounded, while gallantly cheering on their men, and makes special mention of Adjutant McArthur, as seizing the flag from the exhausted color-bearer, and carrying it at the front of the regiment, until the topmost position was reached on that rocky ridge.

Major von Baumbach resigned on the 28th of November, and Adjutant McArthur was appointed Major, who commanded the regiment until the return of Lieutenant Colonel West from captivity.

In the reorganization of the army, by General Grant, after the battle of Chicamauga, the Twentieth and Twenty-first corps, of McCook and Crittenden, were discontinued, and the Fourth Corps was organized, to which the division of General Sheridan was transferred, carrying with it the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin. On the return of the Twenty-fourth to camp, at Chattanooga, after the brilliant affair of Mission Ridge, they were ordered to prepare rations, and take part in the expedition of General Sherman, for the relief of General Burnside, at Knoxville, the Fourth, Eleventh and Fifteenth corps forming the force sent forward. Starting on the 28th of November, the army arrived in the vicinity of Knoxville, after a march of 130 miles, on the 7th of December, raising the siege of that place, which had been closely invested by Longstreet. Aside from the relief of Knoxville, there appears to be little of importance in the subsequent

movements of the Twenty-fourth in East Tennessee, that will interest the general reader, although it was one of those tedious and trying services which the soldier is often called to perform, where rations are short, and quartermasters' supplies are scanty, with muddy roads, and cold and inclement weather. They were stationed, during the winter, at points in proximity to Knoxville. A considerable skirmish took place near Dandridge, about forty-five miles from Knoxville. The regiment charged upon a rebel battery, and forced them to make a hasty retreat from the field. They afterwards returned to Knoxville, thence they moved to Loudon, twenty-eight miles from that place, where they remained, engaged in provost guard duty, until the commencement of the spring campaign, under General Sherman.

In the reorganization of the army of General Sherman, the Twenty-fourth was located in General Newton's division of the Fourth Army Corps of General Howard, which, with the Fourteenth Corps, General Palmer, and the Twentieth Corps, General Hooker, formed the army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas. The brigade was commanded by Colonel Sherman.

After four months' imprisonment, Lieutenant Colonel West made his escape, and returned to Wisconsin, where he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-fourth, on the 4th of March, 1864, and soon after, rejoined his regiment.

On the 3d of May, the regiment rejoined the brigade, while on the march, and on the 9th, took part, with Newton's division, in the attack on Rocky Face Ridge, in front of Dalton, Ga., and succeeded in carrying a portion of the crest of the hill, and remained, with slight change of station, until the morning of the 13th, when it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned his fortified position, and the army was ordered to advance towards Resaca. In the action at Resaca, on the 14th of May, the regiment, with the brigade, had advanced about 300 yards, when they emerged upon an open field, where they were exposed to a severe fire of artillery and musketry. The regiment rapidly advanced, and gained a position partially protected from the enemy's fire by a slight elevation. In this movement, the regiment became detached from the other regiments of the brigade, with the exception of the Fifteenth Missouri and Thirty-sixth Illinois. After a short delay, they advanced to the crest of the

ridge, and commenced an engagement with the enemy, which lasted two hours, when, their ammunition being expended, and the guns rendered foul by constant firing, they were ordered to the rear. They subsequently occupied various positions during the attack upon Resaca, until its evacuation by the enemy on the night of the 15th of May, when they again moved forward. In the action before Resaca, Lieutenant Colonel West was wounded, and the command devolved upon Major McArthur. In the charge made at Resaca, on the 14th of May, Company I was not engaged, being on provost duty, and Company B was on the skirmish line.

The list of those killed or died of wounds is from the records of the Adjutant General, and the list of wounded from the monthly reports:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company C*—Sergeant August Mueller, Corporal Louis F. Mayer, Private Joseph Seibenlich. *Company E*—Private Frederick Hoft. *Company F*—Private DeWitt C. Kingsley. *Company G*—Sergeant Richard H. Davis. *Company K* Private John Moore—7.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Corporal George A. Cooley. *Company C*—Privates Franz Fuchs and Joseph Gaerty. *Company E*—Privates Adam Shuver, Henry Wilson, John H. Lewis and Peter Nedding. *Company F*—Private Thomas Kelley. *Company G*—Captain John W. Plummer, Privates William M. Ormund, Henry C. Weldon and Philip Smith. *Company K*—Private John Hafer—13.

Passing through Calhoun on the morning of the 17th, the regiment, at noon, relieved the Thirty-sixth Illinois in support of the skirmish line, and advanced, with little opposition, until near Pleasant Hill, a short distance from Adairsville, when the enemy displayed so strong a force, that companies A, F and D, under command of Lieutenant Keith, were deployed on the right of the road, to assist the skirmish line. Shortly afterwards, those were reinforced by two more companies, and the balance of the regiment deployed on the left of the road. Failing, however, to make any impression on the strong line of the enemy, the entire brigade joined the engagement, which was hotly contested, until after dark.

The casualties at Adairsville, or Pleasant Hill, we find in the records of the Adjutant General:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company D*—First Lieutenant Thomas T. Keith, Privates Thomas Canpion and John Shanahan. *Company G*—Private Philip Smith *Company H*—Private Frank Ellenbecker. *Company K*—Private Lewis Kassner—6.

The forward movement was resumed next morning, and passing through Adairsville, they reached Kingston on the 19th of May. After a delay of four days at Kingston, they were again put in motion, and on the night of the 25th, they established position in front of Dallas, which they occupied eleven days, at all times exposed to the rebel fire.

The list of those killed or died of wounds at Dallas, we find in the Adjutant General's records:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates John S. Dewey and Patrick Coleman. *Company E*—Corporal Adolph W. Walter, Private John H. Bernger—3.

The following list includes those who were wounded at Pleasant Hill, on the 17th of May, and in the subsequent battles around Dallas:

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private John Mahoney. *Company B*—Lieutenant George Allanson, Sergeant E. C. Arnold, Privates Conrad Niederman, Ferrel Berkley, James W. Talion, William Rahlman and William Hauser. *Company C*—Private D. Luebben. *Company D*—Sergeant Edward Morgan, Privates Andrew McNeil and Thomas Carpion. *Company E*—Privates Gerritt Dunck and Joseph F. Singer. *Company F*—Privates John F. Dunn, Herbert W. Keyes, James VanVorhees, M. Greary and Christian Kremer. *Company H*—Sergeant Thomas J. Ford, Corporal Leopold Meyer, Privates Jas. Duffey, Charles J. Powers and Christian Reubenstein. *Company K*—Privates Edward F. B. Day, John Getta and Philip Spaar—27.

On the 4th of June, Major McArthur was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Philbrook, Major.

The Twenty-fourth subsequently took part in the operations at Ackworth, and on the 20th of June, took position before Kenesaw Mountain. In the action of the 22d, the regiment was ordered on the skirmish line, which they were directed to advance, in connection with that of the Twentieth Corps. Owing to some misunderstanding, the line on their left did not advance, thus exposing the regiment to an enfilading fire which compelled them to withdraw, leaving two of their dead on the field. In the afternoon they again advanced, and successfully occupied the ground abandoned in the morning. At midnight, they were relieved from this position, and ordered to retire to the works, where they remained until the morning of the 27th of June, when they participated in the unsuccessful assault upon the enemy's works.

The losses in the battles around Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th, were as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A*—Privates Homer H. Cooley, Amandus Silsby and Frederick Kahler. *Company C*—Privates August Klumb, Arnold Rosenbaum and Henry Terhot. *Company D*—Private Patrick Coleman. *Company F*—Private William Dolan. *Company G*—Privates Andrew Baxter and Thomas Rourke—10.

WOUNDED.—*Staff Officer*—Adjutant H. Buchanan. *Company A*—Sergeant W. T. Fleming. *Company B*—Sergeant Lewis Ransom. *Company C*—Corporal John Zettler. *Company D*—Private Michael Neary. *Company E*—Privates William Shallack, Gottlieb Urbatesch and Charles C. Liester. *Company F*—Privates Hiram Whitmarsh and Wm. Dolan. *Company G*—Private Bernard Freestal. *Company K*—Private Thos. Powell—12.

Moving forward on the 3d of July, with the general advance of the army consequent upon the enemy's evacuation of Kenasaw, they passed through Marietta, five miles south of which the enemy had chosen a new position, which he abandoned on the night of the 4th. Next morning, the regiment moved forward and encamped in the evening on the north bank of the Chattahoochie River, where they remained, with unimportant changes, until the 13th, when they crossed the stream, and again encamped, remaining five days. They crossed Peach Tree Creek on the night of the 19th, taking position near the scene of the battle of the next day, in which the rebel attempt to capture our hastily constructed works was brilliantly repulsed.

The casualties were:

KILLED.— *Company E*—Private J. D. Barrett—1.

WOUNDED.— *Company E*—Privates John Hadalin and Martin Unger. *Company H*—Sergeant J. L. Dickinson and Corporal Martin Weinhart—4.

The enemy retired from their front on the 22d, when they moved forward and attained position in front of Atlanta, which they retained with slight change until the night of the 25th of August, when they left the trenches, accompanying the corps in the celebrated movement to the right. They struck the Macon Railroad on the 1st of September, and were employed in destroying the track until near evening, when they moved rapidly to the right and became engaged in the battle of Jonesboro, where William H. Ewen, of Company K, was wounded. Next morning, they advanced without opposition to Lovejoy's Station, near which they occupied position until the night of the 5th, when they set out for Atlanta, at which place, on the 8th, they went into camp. Corporal John Howard and Private Renschenberger, of Company H, are reported as having died of wounds.

In the latter part of September, the Twenty-fourth was ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn., where they were employed in garrison

and guard duty until called upon to take part in the movements of the army, under General Thomas, to check the advance to the northward of the rebel forces under command of General Hood. They left Chattanooga by rail, on the 1st of November, arriving next day at Athens, Ala., on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. They thence moved to the northward, forded Elk River on the 4th, and next day entered Pulaski, Tenn., where the regiment was employed in guard duty and building fortifications, until the movement was resumed on the 22d of November. Passing through Linwood, they encamped on the 24th, at Columbia, the junction of the Mount Pleasant Branch with the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, from which point, on the 25th, they were ordered on a reconnoissance, developing the enemy's lines within two miles of the town, and on the 28th, they retired across Duck Creek by the railroad bridge, which was burned to obstruct the rebel advance. Early next day, they marched to Spring Hill, arriving just in time to prevent the occupation of the place by the rebel cavalry. They bivouacked for the night near the railroad station, and at four on the morning of the 30th, took up the line of march for Franklin, skirmishing frequently with the enemy during this march of twelve miles, and entered Franklin shortly after noon. At about half past four, the enemy, in strong force, commenced a furious assault upon our line, and the troops occupying the works in front of the Twenty-fourth gave way in confusion. The regiment immediately charged with fixed bayonets, forced a number of stragglers back to the works, and in a severe hand to hand conflict, regained possession of the line, for a moment occupied by the rebels. They retained this position behind the works, resisting gallantly the repeated attempts of the enemy to dislodge them, until eleven at night, when the regiment, under Captain Parsons, upon whom the command devolved when Major McArthur was wounded, withdrew to the town, and subsequently crossed the river, marching all night towards Nashville, near which place they encamped on the 1st of December.

The casualties as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company B*—Corporal Henry W. Mason. *Company C*—Sergeant John Zahl and Corporal Dietrich Leublen. *Company D*—Captain Alvah Philbrook. *Company E*—First Sergeant James F. Barnes and Private R. M. M. Putney. *Company K*—Sergeant Byron C. Covolt—7.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Major McArthur. *Company A*—Corporal Robert Backrill *Company C*—Corporal D. Luebben, Privates Martin Tischope and Peter Keppgen. *Company D*—Sergeant William H. Duncan and Corporal James C. Lynch. *Company E*—Corporal Christian Bessinger. *Company F*—Sergeant Thomas Toohey, Corporal John H. Hickman, Privates Charles D. Downer and James Woodward. *Company H*—Private Peter Schlim. *Company K*—Sergeant Edw. Lamb and Corporals Bernard Stallenworth and Sanford Grover—16.

The Twenty-fourth participated in the decisive battles of the 15th and 16th of December, before Nashville, and subsequently took part in the pursuit of the rebel army, arriving on the 29th, at Lexington, Ala., near Florence, from which place they set out in return on the 31st, and crossing Elk River on the 3d of January, 1865, reached Huntsville, Ala., on the 5th, and went into winter quarters.

With the movement of a portion of General Thomas' forces, designed to coöperate from the westward with General Grant's campaign in Virginia, the Twenty-fourth left Huntsville by rail, on the 28th of March, arriving on the 31st, at Bull's Gap, East Tenn., from which point they proceeded eastward ten miles to Blue Springs, where they were employed in repairing the railroad. There the news of Lee's surrender and Lincoln's assasination was received, when orders were given to return. On the 19th of April, they returned to Bull's Gap, and proceeding thence by rail on the 22d, arrived on the 24th at Nashville, Tenn., and went into camp four miles north of the city, and remained until mustered out of service on the 10th of June. On the 15th, they reached Milwaukee, Wis., where they were shortly afterwards paid, and formally discharged.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 1003. Gain—by recruits in 1864, 70, in 1865, 4; total, 1077. Loss—by death, 173; deserted, 72; transferred, 138; discharged, 298; mustered out, 406.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—SENT TO MINNESOTA—RETURN TO WISCONSIN—MOVE TO COLUMBUS, KY.—SATARTIA, ON THE YAZOO RIVER—SNYDER'S BLUFF—SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—ON DUTY AT HELENA—SHERMAN'S MERIDIAN EXPEDITION—MOVE TO CAIRO—THENCE TO DECATUR, ALA.—JOIN SHERMAN'S ARMY—BATTLE OF RESACA—DALLAS—BATTLE AT DECATUR, GA.—ATLANTA—JONESBORO—PURSUIT OF HOOD—JOIN IN THE GRAND MARCH—SAVANNAH—BATTLE OF THE SALKEHATCHIE—REACH GOLDSBORO—SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY—HOMEWARD MARCH—GRAND REVIEW AT WASHINGTON—MUSTER OUT—RETURN TO MADISON—STATISTICS.

THE Twenty-fifth Regiment was organized at Camp Salomon, La Crosse, in September, 1862, and mustered into the United States service on the 14th, and was ordered to report to General Pope, at St. Paul, to aid in suppressing the Indian difficulties in the State of Minnesota. They left the State on the 19th, with the following roster:

COLONEL—MILTON MONTGOMERY.

Lieutenant Colonel—SAMUEL J. NASMITH; *Major*—JEREMIAH M. RUSK; *Adjutant*—GEORGE G. SYMES; *Quartermaster*—WILLIAM H. DOWNS; *Surgeon*—MARTIN R. GAGE; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JACOB MCCREAVY; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—WILLIAM A. GOTT; *Chaplain*—Rev. T. C. GOLDEN.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	James Berry,	Cyrus M. Butt,	John R. Casson,
B	William H. Joslyn,	William Roush,	William H. Bennett,
C	H D. Farquharson,	L. S. Mason,	Thomas Barnett,
D	James D. Condit,	Mortimer E. Leonard,	Charles S. Farnam,
E	John G. Scott,	John W. Smelker,	John M. Shaw,
F	James C. Farrand,	Parker C. Dunn,	Oscar E. Foote,
G	Virus W. Dorwin,	John W. Brackett,	Robert J. Whittleton,
H	Ziba S. Swan,	Charles F. Olmstead,	Henry C. Wise,
I	Robert Nash,	Daniel N. Smalley,	John T. Richards,
K	Robert M. Gordon.	Charles A. Hunt.	Lewis F. Grow.

Arriving at St.Paul on the 20th, the regiment was divided, five companies, under Lieutenant Colonel Nasmith, being sent to Sauk Centre, Painesville and Acton, the remainder, under the command of Colonel Montgomery, was sent to Leavenworth, Fairmount, Winnebago City and New Ulm, where regimental headquarters was established.

The Indians had again become troublesome in Minnesota, and the population of the western settlements were leaving their homes and property, for fear of a repetition of the massacres and devastations of the year 1861. Requiring additional military forces, General Pope sent to Governor Salomon for all the regiments in the State. The Twenty-fifth was the only one in the State that could be spared. On the arrival of the two wings at their respective destinations, they encamped, and entered upon the duties required of them. The presence of a military force in their vicinity, contributed to the preservation of tranquility among the border settlers, as well as to deter the hostile Indians from their depredations. We have no memoranda of the movements of the regiment while on this service. In the latter part of November, the regiment was ordered to return to Winona, Minn., which place they reached after a long march of 250 miles, through a new country, over indifferent roads, and subject to the hardships incident to a march during the early winter of that region. Arriving at Winona on the 13th of December, they moved to LaCrosse, thence, by rail, to Camp Randall, where they arrived on the 18th.

On the 17th of February, 1863, the regiment left Camp Randall, under orders to report at Cairo, Ill. Arriving there on the 19th, they moved next day to Columbus, Ky., and encamped. Here the regiment was attached to the Sixteenth Army Corps, General Hurlburt, the post being under command of General Asboth. On the 27th of April, the regiment proceeded, with other forces, to Cape Girardeau, to aid in resisting the attack of the rebels, under Marmaduke. They did not arrive until the rebels were driven off by the forces stationed at that point. Returning to Columbus, the Twenty-fifth resumed their former post and picket duty, in which they had been employed since landing at that place. On the 31st of May, they left on transports, and proceeded down the river, touching at Memphis, where orders were received

to proceed to Young's Point, where they arrived on the 4th of June. From thence, they proceeded up the Yazoo River, to Satartia, where they landed and encamped. Here the regiment was assigned to a brigade, consisting of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, and another regiment, which was placed under the command of Colonel Montgomery, in Kimball's Provisional Division.

Leaving Satartia on the 16th of June, the brigade marched down the Yazoo valley, to Haines' Bluff, and from thence, four miles further, to Snyder's Bluff, where they arrived on the 11th. This position formed the extreme right of the line of investment around Vicksburg. Here they remained, engaged in the performance of picket duty, and work on the fortifications and intrenchments, until the 25th, when the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Nasmith, took part in an expedition up the Mississippi River, for the purpose of driving off the guerillas, who were stationed at several points, and firing into the passing boats. They returned without being able to give battle, as the rebels fled on their approach. Resuming their old position in the trenches at Snyder's Bluff, they remained until the 25th of July. They were placed in a very sickly locality, overlooking the Yazoo River, and the regiment suffered severely, over 500 men being sick, and very few fit for duty.

On the 25th of July, they left Snyder's Bluff, and moved up the Mississippi River to Helena, where the regiment was detached from the brigade, and placed on duty as provost guard. Colonel Montgomery was placed in command of the district of eastern Kansas and of the post. Captain Gordon, of Company K, was appointed Provost Marshal.

The great amount of sickness which afflicted the regiment while at Helena, is attributed to the hardships of the rapid march from Satartia to Snyder's Bluff, the regiment having accomplished two days' march in one. The excessive heat, and the exhausted condition of the men, with the unhealthy position at Snyder's Bluff to which they were assigned, was productive of disease, which, for many months, afflicted the command to a frightful extent. On the 16th of August, the daily report showed but ninety men fit for duty. Only two captains—Farquharson

and Gordon—were on duty. Captain Farquharson was in command of the regiment, and Captain Gordon was acting as Provost Marshal. Colonel Montgomery was in command of the district and post, and Lieutenant Colonel Nasmith and Major Rusk were absent, sick.

Lieutenant Colonel Nasmith died of disease contracted in the service, on the 17th of August. Major Rusk was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Joslyn, of Company B, was appointed Major.

The regiment remained at Helena, engaged in provost guard duty principally, until the 1st of February, when they moved down the river to Vicksburg, where they rejoined the Sixteenth Army Corps, and accompanied it on the celebrated expedition to Meridian, made under the command of General Sherman. Colonel Montgomery was in command of a brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Rusk commanded the regiment. With the rest of the command they marched to Meridian, and assisted in the destruction of the railroads and other rebel property, at and near that locality, and returned to Vicksburg on the 4th of March.

The Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps, under General Veatch, belonging to the left wing of the corps, to which the Twenty-fifth was attached, on the 13th of March, left Vicksburg, and proceeded up the river, en route to join the other divisions of that wing, which was then in Alabama, under General Dodge, and arrived at Cairo on the 20th. On the 26th, they left Cairo, and proceeded up the Tennessee River, to Clump's Landing, Ala., from thence to Waterloo, Ala., where they disembarked on the 2d, and marched, by way of Florence, Athens and Mooresville, to Decatur, Ala., where they joined the other division of the Sixteenth Corps, under General Dodge.

They remained at Decatur, engaged in guard duty, until the 1st of May, when they marched to Huntsville, and proceeded thence to Chattanooga by rail, arriving on the 5th, and immediately proceeded to join the forces of General Sherman. The Sixteenth Corps formed part of the "Army of the Tennessee," under General McPherson. General Sherman ordered McPherson to march directly on Resaca, by way of Snake Creek Gap, and on the 9th of May, made a demonstration on the enemy's works, in which the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps took

part. The rebel position was found too strong to be taken by assault, and McPherson's forces withdrew to the west end of Snake Creek Gap.

With the rest of Sherman's army coöperating, McPherson again moved forward against Resaca, and on the 13th, the whole force was in front of the enemy's works. The Twenty-fifth, with the division, was in the front lines, and was detached to the support of a battery, lying on a hillside, while rebel shot and shell fell around them. On the 14th, they remained in their position till late in the afternoon, when the division was detached to the Fifteenth Corps, and attacked the enemy's works on his extreme left. Here the Twenty-fifth charged across an open field, under a heavy fire of the enemy, and relieved the Thirtieth Iowa, which was out of ammunition. They held the crest of the hill, over which the enemy charged three times, but was repulsed with heavy loss. During the night they threw up works, behind which they skirmished with the enemy during the next day.

Brigadier General Wood, of the Fifteenth Corps, under whose command the regiment was temporarily placed, sent a complimentary letter to General Dodge, of the Sixteenth Corps, in which he speaks highly of the conduct of the Twenty-fifth while under his command, in bravely going to the relief of the Iowa regiment, and afterwards gallantly holding the crest of the hill until the enemy retired.

The list of those killed and died of wounds is taken from the Adjutant General's records, and the list of wounded is as officially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A*—Private Perly B. Grubb. *Company B*—Privates George Myers and Ole Oleson. *Company C*—Private Blasies Seitz. *Company F*—Private Sever Thompson. *Company G*—Private Vincent Kelly. *Company H*—Sergeant Thomas H. Clark—6.

WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Sergeant J. Williams, Private A. A. Richardson. *Company B*—Privates Orrin Boyington, Andrew Young, Thornton J. Smith, Newton Chesmore, P. C. Bartle and T. Harris. *Company C*—Private J. W. Tuckwood. *Company D*—Corporal D. H. Spooner, Private D. S. Howes and G. M. Snow. *Company E*—Privates M. Cornell, Edward H. Moore, Charles Richey and Patrick Haney. *Company F*—Private Paul Molliter. *Company H*—Privates Joseph School and Bartholomew Stoll. *Company K*—Private John Conrod—20.

The regiment joined in pursuit of the enemy, arriving in the vicinity of Dallas on the 26th of May. At noon, they began skirmishing with the enemy, continuing it until evening, when they advanced through Dallas, which the enemy had abandoned,

and bivouacked for the night. During the next day they occupied the front line, with the Fifteenth Corps on the right of the Sixteenth Corps, and the Fourteenth on the left. The regiment occupied the brigade front, on which the enemy charged three different times, but were repulsed every time.

The casualties, from May 27th to 31st, were:

KILLED.—*Company E*—Private Alvah Skinner. *Company I*—Private S. Taylor—2.
WOUNDED.—*Company B*—Privates Cutler Salmon and GeorgeW. Peckham. *Company E*—Private Emory Blanchard. *Company F*—Corporal Edwin C. Coleman, Privates Arnold Ubersetzy and Savoy Thompson. *Company H*—Private Dewald Garner—7.

Taking part in General Sherman's flank movement, to drive the enemy from Allatoona, the regiment, with the Sixteenth Corps, moved to the left, and subsequently took position near Big Shanty, where it remained until the 10th of June, when, with the Army of the Tennessee, it again advanced to the southward, against the enemy's lines between Pine and Kenesaw mountains. Here they were occupied in throwing up defensive works, and skirmishing. On the 15th, with companies B, D, F, G and I, and three companies from an Ohio regiment, and two from a New York regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Rusk advanced his force, deployed as skirmishers, and attacked the enemy's position at Peach Orchard, and carried the rifle pits of the skirmish line, taking a number of prisoners.

In this skirmish the casualties were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company E*—Private Elison Fesket. *Company F*—Private Nathan Shoemaker. *Company I*—Corporal Joseph Nelson—3.
WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel Rusk, in right arm. *Company B*—Corporal Albert Stockton, Privates John Shearer and William W. Racey. *Company C*—Private J. Hutchinson. *Company F*—Private Cyrus W. Robins. *Company I*—Corporal William Longbotham, Privates William Wilkins, William Swansey, Henry Drink and John Loffelholtz—10.

On the abandonment, by the enemy, of his lines on Lost Mountain, on the 17th, the Fourth Division advanced across the enemy's works in their front and took position further towards Kenesaw Mountain, on the crest of a hill which they fortified. The two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps lay directly in front of the eastern point of the mountain, the right resting on the railroad and adjoining the Fourteenth Corps, with the Seventeenth Corps on the left. This position was held until the 3d of July, when the different commands in front of Kenesaw Mountain

began to move to the right and left. The Sixteenth Corps marched to the right and advanced to within two and a half miles of the river, at Nickajack Creek, near which stream the division had a severe skirmish with the enemy.

On the 9th of July, the Sixteenth Army Corps marched to the rear, passing through Marietta, and along the banks of the Chattanooga, which here takes a north or northeasterly direction, and forded the Chattahoochie in the neighborhood of the town of Roswell, which was situated on the northern bank. The Sixteenth Corps camped in works built by the Fourth Corps. On the 17th, the corps took up its march for Decatur, twenty-five miles distant. Owing to the oppressive heat, and encountering the revel cavalry, which delayed their advance, the corps did not reach the town till the 19th. On the 20th the brigade advanced with the division to within three miles of Atlanta. On Thursday the 21st, the brigade was ordered back to Decatur to guard the flanks which covered the trains. It consisted of three regiments and was commanded by Colonel Sprague. About noon on the 22d of July, they were attacked by two divisions of Wheeler's dismounted cavalry. Colonel Montgomery, with a force composed of companies B, E, F and I, of the Twenty-fifth, and four companies of the Sixty-third Ohio, was ordered out to ascertain the position of the enemy. They advanced about three-fourths of a mile up a road, on the west of which, was a narrow but impassable swamp, and on the other, a deep miry ditch. The enemy was met about a half a mile from the swamp, by the skirmishers consisting of Company F, and an Ohio company under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rusk. The enemy opened a severe fire, and the skirmishers were driven down the road back to the reserve, which, under Colonel Montgomery, was in position to the left of the road. The enemy advancing in strong force, Colonel Montgomery moved the reserve by the left flank, and in attempting to cross the ditch to reach the battery in the rear, his horse sank in the miry ground, and he was shot by the enemy and captured. Lieut. Col. Rusk, with the skirmishers, held the enemy in check for a short time on the road, but were soon obliged to retire. In attempting to do this, Lieutenant Colonel Rusk was surrounded by six or eight rebels who came at him with bayonets at a charge. One of them made a dash at the Lieutenant

Colonel and grabbed his sword, which hung in its scabbard by his side, the squad crying out for the "Yankee" to surrender. The Colonel made a characteristic reply, and very coolly pressed his revolver to the side of the head of the rebel, and gave him its contents. In falling, the fellow still held to the Colonel's sword which broke from its fastening. Putting spurs to his horse, the Colonel dashed down the road, under the fire of the rebels, to which he replied with his revolver and succeeded in rejoining the regiment near the battery in the rear, not, however, until he had his horse shot from under him. The force was obliged to fall back through the town about a mile, where the enemy was checked and the trains were saved, losing only a few prisoners.

Second Lieutenant Gribble, of Company E, was killed, and Captain William H. Bennett, of Company B, and Second Lieutenant Lewis F. Grow, of Company K, were mortally wounded. Colonel Montgomery was wounded in the arm and taken prisoner.

The casualties as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED WOUNDS.— *Company B*—Capt. Wm. H. Bennet, Corp. Wm. S. Breese and Private Wm. W. Racy. *Company D*—Privates Jabez L. Huntley, Henry W. Cressy and Thos. Dunlevy. *Company E*—Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Gribble, Corp. Wm H. Bailey, Privates Marion High, Ransom J. Bartle, Thomas C. Dougherty, John Grover, George Lafollet and Charles Rickey. *Company F*—Private John Nichols. *Company G*—Private John W. Christian. *Company H*—Private Howard Finley. *Company K*—Second Lieutenant Lewis F. Grow, Privates Martin Deagle, Simeon C. Reistad and John Salt—20.

WOUNDED.— *Company B*—Privates Robert Carver, Simon S. Blake, James Blair, Miner Bennett, J. A. W. Merrill, Timothy Manning, James Lewis, Robert J. Nemock and Wm. B. Peckham. *Company C*—Sergeant Zachariah Thomas, Privates C. C. Coates, Charles Croft, Newton Doty, Isaac C. Murray, Charles O. Jones, Henry Julus and Warren D. Worden. *Company D*—Sergeant David B. Bon, both legs, Corporal Anson J. Foster, Privates John Birdsill, Peter Boyle, Wm. Wilcox and Robert B. Dunlap. *Company E*—Sergeant B. F. Bailey, Corporal George Douglass, Privates George M. Thomas, Fred Stanover, Ben. C. Durley, J. N. Clifton, W. T. Long. J. M. Rosey, Jacob Eiserman and Elias Worley. *Company F*—Privates Ezra Lockman and Darius Soper. *Company G*—Privates C. V. Allen and Sylvanus Bears. *Company H*—Privates Bartholemew Stell and Robert Crouch. *Company I*—Privates Simon P. Muffley, Sylvester Moody and Patrick Kees. *Company K*—Sergeant C. H. Anderson and Private Henry Finch—44. Twenty-five were also reported as missing.

On the 25th, the brigade marched from Decatur, and took position in the works before Atlanta, and on the 26th of July, took part in the movement to the right, which was made by the Seventeenth Corps, and in the attack of the enemy on the right of the Fifteenth Corps, the Fourth Division, which was on the

right of the Seventeenth Corps, was exposed to an enfilading fire on that flank which the Fifteenth Corps had not time to cover. In or near this position the Twenty-fifth remained engaged in the duties of the siege, erecting breastworks and rifle pits, for which it soon established a reputation for superiority. Frequent skirmishes occurred and the position was retained until the 26th of August, when General Sherman determined to make another move still further to the right. The Twenty-fifth accompanied the movements of the army of the Tennessee, and assisted in the destruction of the railroads towards Jonesboro, and was present at the battle at that place, but was not actively engaged. It occupied a fortified position at Lovejoy's Station until the 6th of September, when it moved with the balance of Sherman's army and returned to Atlanta, going into camp at Eastport, six miles from the city.

The casualties from the 22d of July, to the 16th of September, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Private Henry Gehr. *Company D*—Private P. P. House. *Company K*—Corporal Aaron H. Bonnell—3.

WOUNDED.—*Staff Officer*—Chaplain Rev. Thomas Harwood. *Non-commissioned Staff*—Principal Musician Chester Ide. *Company B*—Corporal Jesse G. Bunell, Privates Ed. Dorsch, Jas. K. P. Purcell, Emanuel Taylor, Warren C. Morse, D. G. Gillics and Geo. S. Ramsdell. *Company C*—Corp. J. T. Wilkinson and Private D. Scribner. *Company E*—Corporal Edward Bentley, Privates Jacob Eiseman, James R. Hudson and Jacob Shafer. *Company G*—Second Lieutenant Julius A. Parr, Corporal Barney S. Bull and Private Ambrose Campbell. *Company H*—Sergeant Edwin McFael. *Company I*—Corporal Levi Pretts and Private John Soffenholz—22.

The regiment remained in camp at East Point, Ga., without anything of historical importance occurring until the 4th of October, when it accompanied the Seventeenth Army Corps in its march to the northward in pursuit of General Hood, who had crossed the Chattahoochie, and was destroying General Sherman's communications. The corps crossed the river, followed the rebel General to the vicinity of Resaca, thence by Ship Gap, Summerville, to Gaylesville, in Ala. Here the pursuit was abandoned and the Seventeenth Army Corps turned its steps again towards Atlanta, which was to be the point of departure on another great expedition. Moving by way of Cedartown, Dallas, and Marietta, they reached Atlanta on the 10th of November, where they made preparation to start on the grand march to the seacoast.

The Seventeenth Corps left Atlanta on the 15th of November, the Twenty-fifth acting as train guard, as far as Monticello, where on the 20th, they were relieved from duty as train guard, and rejoined the brigade. From this point the march was followed up, the regiment engaging in destroying railroad where it was required, and in foraging. On the 26th, they arrived at Toomsboro, where the regiment was detailed as pontoon guard, and the Engineer and Pioneer Corps placed under the charge of Lieutenant Colonel Rusk, who commanded the regiment in the absence of Colonel Montgomery. On the 9th of December, the enemy was encountered near the west end of Long Swamp, they retired, however, without a battle. On the 10th, they again came upon the rebels, and moved with the brigade, to within 500 yards of the enemy's breastworks. They ascertained that a swamp lay between them and these works. They held their position until relieved on the following day by the Fourteenth Army Corps. Here Louis Buchacher, of Company H, was killed.

On the 12th, they took position at Dillon's Bridge, which they held until the 3d of January, 1865, when they marched through Savannah, and next day embarked and proceeded to Beaufort, S. C., Port Royal Island, and encamped. Colonel Montgomery having been exchanged, returned to the army at Beaufort, and was placed in command of the brigade.

On the 13th of January, the march through the Carolinas commenced, and the regiment crossed the Pocotaligo on pontoons, and bivouacked within one mile of the fort, which the enemy evacuated during the night. In but few particulars did the march of the Twenty-fifth, from this point to Goldsboro, differ from the general history of the march. On the Salkahatchie River, on the 20th of January, they encountered the enemy, drove in his pickets, and dislodged a small force behind temporary breastworks. In the fight on the Salkahatchie, a shell from the enemy grazed the head of the horse of Lieutenant Colonel Rusk, which knocked him down, and the Colonel was dismounted, the orderly in his rear having his head carried away by the missile. On the 2d of February, the regiment advanced, companies C, E, I and K, under command of Lieutenant

Colonel Rusk, were deployed as skirmishers, the balance of the Twenty-fifth being in reserve under command of Major Joslyn. They were soon after ordered to charge the enemy's works at Rivers' Bridge, which they did under a severe fire from the enemy's batteries. They subsequently, by wading through mud and water waist deep, succeeded in attaining a position on the Salkahatchie River, which they retained until relieved in the evening, having had three men killed, First Sergeant William Tomlinson, of Company I, and David Chase and Peter Knudson, of Company K, and five wounded. The enemy abandoned his position on the next day. On the 9th, the enemy were again encountered at South Edisto, the brigade crossed the stream on a pontoon bridge, advanced through mud and water, half a mile, charged upon the enemy's works, and dislodged him, compelling him to retire. At Columbia the regiment was engaged in provost guard duty, on the 18th and 19th. On the 28th, they took possession of Wilkes' Mills, on Juniper Creek, and were occupied in grinding corn for the division until the 3d of March, when the march was resumed. At Cheraw the brigade was assigned to provost guard duty. On the 15th, at South River, the regiment, with other forces, charged upon the rebels, routed them, and secured the passage of the river. On the 20th, the brigade moved forward and joined General Howard at a point on the Goldsboro and Fayetteville road. Taking position, they acted as support to a charge against the enemy's works defending Goldsboro, which were carried and occupied by our forces. On the 21st, an engagement took place in which one man was wounded. On the 23d, they crossed the Neuse River, and entered Goldsboro. Sergeant John W. Church, of Company A, was reported as having died of wounds March 7th, 1865.

On the 10th of April, they joined in the advance of the army towards Raleigh, where they arrived on the 14th. On the surrender of Johnston's army, joining in the homeward march, they reached Richmond on the 13th of May, continuing their march, they crossed the Potomac at Washington, on the 24th of May, and took part in the grand review of Sherman's army, after which they encamped at Crystal Springs, where the regiment was mustered out of service on the 7th of June, and set

out for home, arriving at Madison, Wis., on the 11th of June, where they were shortly afterwards paid off, and the regiment was disbanded.

Colonel Montgomery was brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious services during the war. Lieutenant Colonel Rusk was brevetted Colonel, and subsequently Brigadier General, for meritorious services.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 1,018. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 20, in 1864, 282, in 1865, 10; by substitutes, 6; by draft in 1864, 95, in 1865, 13; total, 1,444. Loss—by death, 422; deserted, 20; transferred, 65; discharged, 165; mustered out, 772.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO VIRGINIA—BATTLE OF CHANCELLORVILLE—GETTYSBURG—TRANSFERRED TO TENNESSEE—BATTLE OF MISSION RIDGE—ATLANTA CAMPAIGN—BATTLE OF RESACA—DALLAS—KENESAW MOUNTAIN—PEACH TREE CREEK—ATLANTA—MARCH WITH SHERMAN—BATTLES OF AVERYSBORO—BENTONVILLE—RETURN HOME—MUSTER OUT—STATISTICS.

IN the summer of 1862, General Sigel was authorized by the President to raise twelve regiments of infantry, from among the German population of the loyal States. He sent a request to Governor Salomon for the formation of one regiment in Wisconsin. Governor Salomon entrusted the matter to W. H. Jacobs, Esq., of Milwaukee. By his energy and ability and the aid rendered by the patriotic Germans of the State, a full regiment was soon recruited and organized at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, and Mr. Jacobs was appointed Colonel. It was mustered into the United States service on the 17th of September, 1862, and left the State with the following roster:

COLONEL—WILLIAM H. JACOBS.

Lieutenant Colonel—CHARLES LEHMAN; *Major*—PHILIP HORWITZ; *Adjutant*—PHILIP J. SCHLOSSER; *Quartermaster*—F. W. HUNDHAUSEN; *Surgeon*—FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN; *First Assistant Surgeon*—SIMON VANDER VAART; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—THEODORE FRICKE; *Chaplain*—Rev. WILLIAM VETTE.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	William George,	Christian Sarnow,	August F. Mueller,
B	Fred. C. Winkler,	William E. Huttmann,	Francis C. Lackner,
C	John P. Seeman,	John W. Fuchs,	Bernard Domschke,
D	August Leigowsky	August Schueler,	Herman Furstenburg,
E	Alton Kettlis,	Charles W. Newkirch,	John F. Hagen,
F	Henry Baetz,	Charles Pizzala,	Albert Wallber,
G	Jacob E. Mann,	William Smith,	Julius Misswinkel,
H	Hans Boebel,	Joseph Wedig,	Charles Vocke,
I	Franz Landa,	Henry J. Berninger,	John Orth,
K	Louis Pelosi.	Jacob Heip.	Edward Carl.

With the exception of Company G, which consisted in part of Americans, the whole regiment was composed of men of German birth or German parentage. Being ordered to report at Washington, they left the State on the 6th of October. On their arrival, they were ordered to proceed to Fairfax Court House, to join the Eleventh Army Corps, under General Sigel. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade of the Third Division. It was immediately put upon duty, engaging in drill whenever opportunity offered. On the 2d of November, they marched to Gainesville, and were occupied in the vicinity of this point, at different stations, until the 9th of December, when the Eleventh Corps took up its line of march for Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, where they arrived on the 14th, just as General Burnside was withdrawing his forces, after his unsuccessful attack on the heights of Fredericksburg.

Operations for the winter having closed, the Eleventh Corps proceeded to Stafford Court House, where they went into camp. The ill-fated "Mud Campaign," in January, 1863, routed the Eleventh Corps from their winter quarters. They joined the expedition, leaving the Twenty-sixth to guard the lines, which they did until relieved by the Twelfth Corps. The Eleventh Corps soon after returned to Stafford Court House, where the regiment constructed a comfortable camp, and remained during the winter months.

On the 5th of February, 1863, Major Horwitz resigned, and Captain Baetz, of Company F, was appointed Major.

Early in April, preparations for the summer campaign began, and on the 27th of April, the regiment, with the rest of the Eleventh Corps, broke camp, and at midnight, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford, and on the 29th, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and by hard marching, reached Locust Grove, a few miles west of Chancellorsville, on the 30th of April. The corps was put in position along the Fredericksburg Pike, facing south. The line of battle was along the road. The extreme right of the line was occupied by a brigade in position at an angle of about forty-five degrees, supported by three or four additional regiments, with a section of artillery. This was the extreme right of the line. The Twenty-sixth, in the Third Division, was about a quarter of a mile from the extreme right.

No demonstration was made on the line on the 1st of May, except a fire from a battery, nearly opposite the centre of the Eleventh Corps, intended to ascertain the position of the army. Slight rifle pits were thrown up during the night, and a wood road, in the direction of the rebel guns, was barricaded, by falling timber. During the next day, it was reported that troops were passing some distance in front of the line, but no notice was taken of it. On the 2d, the original line of battle remained the same, except that a brigade of the Second Division, was sent to aid General Sickles. The Twenty-sixth, with some other regiments, were marched perpendicularly to the rear, and posted on some hills, facing the west. It was posted on a ridge, about a quarter of a mile from the road, with the One Hundred and Nineteenth New York on its left, and its right unprotected. Matters remained quiet until about five o'clock, when a crash of musketry was heard on the right, which proved to be the enemy's attack upon the right and rear of the brigade which held the position at the extreme right. The rebel general had massed his force at that point, and the brigade was soon broken and scattering to the woods in the rear. The enemy continued his attack, and succeeded in rolling up a portion of the First Division, which occupied the right, creating a great amount of confusion. Another column of the enemy passed still further to the rear, and struck the position held by the Twenty-sixth, simultaneously with the attack on the First Division. The enemy advanced without skirmishers, and poured in a deadly volley upon the skirmishers of the Twenty-sixth, under Captain Pizzali, who was instantly killed. They fell back on the reserves, which fired a volley and retreated on the battalion, when the two regiments became engaged in a fierce and deadly struggle with the veterans of Jackson, while they were fighting their first battle. Posted on a bare hill top, they gallantly resisted the enemy, until they were being flanked on the right and left. With reluctance, they retreated, at the order of the brigade commander, to the main portion of the army, near the Chancellorville House. The advance of the enemy was checked by the approach of darkness.

We think much injustice was done, in the outcry made at the time, at the alleged cowardice of the German troops. Experienced officers have, since the war, gone over the battle ground,

and have pronounced the positions occupied by the Eleventh Corps, as perfectly untenable, and that the best troops in our armies, in the same position, and under the same kind of attack, would have broken and retired, leaving no alternative but a retreat.

On the 3d, the Eleventh Corps moved to the left, where it took position. The Twenty-sixth was on the extreme left, near the river, where it engaged in a spirited skirmish on the 4th. The next day it was moved to the right, where it remained until the morning of the 6th, when the army of General Hooker made a general retreat across the river, at United States Ford, and the Eleventh Corps returned to its old camp at Stafford Court House.

The list of those killed and died of wounds, at Chancellorville, we copy from the Adjutant General's records, and the list of wounded is as officially published:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—Sergeant Major H. Carstangen. *Company A*—Private August Beitz. *Company B*—Privates Carl Casper, Henry Distelhorst, August Tolzman, August Rulke and Chas. Van Draw. *Company C*—Private Herman Herman. *Company D*—Corporal Joseph Gross, Privates Louis Dross, Henry Schwartz and Fred. Thiele. *Company E*—Captain Charles Newkirch, Corporals Moritz Fuchs and Chas. Winkleman, Privates Laurentz Berg, M. Thurnwachter and Charles Waetzel. *Company F*—Sergeant Christian Schmidt, Privates Aug. Pickeruhn, Herman Roehr and Fred. Voss. *Company G*—Captain Charles Pizzala, Corporal Henry Gunther, Privates Jacob Lauerman, Jacob Wieman, Geo W. Rasco, Jacob Dixheimer, Richard Daly, Kilian Schnepf, Joseph Steinmetz, John Schmidt, John C. Vetter, and Franz Zilsdorf, *Company H*—Privates Jacob Hartman, Godfrey Wenzel, Fred. Werner and A. J. Zinke. *Company I*—Sergeant Geo. Wachter and Philip Waldorf, Privates Joseph Stollenwerk, Henry Behrke, John Law, John B. Smith, J. Veron and Fred. Nero. *Company K*—Captain August Schueler, Privates Michael Rausch, August Fleck, Jacob Juderman, Martin Mergeld, Fred. Steinhoff and Fred. Sonnenschien—53.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Gotthold Jaening. *Company B*—Privates Fred. Liebold, William Lauer, Henry Fink, August Moldenhauer and Aug. Schasse. *Company C*—Lieutenants Robert Muller and Henry Rauth, Corporals Heinrich Urich and L. Schuly, Privates Jacob Muhel, John Beres, Jno. Sauer, Lewis Manz, Andreas Sprengling, P. Weber, Dominique Weiss and Carl Muller. *Company D*—Corporal John Mower, Privates Heinrich Elsner, P. Lersch, Nicolaus Rausmunere and Adam Freeling. *Company E*—Privates Carl Beinnel, John Brown, Anton Ewins, Henry Flammary, Friedrich Hansen, August Luedtke, John Ostertag, William Rosenthal, August Stengel, Heinrich Wagner and John Waskoweiz. *Company F*—Second Lieutenant Adolph Cordier, Corporal Daniel Taube, Privates Gottfried Arndt, Joseph Braumeister, Christof Burkhardt, August Donath, William Hoefling, Ernst Jaelling, Joseph Joachimstahl, Aug. Koinke, Wilhelm Utke and Wenzel Jours. *Company G*—Corporal Andrew J. Fullerton, Privates Henry Blenker, William Salter, Peter Dullenbach, Frederick Distler, Geo. H. Emnett, Jacob Knobel, Johan Maier, Peter Ripplinger, Fritz Schaeffer, Matthias Stroupp, Peter Ullweling, Mathias Zaeger and Martin Abbott. *Company H*—Sergeant Christian Harsch, Privates William Anhalt, Barbien Guiseppe, Erasmus Boll, Charles Grasse, Friedrich Imig, Michael Wagener and Philip J. Zimmerman. *Company I*—Privates Christian Crusius, John Koegs, Carl Beckman, Gustav Braun, Peter Dwarschack, Henry A. Fisher, John Graff, Charles Jacobi, Clemens Kamschatte, Warlow Lustofke, Wm. Lehmann, Chancy Leky and William Baetz. *Company K*—Lieutenants C. Doerflinger and Henry Grere, Sergeants Friedrich T. Koerner and Friedrich Mann—96.

The regiment remained encamped at Stafford Court House until the 12th of June, when orders were received to march without delay. Lieutenant Colonel Boebel was in command of the regiment, Colonel Jacobs being absent on leave. It was ascertained that the enemy was marching on a second invasion into the loyal States. All the forces of General Hooker were, therefore, soon placed on the route through Virginia. They proceeded, by way of Catlett's, to Centreville, thence to Edwards' Ferry, from whence, on the 25th, they renewed their march, and reached Emmettsburg, Md., on the 29th of June, where the Eleventh Corps encamped. On the 1st of July, the fire of artillery was heard in the direction of Gettysburg. March was resumed, and at a rapid pace, the Eleventh Corps pushed forward, the First Corps, of General Reynolds, having opened the battle of that memorable day. The Eleventh Corps pushed forward, passed through the town, and the Third Division formed to the right of the First Corps, which occupied a position to the northwest of the town. The Twenty-sixth was placed in the second line, in double column, closed in mass. The lines then advanced, and the first line became engaged. The enemy, advancing in overwhelming force, soon compelled the first line to break in disorder, scarcely allowing the regiment in support to deploy. The Twenty-sixth became hotly engaged, checked the enemy, and held its position until the flank of the One Hundred and Nineteenth New York, which was on its left, was turned, which compelled the brigade to retire. They retreated across an open field, under a heavy fire of the enemy, in very good order. At the edge of the town a stand was made, a smart skirmish ensued, and the Twenty-sixth took position of rear guard, during the further retreat to Cemetery Hill, where it took position behind a low stone fence. Only four of the officers engaged, escaped unhurt. In the subsequent battles, the Twenty-sixth was not engaged, except small parties on picket.

The list of those killed or died of wounds, we take from the records of the Adjutant General's office, and the list of wounded is as officially published:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—Sergeant Major Alexander Metzel. *Company A*—First Lieutenant Martin Young, Corporal John Kraus, Privates F. Bramberg, Christian Gaemer and Leonard Stamm. *Company B*—Sergeants Fred. Ehlert, August Bradtz and O. Metzel, Corporal William Backhaus, Privates Jacob Eberhardt, Edward Fiestel, Fred.

Zuelsdorf, William Lauer and William Hartman. *Company C*—Corporal P. Berlandi, Privates John Dallman, Joseph Koch, Joseph Neuman, Henry Leken, Joseph Balmers and Peter Kreascher. *Company D*—Privates Druizas Dronkers, Andrew Pfau, Francis Stoppel and Joseph Fitwisetz. *Company E*—Privates Heinrich Meier, Herman Schlenstedt and Mathias Schwister. *Company F*—Second Lieutenant Peter Rook, Sergeant William Hess, Privates Leopold Schmidt, Franz Schars and Christian Stier. *Company G*—Corporals George Kochler, Fritz Zieldorf and John Pitger, Privates Ferd. Fritz and Julius Jenslow. *Company H*—Corporals Henry Mohr, Philip Diefenthaler and Phil. Mathes, Privates G. J. Meyer, A. Texton and B. Bruno. *Company I*—Captain Wm. Smith, First Sergeant C. Bruckart, Corporals G. Ferge and George Regenbrecht, Privates Ferd. Kruse, Fred. Stolberg and Phillip Feldmann. *Company K*—Corporal Paulus Neuser, Privates John Herman, Fred. Rochrig and David Rothaker—53.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Sergeant Sigmund Junger, Corporals Conrad Grode and Adelbert Eyesenhardt, Privates George Kissinger, Phillip Kissinger, Edward Seeliger, Herman Sentz and Charles Jacob Theime. *Company B*—Lieutenant Francis Lackner, Sergeant William Steinmerer, Privates William Braasch, Matthew Dornbach, William Duchring, Albert Jahns, Bernhard Kuckkan, Chas. Kuhlmann, Julius Muller, Gottlieb Rabe, Hermann Schultz, John Weisenbach and Frederick Wendorf. *Company C*—Corporal Henry Klinker, Privates Johan Ayt, Charles Boye, William Gerber, Peter Hoffmann, Rudolph Hunziker, Mathias Zack, Nicolaus Paulus, Benedict Rigger, T. Shæffer, Carl Scherer and Morris Winkler. *Company D*—Sergeants August Bartsch and Leopold Melchior, Corporal Peter Gutmann, Privates William Franksen, Friedrich Baer, John L. Gerhauser, Joseph Heilger, Heinrich Rost, Ludwig Rohn, August Westhoff and John Wildhagen. *Company E*—Sergeant Casper Benchnar, Privates Carl Kreuger, H. Brown, Carl Arndt, John Brown, prisoner, Isham L. Gross, Mathias Hærtle, Nicholas Jenner, John Pommerich, Carl Reubeamers, John Schueller, Charles Stier, Christian Wiess, Ferdinand Waller and August Yapfe. *Company F*—Lieutenant Otto Troemel, Privates Adolf Yodle, Franz Benda, John Kampf, Abraham Kletzin, Gottlieb Krueger, Jno. Libal, Gerhardt Neiphaus and John Shimonek. *Company G*—Lieutenant Ferstenberg, Corporal John Schultz, Privates George Dellenbach, Bernhard Daul, John Fitting, Christian Franz, Charles Franz, Charles Hafeman, Jacob Heinz, Willism Hughes, Peter Kuhn, Henry Miller, Gottleib Metzner, G. Schuk, Andreas Stubanus, Joachim Wiedemann, P. Walter, John Walter and Nicholaus Young. *Company H*—Sergeant Joseph Maschauer, Corporals Friedrich Ruesche and Phillip Kuhn, Privates Ludwig Beck, Heinrich Bœhler, William Ehrmann, Adam Goeltz, Heinrich Meiners, Joseph Steffen, Jacob Steinback, Friedrich Steinhaus, Friedrich Thriele and Charles Wickesberg. *Company I*—Privates Carl Baluff, Louis Justin, Anton Neumeister, Frank Rerac, John Style, John N. Stilb and Adolph Weidner. *Company K*—Privates Charles Grochowsky, John Gœss, Gubert Mendlock, Friedrich Sasse, H. Schroeder, P. Schneller and Leonhard Von Wald—115.

The enemy was discovered to be on the retreat on the 4th. On that day, Colonel Jacobs returned, and took command of the regiment.

On the 5th, the army set out on its return to Virginia. The Third Division marched by way of Boonsboro, to Funkstown, from whence it marched to Williamsport, thence to Berlin, and on the 19th, recrossed the Potomac, and took up its line of march to Warrenton Junction, where it arrived on the 25th of July.

The regiment was very much reduced by the casualties of battle and the hardships of the campaign, and so few officers were present, that it was temporarily organized into five companies. It remained here until the 17th of September, engaged in

picket and patrol duty, when it moved to Rappahannock Station, where it assumed its rightful organization, and remained until the 24th, when the Eleventh Corps marched to Manassas Junction. The Eleventh and Twelfth corps being transferred to the army in Tennessee, they proceeded, by rail, to Columbus, O., and thence to Bridgeport, Ala., where they arrived on the 2d of October. On the 8th of October, Major Baetz resigned, and Captain Winckler, of Company B, was appointed Major. The regiment moved to various positions, and engaged in fatigue and other arduous duties, until the 27th, when it crossed the Tennessee, and assisted in repelling the enemy's attack on General Geary, at Wauhatchee, where they had two men wounded. On the 8th of November, Colonel Jacobs proceeded to Wisconsin on recruiting service, leaving the regiment in command of Major Winckler, who retained it, as Colonel Jacobs soon after resigned.

On the 23d, 24th and 25th, the regiment was engaged in the brilliant action at Mission Ridge, and on the 26th, joined in the pursuit of the enemy, until the 28th, when they returned to Parker's Gap, and received three days' rations, with orders to make it last six, and on the 29th, started with Sherman's forces, for the relief of General Burnside, at Knoxville.

This forced march was one of peculiar hardship, the weather being cold, the country rough, the roads muddy, and rations short, shoes worn out, and clothing scanty. It was a repetition of the old story. They marched to Knoxville, Longstreet had retreated to Virginia, and the division marched back again, to its old camp in Lookout Valley, where they remained till January 25th, 1864, when they moved to Whitesides, a few miles from Chattanooga, and remained till the 23d of April. Colonel Jacobs resigned on the 11th of January.

In the organization of the army for the Atlanta campaign, the Twenty-sixth was transferred to the Third Brigade, Third Division, of the Twentieth Army Corps. It joined its new brigade in Lookout Valley, with a force of 417 muskets, convalescents and recruits having joined it. With the division, on the 7th of May, it advanced within about three miles of Buzzard Roost, near Dalton, and on the next day, took part in a reconnoissance towards that position, and became engaged in a skirmish, in

which Lieutenant Juenger, of Company A, and First Sergeant Fred. Stolberg, of Company I, were wounded. With the Twentieth Corps, it moved, by way of Snake Creek Gap, to Resaca, where it formed in line of battle, on the 13th. In the afternoon of the 14th, in a skirmish, the regiment lost one man killed, and three wounded. On the 15th, the Twenty-sixth, with the division, (Butterfield's) proceeded to the extreme left of the army, and took part in the assault of the enemy's position, its brigade, (Colonel Ward's,) taking the advance, supported by the Second, Colonel Coburn's, in which the Twenty-second Wisconsin was located.

The Twenty-sixth occupied the right of Ward's brigade, and advanced to a hill in its front, and drove from it the enemy's skirmishers, who were protected by slight breastworks, and took possession of the hill. The main line of the enemy's works, which was the chief point of attack, lay on an adjoining ridge, nearly parallel with the one just taken. The intervening valley was covered with a dense growth of young pines. The brigade advanced through this obstruction, drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and attempted to take the works by assault. The works were strong, the enemy's fire heavy, and the difficulty of getting through the growth of pines, all contributed to defeat the object of the assault, and the whole force was compelled to return to the hill in their rear, an attempt to retake which was defeated, and the enemy severely punished. A lodgment was made by another portion of the Twentieth Corps, and the four gun battery was held under control, so that the enemy was forced to evacuate the town during the night, this last being the key to his position at Resaca.

The casualties, as officially published, were:

Killed or Died of Wounds.— *Company A* — Private Theodore Kœnig. *Company B* — Private Albert Johns. *Company E* — Private August Kuehn. *Company F* — First Lieutenant Christian Phillipp. *Company G* — Privates P. Stoffell and Albert Wolf. *Company H* — Sergeant Charles Wickesburg, Corporal Phillip Nell, Private August Conrad — 9.

Wounded.— *Company A* — Sergeant August Nischke, Private Herman Opitz. *Company B* — Sergeant Charles Weinrich, Corporal Charles Laufer, Privates Fred. Siebold, Wm. Yager, Philip Lieberstein, N. Perschbacher and Theodore Maasch. *Company C* — Corporal G. Schenle, Privates Anton Rinke, Henry Siegrist, Henry Urich and Adam Wuest. *Company D* — Corporal Frank Smotzeck, Private Edw'd Kehrein. *Company E* — Corporal Nicolaus Jermer, Privates R. Gaubatz and C. Schæfer. *Company F* — Corporal John Kihm, Privates H. Hacker and C. Meyer. *Company H* — Sergeants Jacob Nytes and Rudolph Siebelist, Corporal Martin Kuhn, Privates Charles Græfe, Wenzel Kapinos,

John Rosenbauer, F. Spranger, Robert Voight and Chas. Hoberg. *Company I*—Sergeant P. Waldorff, Privates Ernst Domkœhler and Edmund Johnson. *Company K*—Privates Joseph Wimmers, William Frank, Hubert Walzer, Jerome Crandall and William Kremer—36.

The Twenty-sixth, with the division, went in pursuit and encountered the enemy's rear guard on the 18th, which was driven before them, from position to position. On the 19th, Ward's brigade was detached on a reconnoissance and encountered a large body of the enemy, but they were not attacked. When near Cassville, the skirmishers of the Twenty-sixth met those of the enemy, and drove them from the field. At Cassville a lively action took place between the skirmishers and the artillery of the two armies, but the enemy continued his retreat. On the 25th, Pumpkin Vine Creek was crossed, and the enemy was encountered near New Hope Church. The First and Third Divisions advanced and drove the enemy back a mile to a fortified position with a swampy ravine in front. The Third Brigade was on the extreme left to cover that flank, the Twenty-sixth being in the second line. A very hot contest took place, extending the whole length of the line, the enemy's artillery being advantageously posted, was very effectually used, while the nature of the ground prevented the Union forces from using their artillery. The Third Brigade on the extreme left, became involved in the combat and the Twenty-sixth moved forward and relieved an Ohio regiment in the front line, and took part in the engagement at that end of the line which continued till darkness closed the battle when the brigade was removed to another part of the field.

The following are the casualties in the several battles near Dallas, as officially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company C*—Corporal Theodore Shafer, Privates Edw. Lauger, Antonio Rinke, Julius Suttinger and John Lauer. *Company E*—Privates George Kraus, Reinold Kraus, Henry Romag, Nicholas Snider and Fred. Lankow. *Company F*—Privates Henry Hecker and Michael Wagner. *Company G*—Corporal Robert H. Templeton, Privates Emerson L. Smith and George Dillenbach. *Company K*—Privates Jacob Klink and F. Roell—17.

WOUNDED.—*Company B*—Privates Ferdinand Hubner, Adam Truss, Charles Jaeger, August Ninow, Bernhard Kucklan and John Weisenbach. *Company C*—Private John Christen. *Company E*—Lieutenant Fred. Horner, Sergeant Philip Phipp, Corporals Henry Deiner and Franz Kivin, Privates Paul Statzel, Henry Wagner, Charles Stier, Fred. Zirber, Sam. Procheld and F. Ohike. *Company G*—Privates Cyrus Schaefer, Chas. Haseman and William Lerri. *Company H*—Private Henry Boehler. *Company I*—Private Rudolph Laive. *Company K*—Sergeant Henry Nolt—23.

On the 28th of May, Lieutentant Colonel Boebel was discharged by reason of his wounds, and Major Winkler was appointed Lieutenant Colonel.

During the next few days the Twentieth Corps was moving towards the left to get possession of the railroad, and flank Johnston's position at Allatoona, which was done, and that position fell into our possession. On the 6th, they again began their movement southward, and struck the enemy's lines at Pine Knob. They gradually closed down upon him, compelling him to abandon his fortified position. He was driven from Pine Knob and Lost Mountain, till on the 17th, he was found intrenched on the south bank of Nose's Creek. While in pursuit, the skirmishers of the Twenty-sixth captured a battle-flag.

Returning from Nose's Creek, the enemy took refuge behind works around Kenesaw Mountain, where he was found strongly intrenched. On the 22d, the Twenty-sixth was much exposed to the enemy's fire, and suffered severely, Lieutenant Colonel Winkler having a very narrow escape. The brigade being relieved, it moved to the Powder Spring Road, where they intrenched close to the enemy's line and remained under a constant fire of sharpshooters and artillery until the 3d of July, when the enemy abandoned his position and moved to the banks of the Chattahoochie, near Nickajack Creek.

The list of those killed or died of wounds, for the month of June, we copy from the records of the Adjutant General, and the list of wounded, from the monthly reports:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A* — Private Nicholas Paulus. *Company B* — Privates Charles Kuhlman, Fred. Wendorff and Henry Geisner. *Company C* — Sergeants Jacob Michael and Christopher Kruger. *Company D* — Private Charles Johns. *Company F* — Private G. Kruger. *Company H* — Private George Kuehn. *Company I* — Privates John Kœprieck and John Steyle — 11.

WOUNDED.— *Company A* — Privates Adolph Kuhlig, William Hausburg and John Paul. *Company C* — Sergeant A. Schnœder, Privates Charles Bœtcher, Privates Louis Zimmerman, Charles Weidener, Fred. Jarrett and Benediet Rieger. *Company D* — Privates William Muhlison, William Bœhmer, J. Klineschmidt, John Meyers, Jacob Schœnburger and J. Schafer. *Company E* — Privates Charles Herman, Gotleib Freigler, Wm. Rosenthal and F. H. Gross. *Company F* — Privates Wenzel Schnicker and F. K. Fisher. *Company G* — Private William Ficks. *Company H* — Private Michael Detsch. *Company I* — Privates Jacob Blum, William Matushka, John Groff, William Klatt, Rudolph Knofsky, Joseph Michalosky, Fred. Mueller, William Richter, Anton Niemaster, Ernst Schreiber, George Boyer and Wm. Kraklow. *Company K* — Private Conrad Knœpp—36.

The army remained at rest after driving the enemy to the Chattahoochie, until July 17th. The Twenty-sixth, with the

Twentieth Corps, crossed the river on that day at Paice's Ferry, and moving towards Atlanta, crossed Peach Tree Creek about noon of the 20th. In the battle which occurred here, the Third Brigade occupied the left of the Corps, connecting with Newton's division of the Fourth Corps. The Twenty-sixth was on the right of the brigade, and with the Twentieth Connecticut, occupied the front line. The line was formed on low ground, with two parallel ridges in front, separated by a shallow ravine. The Twenty-second Wisconsin as skirmishers, gained the second ridge; and held the position till some time in the afternoon when the enemy being reinforced, returned to the attack and drove the skirmishers, who fell back to the first ridge to which the Third Division had advanced. They opened on the advancing enemy and the battle of Peach Tree Creek began with terrible fierceness. The Twenty-sixth was exposed to a heavy fire on the front and left flank. The enemy advanced to within ten paces of our lines, the Twenty-sixth receiving the chief weight of the attack, and was met by a terrible fire which he was unable to stand, and finally broke and fled. The Twenty-sixth formed and secured a position on the top of the hill. The colors of the Thirty-third Mississippi were captured by Captain Fuchs, of Company C. Forty prisoners were taken by the Twenty-sixth. On reaching the hill the regiment was again assailed by a severe fire from the woods on its left. The Twentieth Connecticut soon came to its relief. Captains Seeman and Mueller were killed and Captain Steinmeyer and Lieutenant Vollmer, were wounded, the latter mortally.

The list of those killed and died of wounds is copied from the Adjutant General's records, and the list of wounded for the month of July, is compiled from the monthly records:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company B*— Private William Lauer. *Company C*— Captain Robert Mueller. *Company D*— Private William Milke. *Company G*— First Lieutenant Nicholas Vollmar. *Company H*— Private Valentine Mueller. *Company I*— Captain John P. Seeman — 6.

WOUNDED.— *Company A* — Corporal Henry Van Eweyke, Privates Julius Semish and Fred. Sholtz. *Company B*—Sergeants Charles Weinrich and H. Branneschwig, Privates William Ewald, August Wendorf and Fred. Winter. *Company C*— Corporals August Truemper and Ferdinand Krueger and Private PeterWeber. *Company D*—Corps. Bartholomaus Peissue and Mich. Huntz, PrivatesWm. Kræmer and F. K.Warner. *Company E*— Capt.Wm. Steinmeyer, Privates Ed. Dreblob and Jn. Urban. *Company F*— Sergts. John Voight andW. Lipman, Privates L. Busch J. Schmidt, J. Shultz, P. Newman and F.Winter.

Company G—Privates Peter Philipsen and William Hughes. *Company H*—Sergeant Randolph Seibelist, Corporal Peter Mauer, Privates Franklin Zager and Franz Ruter. *Company I*—Privates Christian Crusius, Ed. Johnson and J. Bulda. *Company K*—Corporal Henry Lorch, Privates Charles Orth, Friedrich Kemmle, J. Karr and Conrad Hartsman—39.

Colonel Wood, commanding the Third Brigade, in his official report, thus speaks of the conduct of the Twenty-sixth in the battle of Peach Tree Creek:

Where all behaved well, it may be regarded as invidious to call attention to individuals, yet it seems to me I cannot discharge my duty in this report without pointing out for especial commendation the conduct of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and its brave and able commander. The position of this regiment in the line was such that the *brunt* of the enemy's attack fell upon it. The brave, skilful and determined manner in which it met this attack, rolled back the onset, pressed forward in a counter charge and drove back the enemy, could not be excelled by the troops in this or any other army, and is worthy of the highest commendation and praise.

On the 22d of July, the Twentieth Corps advanced and took its place in the line of investment around Atlanta. The Twenty-sixth, during the siege which followed, occupied several different positions, and engaged in the various duties incident to the siege.

On the 25th of August, with the Twentieth Corps, it withdrew from before Atlanta and took position at Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochie, while General Sherman executed his masterly movement around Atlanta. On the 2d of September, Atlanta was entered and occupied by the Twentieth Corps, in and near which the Twenty-sixth remained until it took position with the brigade and joined in Sherman's grand march.

The following list of killed, and those who died of wounds during the siege of Atlanta, we find in the records of the Adjutant General:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Privates Stephen Fiass and Reinhold Hemitz. *Company B*—Privates William Sasse and William Hartmann. *Company D*—Privates John Held and Jacob Weber. *Company E*—Privates Xavier Brown and Fred. Waller. *Company F*—Privates William Arndt and Gerhard Neiphaus. *Company H*—Corporal Franz Reuter. *Company I*—Private P. Gilljoham. *Company K*—Sergeant Bernhard Ott—13.

On the 17th of August, Lieutenant Colonel Winkler was appointed Colonel, and on the 19th of October, Major Lackner was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Fuchs Major. The regiment being reduced below the specified number, these officers could not be mustered.

On the 15th of November, the Twenty-sixth moved forward with the forces of General Sherman in his march to the seacoast. The labors and services performed during this movement did not differ materially from those of other regiments, and the general description of the march having been given, we deem it unnecessary to enter into particulars. They reached Savannah and entered that city on the 21st of December, and in January, started towards Goldsboro.

At the battle of Averysboro, on the 16th of March, the Third Division marched to the assistance of Kilpatrick's cavalry and Hawley's brigade of the First Division. Line of battle was formed and the enemy engaged, the contest lasting till dark, the enemy being driven back to his intrenchments, which he abandoned during the night. Captain Schmidt and Lieutenant Klien were killed in this battle.

The following casualties were officially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Corporal Jacob Gilgen. *Company B*—Capt. Chas. Schmidt and Private Chas. Busse. *Company C*—First Lieutenant F. R. Klein. *Company D*—Private Carl Kœner. *Company E*—Corporal Herman Kindsmuth and Private John Gruhtke. *Company F*—Corporal Chas. Oestrich, Privates M. Risenbengler and John Schmidt. *Company H*—Private G. Statz—11.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates Michael Moldenhauer, Charles Theime, Peter Pfeifer and Fred. K. Mueler. *Company C*—Sergeants Henry Erdman and Martin Hahn and Private Herman Bigalke. *Company D*—Corporal William Nittle. *Company E*—Private Frederick Witzel. *Company F*—Sergeant August Olm. *Company H*—Private George Schmal. *Company I*—Private Peter Dworschalk—12.

The Twenty-sixth was also present at the battle of Bentonville on the 19th, the Third Brigade moving to the aid of the Fourteenth Corps. The Twenty-sixth was in the reserve, and did not deliver its fire.

With the rest of the army the Twenty-sixth reached Goldsboro on the 24th, and went into camp. Taking part in the subsequent movements of General Sherman, they proceeded to Raleigh, and on the surrender of General Johnston, with the Twentieth Corps moved to Richmond, thence to Washington, where it took part in the grand review in May.

Leaving Washington on the 13th of June, it arrived at Milwaukee on the 17th, where it was enthusiastically received by the citizens generally, and after passing through the principal streets, proceeded to the Turner's Hall, where a splendid banquet was prepared for it by the German citizens. Governor

Salomon welcomed the regiment, after which it marched to Camp Washburn, and was there discharged and paid off, on the 29th day of June, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel Winkler was brevetted Colonel, and also Brigadier General for meritorious services during the war.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 1,002. Gain—by recruits in 1864, 84, in 1865, 2; by substitutes, 1; total, 1,089. Loss—by death, 284; deserted, 31; transferred, 125; discharged, 232; mustered out, 449.

CHAPTER XXXV.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO COLUMBUS, KY.—DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI—UP THE YAZOO—MARCH TO SNYDER'S BLUFF—SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—MOVE TO ARKANSAS—CAPTURE OF LITTLE ROCK—MARCH TO CAMDEN—BATTLE AT JENKINS' FERRY—RETURN TO LITTLE ROCK—ORDERED TO JOIN CANBY'S FORCES—CAPTURE OF SPANISH FORT—MOVE TO TEXAS—MUSTERED OUT—RETURN HOME—STATISTICS.

THE Twenty-seventh Regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, on the 17th of September, 1862. The discontinuance of recruiting for new regiments in August of that year left the regiment with only seven companies full. An order authorizing the recruiting of three more companies was received, and, under the supervision of Colonel Krez, the organization was completed, and the regiment mustered into the United States service on the 7th of March, 1863. It left the State on the 16th of March, under orders to proceed to Columbus, Ky. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL—CONRAD KREZ.

Lieutenant Colonel—JOHN J. BROWN; *Major*—TEN EYCK G. OLMSTEAD; *Adjutant*—CHARLES MEYER; *Quartermaster*—WILLIAM N. SHAFTER; *Surgeon*—CHRISTIAN KRAK; *First Assistant Surgeon*—GEORGE HUTCHINSON; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—FRANS SIMON; *Chaplain*—Rev. WILLIAM P. STOWE.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Charles H. Cunningham,	Jerome C. Saltzman,	John J. Borland,
B	Erastus W. Stannard.	Aaron Hobart,	Julius Schlaich,
C	Frederick Schnellen,	David Schreiack,	Conrad F. Smith,
D	Joseph Rankin,	Thomas McMillan,	William Henry,
E	Alfred Marschner,	John A. S. Verdier,	Carl Witte,
F	Samuel D. Hubbard,	Edward W. Robbins,	William F. Mitchell,
G	William Wigham,	James Gunn,	Amanzer Strong,
H	Charles Corneliusen,	Ole Jacobsen,	Albert L. Lund,
I	James C. Barnes,	Julius Bodenstab,	William T. Cole,
K	Peter Mulholland.	Charles H. Raymer.	Charles F. Folger.

The regiment remained at Columbus, engaged in garrison duty, until the 30th of May, when it moved, with other forces, to Memphis, where orders were received to proceed to Vicksburg. Arriving at the mouth of the Yazoo on the 4th of June, they proceeded up that river to Satartia, where they remained two days, when an action took place between the rebel artillery and the gunboats. During this time, companies A, B and C were thrown out as skirmishers, while the regiment was held in reserve. They were not, however, actively engaged, and on the 6th, marched down the river, thirty miles, to Haines' Bluff, where they arrived next day, somewhat fagged out by the rapid march under a scorching sun. On the march to Haines' Bluff, Captain Stannard, of Company B, was shot by the discharge of a musket, which he was passing to a sick man in an ambulance. He died on the 7th, and was buried by the roadside. His loss was greatly lamented.

The Twenty-seventh was brigaded with the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, in the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Montgomery, of the Twenty-fifth, in the Third Division, General Kimball, Sixteenth Army Corps.

On the 11th, they moved four miles, to Snyder's Bluff, which formed a portion of the rear line of investment around Vicksburg. Here they remained, in the performance of picket duty, and work on the fortifications and intrenchments, until after the capitulation of Vicksburg, when they moved to Helena, Ark. On the 13th of August, they were transferred to the army of General Steele, and with the forces of that General, proceeded up White River, to Duval's Bluff, and from thence, marched to Little Rock, and assisted in the capture of that place. Here the regiment engaged in post and picket duty, with an occasional expedition into the surrounding country, until the 23d of March, 1864, when it accompanied the march of General Steele to coöperate with General Banks, in the celebrated Red River Expedition.

The Twenty-seventh was in the Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Engelman, of the Forty-third Illinois, Third Division, Brigadier General Frederick Salomon, Seventh Army Corps, General Steele.

Leaving Little Rock on the 23d of March, nothing of importance occurred until the 1st of April, when the First Brigade, under General Rice, which occupied a position in the rear of the

division, guarding the trains, was attacked by the enemy, near the junction of the Washington and Camden roads, in the vicinity of Witherspoonville, or Hollywood. In this attack, the Twenty-seventh was detached to aid in protecting the train, which was brought safely into camp.

On the 3d, Engleman's brigade was ordered to remain at Okolona, with orders to proceed back to Hollywood, in conjunction with Colonel Ritter's cavalry brigade, and communicate with General Thayer. Before the cavalry forces arrived at Okolona, Colonel Engleman was attacked. The enemy were driven back and pursued by the Twenty-seventh Regiment, under Colonel Krez, for two miles.

The cavalry arrived, and Colonel Engleman proceeded to Hollywood, in pursuance of orders, and rejoined the division near Elkins' Ford, on the 5th. The division left camp on the 6th, and moved forward in rear of the cavalry division of General Carr, and encamped about midway between the river and Prairie del Ane, near the abandoned breastworks of the enemy. Here they remained three days, the troops being engaged in foraging and repairing the roads, to facilitate the march of General Thayer's division, which was in the rear.

On the 10th, the division advanced about four miles, to the prairie, where the enemy was encountered, and a severe skirmish ensued, which lasted until dark, the enemy being driven back from position to position, and the division occupied the highest ridge on the prairie. The troops lay on their arms all night. The Third Brigade, Colonel Engleman, took part in this engagement. The enemy attacked them during the night, but were successfully repulsed.

The casualties, in the several skirmishes from the 1st to the 10th of April, near Camden, were officially reported, as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Private Safra Villett. *Company F*—Corporal Edward H. Bates. *Company G*—Privates Patrick Knox and William Anding. *Company K*—Private Cassander Knowles—5.
WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Thron Olson. *Company H*—Private Gunderson—2.

On the 12th, the division advanced, when skirmishing ensued, without important results. The force continued its advance on

the road to Camden, through Moscow, and on the 16th, marched into Camden.

During the occupation of Camden, the division of General Salomon was employed on duty as pickets, provost guards, escorts for forage trains, fatigue parties, and similar duties.

News of the disastrous termination of Banks' Red River Expedition having been received, General Steele set about returning to Little Rock. On the 26th, the army left Camden, the division of General Salomon acting as rear guard. Proceeding on to the Saline Bottom, which was reached on the 29th, without molestation, on the afternoon of that day, General Salomon's rear guard was fired upon, which indicated pursuit by the enemy. General Salomon took immediate steps to possess the strong positions in his vicinity, and directed Colonel Engleman to hold possession of the crest of a hill. This was done, and the position held until three o'clock next morning. General Salomon then withdrew his troops out of range of artillery fire from the hill, thus contracting his lines, and covering his right flank with a small bayou. At daylight, General Salomon's advance was two miles from the river, and a train of artillery and wagons, two miles in length, were between him and the river, and nothing was left but to maintain his position until they were out of the way. During the action which followed, the Twenty-seventh was sent to reinforce the left of General Rice's brigade, which had been pressed back by the enemy. The balance of Engleman's brigade was sent to the right. The enemy made a second attack, but was driven at all points. He, however, advanced a third time. Having received a fresh supply of ammunition, the enemy was received with a heavy fire, the action extending along the whole line, and was continued for three-fourths of an hour. General Salomon, in his report, says:—"Bravely did our troops maintain their ground, never once wavering, never once yielding. I confess, I had not a little anxiety as to the result. Every man was engaged, and regiments were sent from one portion of the line to another, wherever their services seemed to be most needed." The rest of the troops were across the river, and General Salomon, with his division, with a few extra regiments, held at bay the whole force of Kirby Smith, which was stated to be

20,000 men. He held his ground, and this last attack was successfully repulsed, the enemy was punished severely, and several of his guns and three battle flags captured. Fresh reinforcements arriving to the enemy, General Salomon took steps to withdraw across the river. This was accomplished, the dead and wounded being mostly brought off, and General Salomon's troops withdrew in good order, and without further molestation.

The casualties, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A*—Privates Laurence Dickenshort, Walter Osborn, Thron Oleson and Conrad Plimke. *Company B*—Private Wesley H. Stagg. *Company C*—Sergeant Philip Theiss, Private Charles Witte. *Company D*—Privates Peter Bart and Heinrich Mandell—9.

WOUNDED.— *Company A*—First Lieutenant J. G. Borland. *Company C*—First Sergeant John Gehring, Private Diedrich Baderin. *Company D*—Privates F. Rumer, Justin E. Gretson, J. Kingsland and H. Hinke. *Company H*—Private Christian Finningson. *Company I*—Private Joseph Mesner—9.

Corporal George Smith, of Company E, is reported to have died of wounds at Pine Bluff, on the 23d of May, 1864, and Fred. Leflor, on the 21st of May, at Smith's, Ark.

The march from Saline River to Little Rock, was barren of particular incident, except that, owing to the roads, men and animals were completely worn out, and much property was necessarily destroyed. The command arrived at Little Rock on the 3d of May.

On the 14th of May, the Twenty-seventh was transferred to the Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Corps, with which it was thereafter identified.

On the 3d of October, they descended the Arkansas River, to Pine Bluff, for the purpose of reinforcing the command of General Clayton, at that point, who was threatened by a greatly superior force of the enemy, under General Magruder. Remaining until the 22d, they returned to Little Rock. Soon after their return, companies A, D, E and H were detailed to guard duty on the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad, west of Brownsville, being stationed at various points, the rest of the regiment remaining in camp at Little Rock. The regiment was engaged in this duty until the 7th of February, 1865, at which date, under orders to join General Canby's forces at New Orleans, they left Little Rock on transports, and passing down the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, reached Algiers, opposite New Orleans, on the 12th,

from whence they reëmbarked on the 20th, and arrived at Navy Cove, Ala., on Mobile Bay. Encamping on Mobile Point, near Fort Morgan, the regiment was, on the 27th, assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

Accompanying the forces of General Canby, intended for operations in the vicinity of Mobile, they left Mobile Point on the 17th of March, and moving with difficulty over the exceedingly bad roads, which impeded the progress of the trains, they took position on the 27th, in the trenches before Spanish Fort. Here they were occupied in picket and fatigue duty, until the termination of the siege, during which the regiment sustained a loss of four killed.

The killed, and those who died of wounds, at Spanish Fort, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Private Frank Truedell. *Company B*—Private John Johnson. *Company E*—Private August Ziebreth. *Company I*—Privates Edward S. Radley and August Bruss—5.

WOUNDED.—*Company C*—Privates John H. Rosebaum, Jonn H. Questolff and John Beinbaum. *Company D*—Private F. H. Steele. *Company K*—Private Wm. Robinson—5.

The enemy evacuated the Fort on the night of the 8th of April. On the next morning, the regiment proceeded five miles, to Fort Blakely, before which they arrived in time to witness its capture by the forces under General Steele.

The regiment subsequently moved through Mobile, to Whistler's Station, where they rejoined the brigade on the 15th of April, and encamped. Remaining till the 19th, they marched fifty or sixty miles up the Tombigbee River, to McIntosh's Bluff, where they were engaged in building fortifications. The surrender of Dick Taylor's army, rendered further occupation of the post unnecessary, and the regiment, on the 9th of May, proceeded by transports to Mobile, and encamped near the city, where they remained until the 1st of June, when they again embarked, and proceeded through the Gulf, to Brazos Santiago, Texas, where they arrived on the 6th of June.

They marched to Clarksville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 13th, remaining until the 2d of August, when they proceeded to Brownsville, where they were mustered out of service, and set out on their return home, on the 29th. Reaching New Orleans on the 5th of September, and ascending the Mississippi

to Cairo, they took cars on the Illinois Central Railroad, and arrived at Madison on the 17th of September, where the regiment was shortly afterwards paid off and disbanded.

Colonel Krez was subsequently brevetted Brigadier General, for meritorious services during the war.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 865. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 24, in 1864, 236, in 1865, 68; substitutes, 3; total, 1,196. Loss—by death, 244; missing, 4; deserted, 56; transferred, 57; discharged, 248; mustered out, 585.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO COLUMBUS, KY.—TO HELENA—AT ST. CHARLES—YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION—RETURN TO HELENA—BATTLE OF HELENA—CAPTURE OF LITTLE ROCK—EXPEDITION TO MOUNT ELBA—SKIRMISH—RETURN TO PINE BLUFF—JOIN CANBY'S FORCES BEFORE MOBILE—SURRENDER OF SPANISH FORT AND BLAKELY—ON SERVICE IN ALABAMA—MOVE TO TEXAS—MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE—RETURN HOME—DISBANDED—STATISTICS.

THE Twenty-eighth Regiment was recruited principally in Waukesha and Walworth Counties, and was organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, under the superintendence of Colonel James M. Lewis, of Oconomowoc, and mustered into the United States service on the 14th of October, 1862. In November, they were employed in arresting and guarding the draft rioters in Ozaukee County. They left the State for Columbus, Ky., on the 20th of December, 1862, with the following roster:

COLONEL—JAMES M. LEWIS.

Lieutenant Colonel—CHARLES WHITAKER; *Major*—EDMUND B. GRAY; *Adjutant*—JOHN A. SAVAGE, JR.; *Quartermaster*—GEORGE W. WYLIE; *Surgeon*—WILLIAM H. SMITH; *First Assistant Surgeon*—LEWIS K. HAWES; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—DANIEL M. MILLER; *Chaplain*—Rev. E. S. PEAKE.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	John A. Williams,	Arthur Holbrook,	William E. Coates,
B	M. G. Townsend,	Cushman K. Davis,	Charles B. Slawson,
C	Thomas N. Stevens,	Andrew J. Gilmore,	Lowell L. Alvord,
D	Edward L. Redington,	Hiram N. Hayes,	James M. Mead,
E	James S. Kenyon,	William E. Bingham,	Charles J. Collier,
F	Calvert C. White,	Jeremiah Noon,	Walker L. Bean,
G	Elihu Enos, Jr.,	David Turner,	Willis V. Tichenor,
H	Herman A. Meyer,	James Murray,	Wallace Goff,
I	Andrew F. Shiverick,	Lindsay J. Smith,	Alexander T. Seymour
K	Ira H. Morton.	William J. Briggs.	Levi J. Billings.

Arriving at Columbus, Ky., on the 22d of December, they were immediately sent forward by rail to Union City, but encountering no enemy they returned to Columbus on the next day. They remained at that place until January 5th, 1863, engaged in guard duty and the erection of new lines of fortifications to protect the town. On the 5th, they embarked and proceeded down the river to Helena, Ark., and on the 11th, were assigned to the Second Brigade, Thirteenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and embarked on transports to accompany the expedition up White River, which was ordered by General McClernand soon after the capture of Arkansas Post.

Arriving at St. Charles, Ark., about one hundred miles from the mouth of White River, the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin and a small squad of cavalry and artillery were landed to hold the place, Colonel Lewis being placed in command of the post. The fleet proceeded to Duvall's Bluff, where the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad crosses White River, where they remained a short time destroying a portion of the railroad, and accomplishing the object of the expedition, which was for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of ascending White River with a fleet of gunboats to coöperate in an attack on Little Rock. They returned to Helena, taking up the forces left at St. Charles, and arrived at Helena on the 23d, where they remained in camp until the 24th of February.

To execute General Grant's project for opening a passage to the Yazoo River, on the east side of the Mississippi, through the Yazoo Pass into Moon Lake, an expedition was fitted out at Helena, and embarked on the 24th of February. The force consisted of the Thirteenth Division, General Ross, of the Thirteenth Army Corps, to the First Brigade of which, under General Salomon, the Twenty-eighth had been transferred. The expedition penetrated to the neighborhood of the junction of the Yallabusha and Tallahatchie to the plantation of Dr. Curtis. There the Tallahatchie and Yazoo approach each other within half a mile. Between the two rivers, the rebels had built a fort called Fort Pemberton, which commanded both rivers. Across the bend west of the fort was a bayou, stretching from one river to the other. The work was built of cotton and mud, and mounted

several heavy guns. Obstructions had been placed in the river above the fort to prevent the approach of the gunboats.

An Indiana regiment was sent out to reconnoiter, which had a smart skirmish with the rebel pickets. The Twenty-eighth Wisconsin was sent ashore to their support. The gunboat Chilicothe moved towards the fort which opened fire, to which the gunboat replied with her heavy guns. Finding themselves in range of the guns from the gunboat and fort, the regiment lay quiet until the cannonade was over when they advanced, deployed, and lay in the woods all night, and next day received an occasional shot and shell from the enemy across the bayou. On the 13th, the bombardment again opened from the Chilicothe, Baron de Kalb, and a battery on shore. It however, amounted to nothing, although it lasted from 10, A. M., till 5, P. M. On the 15th, the regiment was ordered forward. The battery on shore had been strengthened by heavy guns, under the presumption that they would be able to silence the guns of the fort, and prevent the advance of a storming party, which was to be pushed forward by the musqueto boats. A demand came for a party of men who would volunteer to lead the forlorn hope! The officer was referred to Colonel Lewis, of the 28th. On reporting to General Ross, Colonel Lewis was ordered to send five companies back to camp and five companies aboard the gunboat Signal. The latter part of the order was obeyed with more alacrity than that to return to camp. The attempt to silence the guns was unsuccessful, and the gunboats were compelled by the severe fire of the fort to retire. The result of the matter was an abandonment of the expedition, and the return up the river. On the 23d, they were met near the junction of the Coldwater and Tallahatchie, by a fleet under General Quimby, bringing additional troops. Gen. Ross' force was halted and turned back. Land batteries were erected, and another attack was made on Fort Pemberton, which proved as unsuccessful as the first, and the whole project was finally abandoned, and the troops returned to Helena. The Twenty-eighth suffered severely from the diseases engendered in the malarious district up the Tallahatchie. During the expedition, the Twenty-eighth, with four companies of cavalry and a section of artillery, was sent to McNutt, Miss., under command of Colonel

Lewis, where they dispersed the enemy's force of cavalry, destroyed a quantity of Confederate stores, and returned to camp without loss.

Arriving at Helena, on the 8th of April, the regiment remained encamped until the 4th of July, with the exception of a fruitless expedition made in May, towards Cotton Plant, Ark.

Lieutenant Colonel Whittaker resigned on the 28th of May, 1863, and Major Gray was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain C. C. White, Major.

The enemy had for some time contemplated an attack on Helena, there being as they supposed, but a small force to oppose them.

On the 2d of June, Brigadier General Salomon was placed in command of the United States forces in and around Helena. He immediately commenced and completed a line of fortifications around the place, consisting of a connected line of batteries and rifle pits, and had so disposed of his troops as to make them available. The General was untiring in his vigilance, and although the troops thought that they were being worked hard to no purpose, yet on the morning of the 4th of July, when they saw the enemy covering the surrounding hills, and saw, after that days' work was done, that their entire safety rested with the works which they had labored so hard to construct, they were satisfied that their work had not been in vain.

The enemy, about 15,000 strong, made his appearance on the morning of the day of our National anniversary, under General Holmes. The troops of General Salomon immediately flew to arms. The Twenty-eighth was assigned to the duty of supporting Battery B. Lieutenant Colonel Gray had command of the regiment, Colonel Lewis being absent. At the time of the attack Company G, under Lieutenant Turner, was out on picket when they were attacked by the enemy advancing in force. Retiring slowly, and fighting, they fell back to Battery C, on the left, under cover of a fog, about 5, A. M. Massing his forces, the enemy succeeded in capturing Battery C, after a hard fight. The victory was of short duration. Opening a heavy fire from Fort Curtis, General Salomon succeeded in driving the enemy from Battery C, while the batteries to the right and left of his lines were effectually held against the heavy fire of the enemy.

The gunboat Tyler contributed materially to the defeat of the rebels. About 10½ o'clock, after a continuous fight of five hours, the enemy fell back and gave up the contest, leaving his dead, over 400, on the battle-field, besides over 800 prisoners in our hands.

Credit was erroneously given to General Prentiss for this repulse of the enemy at Helena. The whole arrangement for the defence was made by General Salomon, and whatever credit pertains to the action, belongs to him. With a force of about 3,500 men, he succeeded in holding at bay and driving off a force of at least 15,000.

Being protected behind their works, the casualties in the Twenty-eighth, were light:

KILLED.—*Company E*—Private Andrew Vellum. *Company G*—Private Jerome B. McKinstry—2.

WOUNDED.—*Company G*—Privates Herman Bestkird, Levi King and Cristolf Jacobi *Company H*—Private Christian Berkly—4.

On the 6th of August, the Twenty-eighth was transferred to the Army of Arkansas, and left Helena on the 11th, accompanying General Steele in his expedition against Little Rock. Colonel Lewis was placed in command of the Second Brigade. Marching by way of Clarendon, they reached Duvall's Bluff on the 23d, from whence they marched on the 31st, and reached Little Rock on the 10th of September, where they remained until the 26th of October, when they joined in the pursuit of Marmaduke's forces towards the Saline River, proceeding to Rockport, on the Washita, where further pursuit was abandoned, and the regiment returned to Little Rock on the 1st of November.

The regiment was detached from the Second Brigade, and ordered to join Colonel Clayton's command at Pine Bluff, sixty miles from Little Rock, on the Arkansas River. Here the regiment arrived on the 10th of November, and went into winter quarters, occupied in picket and garrison duty, until the 27th of March, 1864. Lieutenant Colonel Gray was placed in command of the post, and companies A, D, F, G, H and I, under command of Captain L. J. Smith, with additional forces, joined in an expedition to destroy a pontoon bridge on the Saline River, at Longview, on the 27th of March. Arriving at Mount Elba, on the 28th, the infantry was left to guard the bridge at that point, and

while doing so, was attacked by a force of 1,500 rebels. The companies of the Twenty-eighth deployed as skirmishers, and held the enemy in check until they were ordered to fall back to the main body, when the rebel charge was repulsed and the enemy driven from the field, losing one hundred killed and wounded.

The casualties we find in the records of the Adjutant General:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company G*—Private Thomas Green. *Company I*—Private Patrick O'Brien—2.

The expedition returned to Pine Bluff next day, bringing in 320 prisoners.

On the 28th of April, a detachment of 350 men, under Lieutenant Colonel Gray, left Pine Bluff, in order to lay a pontoon train across the Saline River, for the crossing of the trains carrying supplies to General Steele at Camden. Notice of Steele's retreat being received, the expedition returned to Pine Bluff.

Captain Mandeville G. Townsend, of Company B, is reported as having been killed at Mark's Mills, on the 25th of April, 1864.

They remained in camp at Pine Bluff, engaged in garrison and fatigue duty, until the 30th of November, 1864, when they were relieved and returned to Little Rock on the 2d of December.

On the 22d of January, 1865, they accompanied an expedition under command of Brigadier General Carr, to Mount Elba, on the Saline River, marching seventy-five miles to that point. They started on their return to Little Rock on the 30th, reaching camp on the 4th of February.

Being ordered to report to General Canby at New Orleans, they left Little Rock on the 11th by rail for Duvall's Bluff, on White River, where they embarked on transports and descending the White and Mississippi rivers, reached Algiers, La., on the 16th, where they reëmbarked, and on the 25th, landed on Mobile Point, where the regiment was soon after assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

Taking part in the movement against the defences of Mobile, on the 17th of March, the Twenty-eighth marched, with the brigade, forty-five miles to Fish River. The roads being almost impassable, the progress was slow, and they arrived on the 23d. On the 25th, they marched and took position on the 27th, in the

trenches before Spanish Fort, where they remained engaged in siege and picket duty until its evacuation on the night of April 8th, and next day proceeded five miles to Blakely, reaching there too late to take part in its capture.

The casualties in the Twenty-eighth, in the vicinity of Mobile, as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company B*—Private Samuel W. Hogg. *Company H*—Corporal Philip Flood and Private Timothy O'Brien. *Company I*—Private Joseph Shabine—4.

WOUNEDD.— *Company B*—Private Ezra Detrick. *Company C*—Corporal J. D. Zimmerman, Privates Martin Iverson and Iver Iverson. *Company E*—Corporals Michael Vaughn and Lewis E. Bloodgood. *Company G*—Private Edward Thomas. *Company H*—Privates Augustus Young and Mathias Obeabellig. *Company K*—Private Robert Spencer—10.

The subsequent movements of the regiment, consisted in the occupation, for a short time, of McIntosh's Bluff, on the Tombigbee River, in Ala., where the surrender of the last rebel force under Taylor, rendered unnecessary further labor on the fortifications at that point. Leaving that post on the 9th of May, they proceeded to Mobile, where they encamped until the 31st of May, when they embarked on transports, with orders to join our troops in Texas, arriving at Brazos Santiago, Texas, on the 6th of June. They marched to Clarksville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 16th, and engaged in garrison and picket duty until the 3d of August, when they marched to Brownsville, and were mustered out of the United States service. They embarked on transports on the 23d of August, and reached Madison, Wisconsin, on the 15th of September, where, on the 23d, they were paid off and disbanded.

Lieutenant Colonel Gray was appointed Colonel on the 16th of March, 1864, and Major White, Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain J. A. Williams, Major, on the 29th of July, 1865, but were not mustered.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 961. Gain — by recruits, in 1863, 2, in 1864, 125, in 1865, 17; substitutes, 32; total, 1,137. Loss — by death, 231; deserted, 31; transferred, 81; discharged, 221; mustered out, 573.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO CAIRO—TO HELENA—FRIAR'S POINT—COTTON SPECULATORS—EXPEDITION TO WHITE RIVER—YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION—MARCH TO HARD TIMES LANDING—BATTLE OF PORT GIBSON—CHAMPION HILLS—ASSAULT OF MAY 22D—SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—BATTLE OF JACKSON—TRANSFERRED TO GULF DEPARTMENT—SECOND TECHE EXPEDITION—TEXAS—RED RIVER EXPEDITION—BATTLE OF SABINE CROSS ROADS—RETREAT TO ALEXANDRIA—ASSIST IN BUILDING BAILEY'S DAM—STATIONED AT MORGANZIA—JOIN GENERAL CANBY'S FORCES—SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT AND BLAKELY—MOVE TO SHREVEPORT—MUSTER OUT—RETURN HOME—STATISTICS.

THE Twenty-ninth Regiment was recruited principally in the Counties of Dodge, Jefferson, Dane and Columbia, and was called into Camp Randall, Madison, where its organization was perfected under the superintendence of Colonel C. R. Gill, and its muster into the United States service completed on the 27th of September, 1862. The regiment left the State on the 2d of November, with the following roster:

COLONEL—CHARLES R. GILL.

Lieutenant Colonel—GERRIT T. THORNE; *Major*—WILLIAM A. GREENE; *Adjutant*—VALENTINE SWEENEY; *Quartermaster*—SAMUEL BAIRD; *Surgeon*—WILLIAM C. SPAULDING; *First Assistant Surgeon*—ROBERT ADDISON; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—J. F. MCCLURE; *Chaplain*—Rev. JOHN J. HERRICK.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Bradford Hancock,	Oscar F. Mattice,	George Weeks,
B	Thomas R. Mott,	Charles Wood,	Royal P. Branson,
C	Horace E. Connit,	James O. Pearce,	Lovell F. Willard,
D	Gustavus H. Bryant,	David W. Curtis,	Charles H. Townsend,
E	Hezekiah Dunham,	Darius J. Wells,	George W. Hale,
F	Charles A. Holmes,	Emil Stoppenbach,	John B. Scott,
G	Frederick C. Festner,	Oscar Mohr,	Alba M. Kent,
H	Charles C. Ammack,	John W. Blake,	Thomas Delany,
I	Oliver C. Bissell,	William K. Barney,	Henry Niedecken,
K	W. A. De la Matyr.	Edwin Marsh.	William V. Perry.

The regiment proceeded to Cairo by rail, where they found orders to proceed to Helena, Ark. Remaining at Cairo but a short time, they reëmbarked, and proceeded down the Mississippi River, arriving at Helena on the 7th of November, and went into camp on the east side of the river, opposite the town.

On the 16th of November, General Hovey, commanding the Department of Eastern Arkansas, organized a force of about 7,000 men, for an expedition against Arkansas Post, of which 400 picked men, of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, under command of Colonel Gill, formed a part. The force was to move up White River to a point twelve miles distant from the Post, on the Arkansas, which distance it was proposed to march. The water in White River was so low as to prevent the passage of the transports over the bar at the mouth of that stream, and, after repeated efforts, the whole expedition was abandoned, and returned to Helena. Charles Drayer, of Company D, was wounded by a shot from a guerilla band on the shore, which fired a volley into the transport. Mathias Lucas, of Company I, fell overboard and was drowned.

The regiment returned to camp, and remained, engaged in fatigue duty, until the 23d of December, when they crossed the river, and camped on the bluffs, near Helena. On the 25th, they embarked, and proceeded down the river to Friar's Point, of which place they took possession, and Colonel Gill took command of the post. On the 28th, 400 men, under Colonel Gill, moved in pursuit of the rebel Forrest, overtook him, and put him to flight.

The cotton speculating proclivities of the officer at that time in command at Helena, had granted such privileges to the rebels in the vicinity of Friar's Point, that in a short time a large traffic was entered into in the article of cotton, the speculation being countenanced by the officers at headquarters at Helena. Colonel Gill deemed it his duty to stop this illegitimate use of the military arm of the country, in furthering the designs of speculators, and accordingly, issued order No. 4, which,—1st, Compelled every person coming within the lines, to give a written statement as to their business within the lines, with a declaration that they had never aided or abetted in the rebellion. 2d, Requiring such persons to show a pass, when leaving the lines, ordered by the

commander of the post. 3d, Persons within the lines not required to furnish evidence of loyalty, to pass out. 4th, Exempts slaves from the operation of the order. 5th, *Prohibited the sending of property out of the lines, without a permit from the commander of the post.*

From this order, the rebel inhabitants at Friar's Point and vicinity, appealed to General Gorman, at headquarters, Helena, who had already shown great favor to these subjects of Jeff. Davis, and on the occasion of his taking possession of Friar's Point, addressed its rebel population, in language like the following:—"I have come to *establish* trade for all without, as well as within the lines, who have cotton to exchange." He also issued such instructions for the government of the lines, as to practically license a contraband trade. A bale of cotton passed the rankest rebel through the lines, and government steamers plied up and down the river, rendezvousing at Friar's Point, bartering immense stores of merchandize for cotton. Of all this, Gorman was informed, but gave the abuses complained of the countenance of a studied silence.

The effect of Colonel Gill's order was to check the cotton traffic for a time at this post, but still there occurred some refractory cases. One of his captains took his company outside the lines on a cotton raid, without authority. Another took the responsibility of taking part of his company, without authority, aboard the Evansville, government boat, on a cotton excursion, sixty miles down the river. These delinquents were placed under arrest by Colonel Gill. They appealed to Gorman, who not only ordered their release, but censured Colonel Gill for arresting officers for "*slight offences.*"

With such a condition of affairs at headquarters, it might be expected that the appeal of the inhabitants of Friar's Point, against the order of Colonel Gill, would be favorably considered. The Friar's Point rebels sent in a memorial for the removal of Colonel Gill, which Gorman found no difficulty in complying with, and the Colonel was placed under arrest, and his order No. four, revoked, Lieutenant Colonel Thorne taking command of the post. The protection extended to the speculators and their secesh friends, soon reëstablished the cotton traffic, which continued to be carried through the lines till the 9th of January, 1863,

when Colonel Gill's sword was returned, and Friar's Point evacuated, the troops returning to Helena, and General Gorman was, soon after, superseded.

We place these facts on record as an act of justice to a worthy officer, who, in attempting to do his whole duty to his country, was subjected to the tyranny and abuse of a man whose sense of patriotism and honor was lost in his unprincipled desire for gain, at whatever sacrifice.

An expedition up White River was undertaken by General Gorman, of which the Twenty-ninth formed a part. Leaving Helena on the 11th of January, they proceeded, in transports, up the river to St. Charles, where they left the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, under Colonel Lewis. They continued up the river to Duvall's Bluff, where a gun or two, some small arms, and some prisoners were captured, and the expedition returned to Helena on the 23d.

While on this expedition, the Twenty-ninth was attached to the First Brigade, Colonel McGinnis commanding. The brigade was composed of veteran regiments, heroes of Pea Ridge, Donelson and Shiloh, who were tenacious of their well won laurels, and it was no small compliment to the Twenty-ninth to be considered worthy to enter the gallant brigade.

On the 3d of February, Lieutenant Colonel Thorne resigned, and Major Greene was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Hancock, of Company A, appointed Major.

The regiment went into camp five miles from Helena, where they remained nearly a month, engaged in outpost duty, and furnishing fatigue parties to corduroy the roads into Helena. General Washburn was charged, by General Grant, with the duty of opening a pass to the Yazoo River, by way of Yazoo Pass, and an expedition for that purpose started from Helena on the 22d of February. The Twenty-ninth formed a part of the force, proceeded through the Pass, and encamped near the Coldwater River, at the end of the Pass, and were employed in guard duty until the 1st of March, when they returned to Helena, without coming into collision with the enemy.

On the 5th of April, a force of about 800 men, cavalry and infantry, of which a detail of 100 men from the Twenty-ninth, under Captain Delamatyr and Lieutenants Mohr and Kent,

formed a part, the whole under command of Major Hancock, proceeded to the St Francis River, overhauled the enemy, defeated and totally routed him, and returned to Helena, just as the regiment, which had been assigned to Gen. Hovey's division, in the Thirteenth Army Corps, was embarking for Milliken's Bend, to take part in Grant's operations before Vicksburg.

Arriving at the Bend on the 13th of April, the march across the peninsula, to Carthage, below Vicksburg, was commenced, proceeding by way of Richmond and Perkins' Plantation. On the 28th, the regiment embarked on a steamer and barges, and proceeded to Grand Gulf, for an attack on that place. The gun boats being unable to silence the rebel batteries, the troops disembarked at Hard Times' Landing, and marched below Grand Gulf. The gunboats and transports were successful in running the batteries, and the troops reëmbarked and moved ten miles below, to Bruinsburg, where they were landed, the Twenty-ninth with Colonel Gill, being the first regiment to go ashore.

With five days' rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition to each man, the army started on its march to Port Gibson, at four, P. M., of the 30th of April. Halting at eight, P. M., for supper, the march was resumed, and continued, at intervals, all night. The enemy was encountered about two, A. M., near Magnolia Church. An artillery duel took place between the advance of McClernand's forces and the rebels, but darkness put an end to it, and both sides lay on their arms till morning.

Soon after daylight, the battle was again opened, the Union line being formed with Carr's Division on the right, Osterhaus' division on the left, and Hovey's division, to which McGinnis' brigade was attached, occupied the centre. A general advance was made along the whole line, the enemy massing his strength against the center of the line, but the veterans of Hovey's division gallantly charged upon his position, notwithstanding the almost impassable obstacles before them, and crushed his centre. The enemy retreated, leaving one battery and several prisoners in the hands of the division.

The enemy were reinforced, and made another stand in the afternoon. In this fight, McGinnis' brigade went to the support of the Second Brigade, and the Twenty-ninth, with an Indiana regiment, was sent to check a flank movement of the enemy. In

doing so, the Twenty-ninth was placed in a dangerous position, from which it was impossible to extricate itself, except by hard fighting. This was a trying position for a regiment under fire for the first time, but they went into the fight and fought like veterans, to use the words of its brigade commander.

Colonel Gill, in his report, says:—"After changing direction to the left, in an open ravine, and before the left wing was yet upon the new direction, the regiment was assailed by a heavy fire from the enemy on the top of a ridge, across the ravine, and also from woods on the right. They were forced to halt in this position. The ground on the left did not permit the left wing to form in line to repel the attack. The right wing was faced by the rear and opened fire. Companies F and K posted themselves on the ridge just crossed by the regiment. Companies G, I and C were posted so as to enable them to pour a galling fire upon the enemy's left flank. Here they kept up an incessant fire for over an hour, subject to a heavy fire from the enemy on the opposite ridge, who seemed intent on driving them from their position, and securing the battery, which fired over their heads in their rear."

For their gallant conduct, the brigade commander spoke in the most flattering terms of the Twenty-ninth and its brave commander.

The casualties, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Sergeant Lionel E. Robbins, Privates Wenzel Pischak, Charles B. Andrews and John S. Bridges. *Company B*—Privates Edward B. Hawes, Matthew Marshall, R. H. Roberts and Geo. H. Parker. *Company D*—Sergeant H. D. Piper, Private James Short. *Company E*—First Sergeant D. S. Ketchum, Corporals G. W. Alexander and H. J. Spring, Privates A. J. Floyd, George Huggett, Richard D. Ferndon, Christopher Grosse and William Herrick. *Company F*—Privates John Kockendofer, Anthony Prefountain and Gerhard Rubish. *Company H*—Privates Henry Menges, Michael Gaghan and Thomas McArely—21.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates Franz Hebel and John C. Kenlin. *Company B*—Privates Norman Humphry, John Lloyd, John L. Urtubees, Almon Chapin, Jno. Moore and P. Frank. *Company C*—Captain H. E. Connit, Second Lieutenant L. F. Willard, Private J. Beir. *Company D*—Privates F. S. Skeele, Fred. Ludtke and Albert Cebelle. *Company E*—Second Lieutenant George W. Hale, Sergeants C. A. Dibble and P. Hodge, Corporal J. M. Davis, Privates Henry Zock, Charles H. Eggleston, Anton Arutz, S. Carlisle, S. S. Darwood, J. B. Ireland, Peter Mullen, A. Marquhart, N. Powers, P. Ready, Geo. W. Wicks, David Williams, J. G. Dunning, E. M. Emory and J. Connor. *Company F*—Corporal Jackson Jones, Private Joseph Blatz. *Company G*—Privates Bernhard M. Meunch, Jacob Steinmitz, P. O'Brian, V. Sturm, Robert Rowley and Fred. Hammersly. *Company H*—First Sergeant A. D. Gibbs, Sergeant G. W. McMullen, Corporal A. A. Wicks. Private Charles Bundy. *Company I*—Private James Swanton. *Company K*—First Sergeant H. K. Bushnell, Privates N. F. Gillman, D. O. Bennett and M. J. Carleston—50.

The brigade entered Port Gibson next day, and on the 3d, it crossed the Bayou Pierre bridge, and moved to Willow Springs, and on the 10th, the forces of General Grant being concentrated at that point, the march was resumed. On the 12th, Sherman and McPherson marched for Jackson, and McClernand filed to the left and marched towards Edwards' Station. The enemy's pickets were encountered at Fourteen Mile Creek and driven back. Next day, further demonstration was made, and Hovey's division moved to the right towards Raymond. On the 15th, Jackson being captured, the division changed its direction, and took the advance towards Vicksburg. The enemy were encountered at Clinton, but they retired to a strong position on Champion Hills, near Baker's Creek.

Hovey's division moved against the enemy at 7, A. M., of the 16th. Marching five miles, the enemy were found in position on Champion Hills, where a battery was posted on the road. Line of battle was formed, skirmishers were thrown out, and the line advanced. McGinnis' brigade were in position, as follows: Eleventh Indiana on the left of the road, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin on the right, occupying the brigade front, the rest of the command being in support. The battery was opposite the center of the advance line. Companies B and C were deployed as skirmishers.

About 12, M., the brigade charged up the hill towards the battery at a rapid pace. When within a hundred yards of the battery the enemy opened with grape and canister from four guns and a fire from the infantry. The advance was continued until within easy range when the Twenty-ninth opened a terrific fire which was followed by a fire from the whole brigade. The enemy began to waver. An immediate charge with the bayonet was ordered, and with a loud cheer, and at the double quick, the regiment, with the whole brigade dashed forward, and so rapid were their movements that the enemy was taken by surprise, falling back in disorder, and many prisoners, together with the battery, fell into the hands of the brigade. Driving the enemy six or eight hundred yards beyond the battery, they found them reinforced. Having been under fire about three hours without support, the brigade returned to a more secure position. During the engagement the ammunition was nearly exhausted,

and that in the boxes of the dead and wounded was used. The brigades of Beaven and Holmes came to the relief of McGinnis' brigade, and the engagement soon terminated in the utter defeat and rout of the enemy. The ground fought over was very rough and covered with timber. The Twenty-ninth captured a battery of brass pieces, the colors of the Thirty-fifth Alabama, and about three hundred prisoners, among them several commissioned officers.

Colonel Gill led his men gallantly into action, and fought bravely, having his horse shot under him. Lieutenant Colonel Green was also conspicuous in the fight. Major Hancock, Captains Bissell, Holmes, Mott and De la Matyr, and Lieutenant Ray, were wounded.

General McGinniss made special mention of the Twenty-ninth, He said:

Of the Eleventh and Forty-sixth Indiana, and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, it is unnecessary to speak. The fact that they captured two batteries, driving the enemy before them, speaks more loudly in their praise than anything I could say. * * * Of Colonels Gill and Greene, and the gallant Major Hancock, of the Twenty-ninth, who was severely wounded in the thickest of the fight, nobly doing his duty, too much cannot be said in praise. They are deserving of all honor for their endurance and bravery, and complete control which they evinced over their respective commands.

The casualties at Champion Hills, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Corporal Charles F. Mathews, Privates Newton H. Carter, Richard Coughlin, Joseph King and Wm. J. Bleecker. *Company C*—Sergeants Brooklyn Graham and John A. Hauff, Privates Gilbert Duck and John H Broadt. *Company D*—Sergeant Spencer A. Bryant, Privates T. H. Butler, J. W. Ringer John B. Weise and Edward Skinner. *Company F*—Privates John Jackson and George Vanarman. *Company F*—Sergeant Benjamin Parker, Corporals Paul Koltonbourn and Hiram Green. *Company G*—Privates Charles M. G. Fisk, Michael Hinds, Mathias Burke and A. A. Mathews. *Company H*—Privates Daniel Ford, John Murray and Fred Shafer. *Company I*—Corporal John J. Barney, Privates O. J. Angel and Frank Persons. *Company K*—Privates Julius Eggert, Peter Owen and William H. Brown—32.

WOUNDED.—*Field and Staff*—Major B. Hancock, Commissary Sergeant Wm. Wilson. *Company A*—Second Lieutenant O. L. Ray, Privates William Blaskey, James W. Boyd, T. Eller Drangerson, J. Habermann, N. C. Wiseman, William L. Dalton, J. Fridall, Moses F. Kimball, Simon Miller and Frederick Schott. *Company B*—Captain T. R. Mott and Corporal Julius Keyes. *Company C*—Privates Henry Ely, J. Navin, J. Powers, John Garvin, William Fretz, Julius Kruschke and J. Norton. *Company D*—Privates D. W. Stanley, William Brink, J. Doughty, C. Miller, D. H. Miller, William Kaston, S. Babb, Barney Reif and S. Matson. *Company E*—Private John Egan. *Company F*—Captain C. A. Holmes, Sergeant William B. Whipple, Privates Edward Hart, Peter Lang, Henry Baumgartner, George Dolhoffer, John Fitch, F. Fritz and George Schaefer. *Company G*—Privates Hugh Berkley, C. R. Gardner, R. M. Windsor, John Smith, Jacob Ritterbusch, F. Duppler, F. Roedel, Joseph Roeder, James W. Barrett, W. H. Bacon and J. Segebrecht. *Company H*—Corporal C. Huett and Private N. Lackey. *Company I*—Captain O. C. Bissell, Orderly Sergeant J. P. Gould, Privates J. W. Taylor, O. F. Benedict, A. Merrill, J Loomis, J. Rassmussen, H. C. Brewster, D. Rhive, J. Crawford and F. Leonard. *Company K*—Captain W. A. De la Matyr, Privates E. B. Hyde, W. H. Brown, H. C. Campbell, O. Frances, C. Gorman, E. Hutchins, Henry Ihde, H. S. Jones, C. M. Kendall, C. Radloff, F. Stam, E. Tyler and G. D. Luce—79.

The brigade was relieved from the pursuit of the enemy, and were detailed to bury the dead, collect the arms, and construct bowers for the wounded. In this duty they were engaged till the 19th of May, when they marched to Vicksburg camping at Black River Bridge until the 21st, when they went forward and took position in the trenches.

In the charge of the 22d of May, the brigade was ordered to the support of Osterhaus' division. The Twenty-ninth formed part of the reserve, and therefore escaped the casualties of the day.

In the subsequent operations of the siege, the Twenty-ninth was employed constantly in the rifle pits and advanced works. A ravine, partly screened by a half grown belt of woods, was assigned to them as regimental quarters. On the 25th of June, when Logan sprung his mine under the fort in his front, the infantry opened a tremendous fire upon the enemy's works. In this fight the Twenty-ninth had one man killed, and two wounded, the total loss during the siege, being:

KILLED.— *Company I*—Private Jno. Trump. *Company F*—Private Oscar F. Benedict—2.
WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Private J. C. Kenlin. *Company I*—Privates J. Stephens and H. Welsh—3.

Thomas McDonough, of Company H, is reported to have died of wounds on the 2d of August.

On the 27th of June, Colonel Gill resigned, in consequence of continued illness brought on by his exertions and the hardships of the campaign, and was conveyed on his bunk in an ambulance to the Landing, on the Yazoo River, where he was placed on a steamer, and succeeded in reaching Wisconsin, where, after many weary months, his health was restored. He continued to have a lively interest in the gallant regiment which he had led so bravely and well, and in the fall of 1865, was elected Attorney General of the State.

In the movement of Sherman against Jackson, the capital of Miss., after the capture of Vicksburg, the brigade participated. Taking position in the lines on the 11th of July, under Lieutenant Colonel Green, the regiment, with skirmishers in front, closed in on the enemy, advancing as he fell back, engaging his skirmishers, and so continued until the 13th, when the Twenty-ninth was placed in the reserve and commenced building breastworks.

In this position they remained until the 17th, when the enemy having evacuated the city, the Union force entered. Until the 21st, the brigade was engaged in the labor of destroying railroads, cotton, and other rebel property. On the 22d, they returned to Vicksburg and encamped.

The losses in the battle of Jackson, were:

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private A. E. Thompson. *Company E*—Private J. Neugebauer. *Company G*—Privates H. A. Harwood and Z. R. Boughton. *Company H*—Private H. E. Kugar—5.

Included in the transfer of the Thirteenth Army Corps to the Department of the Gulf, the regiment, with the brigade, on the 6th of August proceeded down the river to Natchez, from thence by way of Carrolton and Algiers, they entered Brashier City, west of New Orleans, on the 14th of September.

The brigade of General McGinnis, still attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps, broke camp opposite Brashier City, and joined a portion of the corps under command of General Ord, in an expedition under the command of General Franklin, of the Nineteenth Corps. As but little of interest occurred on this march, we will briefly state that they proceeded by way of New Iberia and Vermillionville, where General C. C. Washburn, superceded General Ord. From thence they advanced to Opelousas, and from thence to Barr's Landing and went into camp, remaining there until the 29th of October, when they returned to Opelousas.

On the 1st of November, they marched to Carrion Crow Bayou, and on the 3d, were ordered up by General Washburn, to reinforce the brigade of General Burbridge, four miles distant, which had been attacked by the enemy. The brigade started on the double quick, and prevented the enemy from capturing the balance of Burbridge's brigade and train. They returned to camp that night.

Setting out on their return, marching by way of Vermillion Bayou and Spanish Lake, they arrived at New Iberia, on the 17th. They accompanied an expedition on the 20th, which captured 114 prisoners at Spanish Lake. They remained at New Iberia, engaged in picket duty and guarding forage trains until the 19th of December, when they moved towards Berwick City,

arriving on the 21st, and next day crossed Berwick Bay, and moved by rail to Algiers, where they were assigned as part of the Texas Expedition, under General Washburn.

They left Algiers on the 5th of January, 1864, and arrived at Pass Cavallo, and disembarked on the 12th, at Decrow's Point, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. Here they were employed in guard duty until the 20th of February, when they reëmbarked and returned to New Orleans, landing at Algiers on the 24th, and camped till the 5th of March, when they moved by rail, to Berwick City, and encamped.

Taking part with the Thirteenth Corps in the ill-fated Red River Expedition under General Banks, they left Berwick City on the 13th, marching by way of Opelousas, through Washington, Holmesville, and Cheneyville, they arrived at Alexandria on the 26th, and proceeded with the army, to Natchitoches, thence to Pleasant Hill, on the 7th, and went into camp. On the 8th, they marched about eighteen miles to near Sabine Cross Roads. Companies A, C, F, I and K were detailed as guard to the wagon train, leaving the other five companies, and Forty-sixth Indiana, in the brigade. The five companies, and the Forty-sixth Indiana, late in the afternoon, filed into a field and stacked arms, and made preparations to encamp. They soon heard artillery firing three or four miles ahead, which proved to be the Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Corps, opposing the rebel attack. Orders to fall in were promptly responded to, and at a double quick, they made the four miles in about an hour. The enemy had succeeded in massing his forces on the cavalry and infantry, captured some of the batteries, and drove back the cavalry. Just as the brigade came up the Fourth Division was falling back. The brigade deployed to the right of the road, with the Second Brigade on its left. Advancing nearly half a mile to the edge of the woods, in an open field beyond, they found the enemy in line about twenty rods in front. Falling back a short distance, they awaited demonstrations. Soon a heavy column of the enemy was seen advancing obliquely across the field for the purpose of flanking them. They quietly retained their position, being told that the Nineteenth Corps was upon the right which proved to be false. At last the Second Brigade was driven back, exposing the left flank of the First Brigade. The cavalry were galloping down on

their left, and the infantry on the right were pouring in a galling fire at short range. The commander of the brigade was shot, and the Forty-sixth Indiana was making a movement to the rear when the five companies of the Twenty-ninth deeming further resistance useless, left the field.

The casualties in this battle, which is known as Sabine Cross Roads, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Privates Almon Chapin, Calvin Barrett and James Burke. *Company D*—Privates Charles Ludtke, Frederick Ludtke and Frederick Spoor. *Company E*—Private A. Sawtaski. *Company F*—Corporal Peter Lang and Private Carl Seigman. *Company G*—Privates Patrick O'Brien and Anton Utretcht. *Company H*—Privates Michael Cooper and Charles Johrnish—13.

WOUNDED.—*Company B*—Privates Thomas Martin, Sidney Smith, James Hoskins, Anson Weaver and Oscar Herron. *Company D*—Captain G. H. Bryant, Privates Michael James and Spencer Edwards. *Company E*—Privates H. B. Willett, George W. Weeks and John O'Sullivan. *Company F*—Private James Schofield. *Company G*—Privates Thomas Clarkson, William Bacon and H. Cornell. *Company H*—Sergeant Henry Lightly—16.

Sixty-five killed, wounded and missing were reported.

The Nineteenth Corps soon after came up and checked the enemy, allowing the retreat to be made in good order. Returning to Pleasant Hill, they found Colonel Greene with a squad of recruits from Wisconsin.

With the rest of the army, the Twenty-ninth returned to Grand Ecore, arriving on the 11th, and engaged in fatigue and picket duty until the 22d, when they moved towards Alexandria. At Clouterville, the enemy was found in rifle pits to dispute the crossing of Cane River. The Twenty-ninth took part in the movement of the Thirteenth and Nineteenth corps to dislodge them, but, being in reserve, suffered no loss. With the army, they arrived at Alexandria on the 25th of April, where, until the 6th of May, they were employed in reconnoissances into the surrounding country, skirmishing frequently with the enemy. On the 6th of May, the Twenty-ninth was ordered to report to Colonel Bailey, who was then engaged in constructing the famous dam across the Red River. Colonel Greene immediately repaired to the rapids, and both officers and men worked night and day until the work was completed. Captain Gibbs, of Company B, had the supervision of many of the fatigue details, and his services were very valuable. Colonel Bailey spoke highly of Captains Gibbs, Holmes, Bissell and Ray, and Lieutenants Kent, Scott and Northrup, and especially commended the Twenty-ninth

for its faithfulness, energy and endurance. Continuing with the army on the retreat, they reached Simmsport on the 17th, and participated in the battle at that place, crossed the Atchafalaya, and pushed forward to the Mississippi, and arrived at Morganzia on the 22d.

Remaining at this place, engaged in guard and picket duty, on the 13th of June, they embarked and proceeded to Carrolton and encamped. From thence they moved to Kennersville, and on the 26th, to Thiboudeaux, where they engaged in outpost and guard duty. Colonel Greene was appointed post commandant, and Company K, provost guard. On the 9th, under orders, they proceeded to Algiers, where every preparation was made for a transfer to the Army of the Potomac, the regiment being assigned to the First Brigade, Provisional Division. The order was, however, countermanded, and the regiment was sent up the river to Morganzia on the 26th. On the 28th, in a skirmish with the enemy on the Atchafalaya, Jerome Goodrich, of Company D, was killed. While at Morganzia, the Twenty-ninth was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. On the 23d of August, they proceeded to Port Hudson, thence on an expedition to Clinton, La. They marched day and night, only to find that the place had been taken by a force sent from Port Hudson. The men were much exhausted by the severity of the march. They returned to Port Hudson on the 29th of July, and moved on transports to Morganzia.

On the 3d of September, with the Second Division, the regiment embarked and proceeded up the Mississippi and White Rivers to St. Charles, where they were stationed in the performance of garrison duty until the 23d of October. From this time till the 12th of November, they were engaged in an expedition to Duvall's Bluff, above St. Charles, returning from which, they moved to the mouth of White River on an expedition for the capture of mules for the Quartermaster's Department.

On the 12th of November, they again embarked and proceeded up White River to Duvall's Bluff, thence by rail to Little Rock, where they were, in the evening, generously received by their comrades of the Ninth Wisconsin, and hospitably entertained by that regiment. They remained at Little Rock until the 24th of November, employed in heavy fatigue and picket

duty, when they returned by rail to Duvall's Bluff, where they embarked on the 25th, and proceeded down the White River, and up the Mississippi to Memphis, where they went into camp on the 28th.

On the 21st of December, they were sent on an expedition with the forces of General Lawler, in support of General Grierson's cavalry, marching as far as Moscow, and returning to Memphis on the 31st of December. Company I here rejoined the regiment. While at Little Rock, this company was detached and sent up the Arkansas River as guard to a steamer. The boat was snagged and totally wrecked. Camping near the scene of the mishap, the company remained till the 20th of December, when they were furnished with transportation, and after considerable delay, rejoined their comrades at Memphis.

Orders were received to join the forces of General Canby at New Orleans. Embarking on the 1st of January, 1865, the regiment arrived there on the 4th, and encamped next day at Kennersville Station, on the banks of the river, where they remained until the 5th of February, when they again embarked and proceeded to Dauphin Island, near Mobile, and landed on the 8th of February, near Fort Gaines, when the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

On the 17th of March, participating in the general movement of the forces against the defenses of Mobile, they crossed the bay to Mobile Point, and moved forward to Spanish Fort. The road was over low and swampy ground, much of which it was necessary to corduroy, in order to pass the troops and trains. On the 27th, they took position in the trenches before Spanish Fort, where they lost one man killed, Sergeant Joel B. Norton, of Company C, and one wounded, T. Dickerson, of Company E. On the 31st, they were ordered to act as guard to a supply train for General Steele then at Blakeley. They left the trenches at Spanish Fort, moved with the train, and on the 3d of April, took position with the forces besieging Blakeley. On the 8th, they were ordered to return to Spanish Fort, and report to General A. J. Smith, but that place surrendering on that day, the order was countermanded, and the regiment returned to Blakeley which surrendered on the 9th. The Twenty-ninth regiment was not engaged.

The regiment crossed Mobile Bay on the 12th of April, and was the second regiment to enter the long beleagured city. Here they were assigned to permanent duty as provost guard. A few days after their arrival, an explosion of a storehouse filled with war material, killed two men of the regiment and wounded four.

Colonel Greene resigned on the 26th of January, 1865, and Lieutenant Colonel Hancock was appointed Colonel, to date from April 30th, 1865, Major Connit, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain G. H. Bryant, as Major. These officers, however, were not mustered.

Pursuant to orders the regiment embarked at Mobile, on the 26th of May, and arrived at New Orleans on the 30th, where, under orders, they continued their movement to Shreveport, La., arriving there on the 8th of June. Here they were employed in provost guard duty until the 22d of June, when they were mustered out of service, and embarked on transports homeward bound. Reaching Cairo on the 3d of July, they took cars on the Illinois Central Railroad, and reached Madison on the 17th of July, where the regiment was paid off and formally disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 961. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 2, in 1864, 114, in 1865, 11; by substitutes, 1; total, 1,069. Loss—by death, 296; deserted, 39; transferred, 103; discharged, 184; mustered out, 467.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—THIRTIETH INFANTRY

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—ON DUTY IN THE STATE—MOVE TO DACOTAH TERRITORY—TAKE PART IN SULLY'S INDIAN EXPEDITION—BUILD FORT WADSWORTH—RETURN—MOVE TO LOUISVILLE, KY.—MUSTER OUT—RETURN HOME—STATISTICS.

THE Thirtieth Regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, under the supervision of Colonel Dill, and its muster into the United States service was completed on the 21st of October, 1862, with the following roster:

COLONEL—DANIEL J. DILL.

Lieutenant Colonel—EDWARD M. BARTLETT; *Major*—JOHN CLOWNEY; *Adjutant*—THEODORE C. SPENCER; *Quartermaster*—SIDNEY L. STARR; *Surgeon*—OTIS HOYT; *First Assistant Surgeon*—EDWIN O. BAKER; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—EDWIN C. FARR; *Chaplain*—Rev. A. B. GREEN.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Sam Harriman,	Arthur L. Cox,	Henry A. Wilson,
B	Lewis S. Burton,	William H. Gill,	Thomas Priestley,
C	Alexander A. Arnold,	Darius D. Chappell,	John McMaster,
D	David C. Fulton,	Charles E. Darling,	Lewis O. Marshall,
E	Edward Devlin,	Edward C. Foster,	Samuel W. Smith,
F	Martin A. Driebelbis,	Edgar A. Meacham,	Ezra R. Strong,
G	Asa B. Swain,	John E. Tilton,	Henry J. Curtice,
H	Andrew Bedal,	George Marshall,	Joseph Matthews,
I	Napoleon B. Grier,	Charles Buckman,	Benjamin Cowen,
K	John Klatt.	George E. Densmore.	Myron F. Hubbard.

The services of this regiment differ from all the other regiments of the State, in the fact that up to March, 1864, the most of it had been retained in the State, in duties pertaining to the enforcement of the draft.

We give, in brief, a statement of the duties performed. On the 16th of November, 1864, Company A was sent to Green Bay, to protect the Draft Commissioner, remaining several weeks. On the 18th, seven companies moved to Milwaukee, to assist in

enforcing the draft in Milwaukee County, while two companies remained in Camp Randall, to guard Ozaukee rioters. On the 22d, six companies were sent to West Bend, to attend to the enforcement of the draft, which was made under military surveillance. The other company was sent to Camp Randall, with more Ozaukee County rioters, and on the 24th, the draft was enforced in that county. On the 28th, four companies were sent back to Madison, while Major Clowney, as Draft Commissioner and Provost Marshal, remained, with two companies, during the most of the winter. The two companies returned to Camp Randall in February, 1863. One company was sent into Lafayette County, to hunt up delinquents under the enrollment, and to quiet down the tendency to resist the draft. On the 2d of May, 1863, companies D, F, I and K were sent to St. Louis, as guards for transports in the Indian Expedition, under General Sully, in which duty they were engaged until the 10th of August, 1863, when companies I and K were ordered to report at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, where they arrived on the 12th of September. Companies D and F remained on duty at Fort Pierre and Fort Sully.

On the 26th of May, 1863, companies G and E left Camp Randall for the Lake Superior country, where they remained until August 21st, when they returned to Camp Washburn. On June 24th, two companies were sent to Hartford, Washington County, to protect the enrolling officers in that and Dodge County. July 13th, two companies, under Major Clowney, were sent to Lafayette County, for the same purpose. July 21st, a detachment was sent to Port Washington, to keep order in that region. July 23d, one company was sent to New Lisbon, to protect the citizens against apprehended Indian attacks. August 28th, a detachment, under Lieutenant Chappel, was sent to Brown County, to protect the enrolling officers. The regiment was engaged in these and similar duties until March, 1864, when, in two parts, it was sent to Dacotah Territory and northwestern Minnesota, and took part in General Sully's campaign against the Indians.

Companies A, C and H, under Colonel Dill, preceded by Company I, proceeded to St. Louis, and embarked on the 25th of April, 1864, on three steamers, and moved up the Missouri

River, and reached Fort Rice on the 15th of July, having encountered vexatious detentions by snags, sandbars, etc. This fort was located four hundred miles west of St. Paul, at the confluence of the Cannonball with the Missouri, and about 800 miles above Sioux City.

We know but little of the operations of the six companies of the Thirtieth up the Missouri River, as an application for a historical sketch from the officers, has not been responded to. Colonel Dill commanded the expedition sent to the relief of Fisk's expedition, which had been beset by hostile Indians, while en route to Virginia City, in Montana Territory.

Companies B, E, K and G, under Major Clowney, proceeded to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and on the 18th of June, left, on a march to Fort Ridgely, 140 miles from Fort Snelling. The distance was made in five days. Company G was left at Fort Snelling, and the other companies proceeded to the site of Fort Wadsworth, on James River, in Dakotah Territory, where they engaged in constructing that fort, and remained as garrison until the fall of 1864.

We regret much the absence of data for a more interesting sketch of this regiment. In its organization it was equal to the best sent out of Wisconsin, but it was fated to reap but little honor or glory on the battle field, or in active service against the rebels, although whatever duty it was called upon to perform, was done with cheerfulness and ability.

The detachment under Colonel Dill, left Fort Rice on the 12th of October, 1864, and descended the Missouri River to Sioux City, Iowa, where it was joined by Company D, under the command of Lieutenant Marshall. Leaving this place on the 3d of November, they continued their journey down the river to St. Joseph, Mo., which place they left on the 24th, and proceeding rapidly by way of Quincy and Indianapolis, they arrived, on the 29th, at Louisville, Ky., and went into camp.

The command of Major Clowney, at Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, on the 29th of September, commenced their march across the country to Fort Snelling, Minn., where they arrived on the 12th of October, having accomplished a march of over three hundred miles. Embarking, they left Fort Snelling on the 20th, and descended the Mississippi to St. Louis, where they arrived

on the 26th, and on the 29th, reëmbarked, and proceeded down the river to Paducah, where they remained on guard duty until the 6th of December, when they proceeded up the Ohio River, to Louisville, where they rejoined the balance of the regiment, it being all present except Company I, which still remained at Fort Union.

On the 12th, the reunited regiment moved by rail to Bowling Green, Ky., where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Military District of Kentucky, Colonel Dill having charge of the brigade, and Major Clowney of the regiment.

The regiment moved from Bowling Green on the 10th of January, 1865, and returned to Louisville, where they were assigned to guard duty at the military prison. Companies A, D and F, under Captain Meacham, were subsequently detailed as Provost Guard in the city, and on the 8th of February, companies B, E and G were detached and sent to Frankfort, where they were ordered to assume the duties of permanent garrison of that city. Company B subsequently moved to Georgetown, and served on garrison duty, under Lieutenant Gill.

Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett returned, and assumed command of the regiment at Louisville, in the latter part of February, and on the 17th of April, Colonel Dill was appointed Provost Marshal General of Kentucky. Company B returned to the regiment on the 27th of May, and companies E and G, early in June. On the 22d of June, Company I, which had been relieved at Fort Union, rejoined the regiment.

On the 20th of September, the regiment was mustered out of service and started homeward, arriving at Madison on the 25th, where they were disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 906. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 69, in 1864, 220, in 1865, 23; by substitutes, 1; total, 1,219. Loss—by death, 69; deserted, 52; transferred, 46, discharged, 340; mustered out, 712.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO COLUMBUS, KY.—THENCE TO NASHVILLE—ORDERED TO THE FRONT—SIEGE OF ATLANTA—JOIN GEN. SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH—BATTLE OF AVERYSBORO—BENTONVILLE—ARRIVAL AT GOLDSBORO—SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY—HOMEWARD MARCH—RICHMOND—WASHINGTON—GRAND REVIEW—MOVE TO LOUISVILLE, KY.—MUSTER OUT—RETURN HOME—STATISTICS.

THE Thirty-first Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry volunteers was composed of two battalions raised at different times. Companies A, B, C, D, E and F went into camp at Prairie du Chien upon the 23d day of September, 1862, and were mustered into the service of the United States, by virtue of a special order from the War Department, upon the 9th day of the following October. In the month last mentioned, recruiting officers were commissioned to raise the four remaining companies of this regiment.

Until November 14th, the battalion at Prairie du Chien was engaged in guarding prisoners, and in gaining a knowledge of tactics and drill. At this date, Companies A, D and F were ordered to Camp Randall, Madison, and Companies B, C and E, together with the recruits then in camp belonging to the unorganized companies, to Camp Utley, Racine, it being the duty of each detachment to act as guards at the draft rendezvous then being established at these posts. December 20th, the three companies at Camp Randall were relieved by the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and were ordered to rejoin the battalion at Racine. Here, Companies G, H, I and K were filled up, and mustered into the United States service upon December 24th,

1862. The final and complete organization of the regiment was not concluded until the 14th day of January, 1863. The discipline and drill of this regiment, while in the State, were more than usually strict and thorough. On the 1st day of March, 1863, the regiment left the State, with the following roster:

COLONEL—ISAAC E. MESSMORE.

Lieutenant Colonel—FRANCIS H. WEST; *Major*—WILLIAM J. GIBSON; *Adjutant*—JAMES F. SUDDITH; *Quartermaster*—RUFUS KING; *Surgeon*—DARIUS MASON; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JOSEPH B. GAILOR; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—WILLIAM M. THOMAS; *Chaplain*—Rev. ALFRED BRUNSON.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Henry A. Chase,	George F. Lewis,	Henry C. Anderson,
B	Robert B. Stephenson,	Nathaniel B. Treat,	Thomas Beattie,
C	Ira D. Burdick,	Paul Jerdeau,	William Williamson,
D	Ormsby B. Thomas,	Nathaniel C. Denio,	Charles M. Lockwood,
E	James B. Mason,	Daniel B. Dipple,	Hiram Stevens,
F	Charles W. Burns,	Charles L. Fayette,	James Raynor,
G	George D. Rogers,	Farlin Q. Ball,	James P. Corbin,
H	Edward K. Buttrick,	John P. Willard,	Samuel J. Hooker,
I	John B. Vleit,	Harvey M. Brown,	Edwin Turner,
K	Edwin A. Bottum.	George R. Peck.	Theophilus B. Brunson.

It went to Cairo, Ill., by rail, and from thence to Columbus by boat, where it was disembarked, assigned to the Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and quartered in Fort Halleck, which overlooks Columbus. The regiment spent the summer at this point, furnishing very heavy picket details, and guards for steamers bound for points below. It also sent out scouting parties, which scoured the country upon both sides of the river. These details frequently met and skirmished with small bodies of guerillas. During the hot season, the regiment lost heavily by sickness. At times more than one half the men present were unfit for duty, and during the month of August, the deaths were from four to eight per week.

Owing to the concentration of troops in the Department of the Cumberland, the Thirty-first was, in September, ordered to proceed from Columbus Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., by way of Cairo and Centralia, Ill., Mitchell, Ind., and Louisville, Ky. It left Columbus on the 24th, and reached Nashville on the 27th of that month. Here Colonel I. E. Messmore, who brought the regiment from the State, resigned, and Lieutenant Colonel Francis H. West was commissioned Colonel, to fill the vacancy. October 5th, the regiment marched to LaVergne, Tenn., sixteen miles south of Nashville, and guarded the road at that point until the

25th of the same month, when it proceeded to Murfreesboro, sixteen miles further south, and on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Companies B, G and K were detached from the regiment, and stationed at the point where the railroad crossed Stone River. They threw up fortifications, and guarded this important bridge during the winter. April 2d, 1864, these companies rejoined the regiment, which was still at Murfreesboro. During the month, the Thirty-first was transferred to the Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and on the 16th, it was broken up into detachments, and posted at various points along the road, from Murfreesboro south, a distance of over thirty miles, to Normandy, Tenn. These detachments patrolled every portion of this distance once each hour, day and night, while each guarded its own camp, and threw up substantial fortifications. In addition to these duties, the Thirty-first furnished a mounted company of sixty men, who scouted the country for miles on each side of the railroad, thus doing much valuable service.

Upon the 6th day of June, the regiment was ordered to consolidate and proceed to Nashville. The entire command was assembled at Murfreesboro on the 8th, and reached Nashville on the 10th of the same month. Quarters were assigned them west of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and it was ordered to furnish the patrol guard necessary to preserve order within the city.

July 5th, by order of General Sherman, the regiment was transferred to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, with instructions to proceed to the front as soon as relieved. It left Nashville on the 16th of July, and proceeded by rail to Marietta, Ga., reaching that place on the evening of the 19th of the same month. While on the road, and near Kingston, Ga., one of the trains ran off of the track, wounding two officers and killing one man, and severely wounding ten others. On the morning of the 20th, the regiment marched from Marietta, to join its command. Our battle line was reached on the morning of July 21st.

On the second day following, the regiment moved with the army upon Atlanta. Reaching the vicinity of the enemy's works, it was placed in the front line, and assisted to throw up fortifications within a quarter of a mile of the rebel defences. Here it

lay, constantly under fire, until August 25th, when it took part in the movement of its corps, back to the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochie, while the rest of the army swung around to Jonesboro.

The casualties in the vicinity of Atlanta, from July 22d to the close of the Atlanta campaign, were as follows, found in the Adjutant General's records:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company D*—Private Norman Sherwood. *Company E*—Sergeant Charles H. G. Bailey. *Company G*—Privates Francis Smith and Charles Jackson. *Company H*—Corporal John Downs. *Company I*—Privates L. W. Halloway and John Dibble. *Company K*—Private John F. Smith—8.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Sergeant J. M. Strong. *Company C*—Privates Joseph Dochnell and F. R. Bliss. *Company D*—Privates William Evans and M. Dunn. *Company E*—Sergeant M. VanNorman. *Company H*—Corporals W. H. Davis and H. Terharr. *Company I*—Private John H. Dollar. *Company K*—Second Lieutenant Alex. F. Cook—10.

September 4th, its skirmishers were among the first to enter the city, brushing out the few rebels still remaining. The next day, the regiment moved within the fortifications, and was assigned quarters within the city. In addition to the usual duties devolving upon troops in an enemy's country, the regiment formed part of the guard, at two different times, to accompany and protect forage trains, upon the 16th day of October, and also on the 26th day of October, each trip consuming four days. These expeditions were very laborious and dangerous, but were a complete success, furnishing grain for the famishing horses and mules of the army, and adding largely to the scant rations of the men.

November 15th, the Twentieth Army Corps broke camp, and filed out from the burning city, upon what proved to be the march to the sea. The fatigues and dangers to which all were exposed, were endured by the Thirty-first during the march through Georgia. However, nothing of importance occurred to this regiment until December 9th, when within ten miles of Savannah, the head of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, (of which the Thirty-first was a part,) was stopped by a body of the enemy, who held two small redoubts, commanding the road. The Thirty-first Wisconsin and Sixty-first Ohio, (the latter having less than 120 muskets,) were ordered to the left of the road, with instructions to flank the position. They struggled through a swamp, which the enemy had considered impassable, and, in spite of a galling fire from the redoubts, charged them, and carried

them by storm, capturing the works and the camp of the enemy, with all its equipage. The number of prisoners taken was small. The loss to the Thirty-first was one man killed, William D. Tanner, of Company F, and three wounded, one mortally, Zachariah Wright, of Company K. General Jackson, commanding the division, General Williams, commanding the corps, and General Slocum, commanding the left wing of the army, each sent his compliments to these two regiments, for this gallant exploit.

The regiment took part in the siege of Savannah, its division occupying a position on the left of the line, next to the Savannah River, and, after its capture, was assigned quarters within the fortifications. Here the men were reclothed and refitted.

On the 18th of January, 1865, the regiment crossed the Savannah River at the city, and rejoined its division, which had crossed a few days before, and then lay at Purisburg, S. C., twenty-five miles distant from Savannah.

It reached Purisburg on the evening of the 19th. The rain was falling rapidly, and by morning, the whole country was flooded. The entire command was water-bound at this point until the 28th of the same month. It is a singular fact that in the month of January, 1779, General Lincoln, the commander of the Federal forces in the advance upon Savannah, was water bound for nearly four weeks at this same village—and this detention cost him the city, as the British garrison was reinforced during the delay. Upon the 28th of January, the water had subsided so that the corps was able again to take the road. Up through South Carolina the regiment marched with the rest of the army, doing its share of burning and destroying, tearing up railroads and building corduroy, furnishing its proportion of pickets and foragers, and aiding, when the Thirty-first formed part of our advance, to drive back the enemy's rear guard.

March 1st, the Thirty-first was in the advance upon Chesterfield. The command marched seventeen miles in a steady rain, and drove a battery of artillery, and Butler's division of rebel cavalry, out of the village and across Thompson's Creek, before halting to rest.

March 16th, it was in the front line at the battle of Averysboro, and was under fire from noon until dark of that day. During the afternoon our line drove the enemy from three positions,

making in all, an advance of about one mile. The loss of the Thirty-first in this action, was two killed and ten wounded:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company B*—Private Charles E. Blaisdell. *Company E*—Private Samuel L. Barrington—2.

WOUNDED.— *Company B*—Corporal John S. Rood, Privates Levi Isiminger, James McBride and George F. Shroyer. *Company C*—Private James Lord. *Company E*—Private George J. Merriman. *Company F*—Private Philip Fisher. *Company G*—Lieutenant Edwin Cummins, Privates Albert Reinhart and Urias Divan—10.

March 19th, at the battle of Bentonville, the Thirty-first, with two other regiments, was thrown to the front, unsupported. The enemy flanked them on each side, and attacked them in front, doubled them up and forced them back in confusion. The regiments retreated about a quarter of a mile, when they reformed, and were supported on each flank by other troops. They threw down a rail fence for a rifle pit. The enemy made five distinct charges on this portion of the line, (composed of part of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps,) but were each time driven back with great loss. When night came, the Thirty-first was relieved, and sent back into the second line. The enemy made no more attacks on this portion of the line. The loss of the Thirty-first in this action, was ten killed, and forty-two wounded.

The list of those killed or died of wounds, is taken from the Adjutant General's records, and the list of wounded is as officially published:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A*—Private William G. Johnson. *Company B*—Private Eli Shears. *Company C*—Sergeant Daniel Wickham, Privates J. Rynarts and John T. Mabbett. *Company E*—Private Thomas J. Taylor. *Company G*—Private William Mansur. *Company I*—Privates William M. Sawley and George F. Cromwel. *Company K*—Private Robert M. Thomas—10.

WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Lieutenant George Lyman, Sergeants Edwin Thompson and Gardner Stearnes, Privates George W. Newton, Joseph Michael, Milton Jacobs, James Smithurst and Otis Stafford. *Company B*—Sergeant Charles A. Weed, Private Theophilus Case. *Company C*—Corporal Henry Carter, Privates George H. Beaumont, A. R. Jeardoe and James H. Granfell. *Company D*—Sergeant James A. Porter, Private David Wright. *Company E*—Sergeants A. Cochran and John Richards, Corporals A. C. Parkinson and A. B. Helm, Privates M. Bassert and A. F. McDiarmid. *Company G*—Sergeants James H. Seavey, James McQuillan and James McKee, Privates Geo. Brillamore, Jacob Elmer, James Hall, Alex. Hackworth, George R. King, Charles Marks, William Stair and John Frankman. *Company H*—Corporal J. T. Ewbank, Privates James Beltz, H. Goldner and George Mabie. *Company I*—Privates Thomas Crabtree, Thomas M. Dent and David H. West. *Company K*—Corporal William True, Private John Mischo—42.

Goldsboro was reached, and a permanent camp was pitched, on the afternoon of the 24th of March. It was time that the men had rest, food and clothing. They had been on the tramp sixty-five days, twenty-three of which the rain fell without cessation; in many cases, in spite of the cast off garments of the

citizens, they were not dressed with decency, about ten per cent. having made the last two hundred miles barefooted, and often they had gone hungry for twenty-four hours. At Goldsboro, the army was reclothed.

April 10th, the army was again in motion. This time, Raleigh, N. C., where Johnston's army lay, was the objective point. The Twentieth Army Corps passed out eighteen miles beyond this city, in pursuit of the rebel army, when it was stopped by the news of the surrender of Johnston to General Sherman. It returned to Raleigh, and went into camp near the city.

April 30th, the Twentieth Army Corps started for Washington. It passed through Richmond, Va., May 11th, and arrived at Alexandria, May 20th. The Thirty-first took part in the grand review at Washington, on the 24th of May. The same day, the camp of the regiment was changed from near Alexandria, Va., to a point about three miles east of Washington. About the 2d day of June, 1865, the regiment was transferred to the Temporary Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and ordered to Louisville, Ky. It left Washington, D. C., June 10th, and proceeded to Parkersburg, Va., by rail, and from thence to Louisville by water. Here quarters were assigned to the Thirty-first, five miles east of the city.

Six companies, from A to F, inclusive, were mustered out, to date from June 20th, and left for Madison, Wis., June 21st. They were paid off and went to their homes, July 8th, 1865.

The remaining companies, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel George D. Rogers, remained in camp at Louisville, Ky., until July 8th, when they were mustered out, and started for Madison, Wis., July 9th, reaching that place July 12th, and were paid off and finally discharged, July 20th, 1865.

On the 18th of July, Captain Farlin Q. Ball was commissioned as Major, vice R. B. Stevenson, resigned.

While at Washington, Colonel Francis H. West was brevetted Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from the 19th day of March, 1865, the day upon which the battle of Bentonville occurred.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 878. Gain — by recruits in 1863, 8, in 1864, 188, in 1865, 4; total, 1,078. Loss — by death, 114; missing, 2; deserted, 52; transferred, 33; discharged, 167; mustered out, 710.

CHAPTER XL.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO MEMPHIS—JOIN GRANT'S SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT—DISASTER AT HOLLY SPRINGS—RETURN TO MEMPHIS—ON PROVOST DUTY—MOVE TO MOSCOW, TENN.—MOVE TO VICKSBURG—TAKE PART IN MERIDIAN EXPEDITION—MOVE UP THE RIVER—CAIRO—UP THE TENNESSEE—DECATUR, ALA.—ORDERED TO ATLANTA—IN ATLANTA CAMPAIGN—IN SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH—SAVANNAH—FIGHT AT POCOTALIGO—RIVER'S BRIDGE—SOUTH EDISTO—BENTONVILLE—GOLDSBORO—SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY—HOMEWARD MARCH—WASHINGTON—GRAND REVIEW—MUSTER OUT—RETURN HOME—STATISTICS.

THE Thirty-second Regiment was organized at Camp Bragg, Oshkosh, under the superintendence of Colonel James H. Howe, and was mustered into the United States service on the 25th of September, 1862, and on the 30th of October, left the State, with the following roster:

COLONEL—JAMES H. HOWE.

Lieutenant Colonel—WILLIAM A. BUGH; *Major*—ABEL B. SMEDLEY; *Adjutant*—BENJ. M. BECKWITH; *Quartermaster*—GEORGE P. FARNSWORTH; *Surgeon*—GEORGE D. WILBUR; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JAMES LA DOW; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—GEORGE W. FAY; *Chaplain*—Rev. SAMUEL FALLOWS.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Charles H. De Groat,	George G. Woodruff,	Mortimer B. Pierce,
B	William R. Hodges,	George Patten,	Albert S. Bixby,
C	Joseph H. Carleton,	James H. Hubbard,	Alfred S. Tucker,
D	James Freeman,	Norman H. Whittemore,	William A. Tanner,
E	Irwin Eckels,	Calvin D. Richmond,	Lemuel H. Wells,
F	Matthew J. Meade,	Michael F. Kalmbach,	Paul Dakin,
G	William B. Manning,	James L. Jones,	William F. D. Bailey,
H	William S. Burrows,	James K. Pompelly,	Thomas B. Bryant,
I	George R. Wood,	William Young,	David J. Quimby,
K	John E. Grout.	Lewis Low.	John Walton.

Lieutenant Colonel Bugh, who was severely wounded while acting as Captain of Company G, Fifth Wisconsin, at the battle

of Williamsburg, Va., in May, 1862, being unable by reason of his wounds, to return to active duty, did not join the regiment. He subsequently resigned, and on the 2d of April, Major Smedley was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain De Groat, of Company A, Major.

Proceeding by way of Chicago and Cairo, the regiment reached Memphis, Tenn., on the 3d of November, where they went into camp. On the 14th of November, they were assigned to the Fifth Brigade, Colonel Buckland, of the Seventy-second Ohio, commanding, First Division, Brigadier General Denver, in General Sherman's Corps. Accompanying the movement of General Sherman's forces, they left Memphis on the 26th of November, and took part in the southward movement of General Grant towards Jackson, Miss., in the rear of Vicksburg. They moved to Holly Springs, and thence southward, going into camp at Hurricane Creek, on the 6th of December. They left Hurricane Creek on the morning of 20th of December, with orders to proceed to Oxford. When about two miles from camp, a messenger from General Grant overtook them, with the news of the disaster at Holly Springs, and ordering an immediate return to that place. Countermarching, the force returned to Holly Springs, the Thirty-second being the first to enter the place after its capture. Grand Junction was threatened with an attack, and the division continued its march, many of the men giving out from exhaustion. They reached Grand Junction on the 23d, from whence they proceeded to Jackson, Tenn., where they were ordered on an expedition in pursuit of the rebel Forrest through Trenton, Dresden, and Paris, and returned to Jackson, on the 7th of January, 1863, and on 2d of February, returned to Memphis, where they remained until the 3d day of November, engaged in provost duty. Corporal Silas W. Smith, of Company F, died, February 19th, 1863, and Solomon Glass, of Company I, died, March 29th, 1863.

An expedition to Germantown left Memphis on the 3d of November, the Brigade, under Colonel Howe, proceeding to that place, where they remained a week, when they returned to Memphis. On the 26th, they again left Memphis, and proceeded to Moscow, Tenn., where Colonel Howe was placed in command of the post. In the attack on Hatch's cavalry on the 2d of

December, the Thirty-second fell into line and double quicked nine miles in less than two hours, arriving in time to fall into line before the enemy were driven back and routed.

The regiment remained engaged in duty in Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, much of the time, looking after the rebel General Forrest. Remaining at Moscow, and in its vicinity, until the 27th of January, 1864, they returned to Memphis, and on the 31st of January, moved down the river, in transports, landing at Vicksburg on the 2d of February. Here the Thirty-second was placed in the Second Brigade, Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, General Hurlburt. Colonel Howe, by seniority, took command of the brigade. On the afternoon of the 3d of February, the Thirty-second, with the Sixteenth Army Corps, commenced the march to Meridian, forming a part of General Sherman's expedition to that point.

Arriving near Jackson, the rebels were driven from that place, and the Thirty-second, with the brigade, were left to destroy the rebel pontoons across Pearl River, after the army had passed. The Thirty-second was the last to cross, and the bridge was effectually destroyed under the supervision of Captain Carlton. From Morton, the Sixteenth Corps took the advance, and held it until they reached Meridian. Arriving at that place on the 15th of February, the whole army bivouacked. In the destruction of the railroads and other rebel property, the Fourth Division proceeded to Lockport, north of Meridian, and satisfactorily accomplished the object of their mission. The expedition returned to Vicksburg, where it arrived on the 4th of March. Robert Powell, of Company E, died of wounds at Hillsboro, Miss., February 24th, 1864.

Accompanying General Veatch's Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, in its movements to join the forces of General Grant in Alabama and Georgia, on the 11th of March, the regiment proceeded by the river to Cairo. With other regiments, the Thirty-second was sent to Columbus, and from thence towards Union City, where it was ascertained that the Union force, which they had been sent to relieve, had surrendered, and they returned to Cairo. The regiment soon after moved to Paducah, landed, and prepared to assist in resisting a second attack by General Forrest, on that position. That rebel General retired without

making another attack, and the regiment reëmbarked and being joined by the rest of the division, proceeded up the Tennessee River, on the 27th. At Williams' Landing, between Savannah and Pittsburg Landing, on the 29th, the First and Second Brigades disembarked, and under command of General Veatch, marched eighteen miles to Purdy, in order to intercept the retreat of General Forrest, arriving there in the afternoon. Next day they returned to the transports at the landing, not having come in collision with the rebels. Continuing up the Tennessee River, the expedition landed a short distance below Waterloo, Ala., on the east side of the river. From this place they marched by way of Florence, Prospect, and Athens, and reached Decatur, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on the 10th of April. Here the number of the brigade was changed from the Second to the Third, with Colonel Howe still in command. At this place they engaged in guard duty, and in labor on the fortifications.

On the 27th of May, the brigade, with two days rations, under Colonel Howe, proceeded out on the Courtland road, and soon drove in the enemy's pickets. Throwing out skirmishers, the enemy was driven before them to within three miles of the rebel General Roddy's camp. Instead of giving battle as was expected, the rebel general made good his retreat through Courtland and across the creek beyond. The expedition returned to Decatur, on the evening of the 29th. Corporal David F. Gibson, of Company F, and Wallace Crofoot, of Company H, were wounded.

On the 4th of June, Lieutenant Colonel Smedley resigned and Major De Groat was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Carlton appointed Major.

On the 28th of June, the brigade marched down the banks of the Tennessee, and near Courtland, surrounded a body of four hundred rebels, of whom they killed and wounded 17, and took 49 prisoners, with a number of wagons, horses, and a quantity of camp equipage. They returned to Decatur on the 29th, and resumed picket duty and labor on the fortifications.

On the 6th of July, Colonel Howe resigned and Lieutenant Colonel De Groat was appointed Colonel, on the 27th; Major Carlton was appointed Lieutenant Colonel on the 13th of August, and Captain William S. Burrows Major, on the 31st of August.

On the 24th of July, while guarding a wagon train, the regiment was attacked five miles from camp, by a large force of rebel

cavalry. The train was successfully moved into camp, every attempt to capture it being foiled. When within one mile of Decatur, eight men of the regiment were surrounded and captured. Next day the brigade marched to Courtland, skirmishing with the enemy the whole distance. A charge was made upon the enemy's works and he was driven from them in confusion, leaving twenty-five prisoners in our hands.

The Thirty-second lost one man killed and six wounded:

KILLED.— *Company C*—Private Albert J. Hammond—1.
WOUNDED.—*Company B*—Private Duane R. Moore. *Company E*—Privates John W. Fairbanks, William E. Ferrand and Alvin Blood. *Company G*—Privates Frederick W. Whitehead and John Diedrich—6.

On the 4th of August, pursuant to orders, the regiment proceeded to Atlanta, where it at once took position in front of the enemy's works. On the 15th, they advanced and took position within half a mile of the rebel forts, where they were constantly under fire, engaged in fatigue and siege duty until they were relieved on the 24th, when they retired to the second line of works. They accompanied the movement of the Army of the Tennessee on the 26th of August, taking part in the operations on the Macon Railroad to Jonesboro. In the battle at this place, the regiment went to the support of the Second Division, where it remained during the two days of battle.

The killed and wounded in the Atlanta campaign, were:

KILLED.— *Company A*—Private Albert Woodward. *Company C*—Sergeant W. P. Love and Private Joseph Dyer. *Company F*—Sergeant Joseph J. Whidden. *Company H*—Private Renssalear Davis. *Company K*—Privates Stephen Faunt and Anson White—7.
WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Corporal Asa Holmes. *Company B*—Corporals Haron Haste and John A. Smith. *Company C*—Joseph D. Gee. *Company D*—Private Henry S. Abbot. *Company E*—Privates John Norton and George H. Skimerhorn. *Company F*—Privates Peter E. Weise and Joseph Blandin. *Company H*—Privates George Buxton and Charles A. Safford. *Company I*—Corporal Carl Cordes, Privates John Morgan and Chas. Rupert. *Company K*—Private Harvey Lovejoy—15.

On the 2d of September, the regiment followed in the pursuit of the enemy to Lovejoy Station, from whence, with the Army of the Tennessee, they returned to Atlanta, and went into camp at East Point, where they remained until early in October, when they moved into Atlanta, and were engaged in fatigue and guard duty until the 15th of November, when it joined the Third Brigade, First Division, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and with it, moved forward on the Grand March to Savannah. A detail

of its operations would be a repetition of the general history of this march, which was diversified only occasionaly by the appearance of the enemy in force. The general orders relative to the destruction of railroads and other rebel property were conformed to wherever called upon. At the Little Ogechee, the enemy made a show, but was easily driven off. On the 9th of December, near Marlow, twenty-six miles from Savannah, they found the enemy in force. The First Division deployed in line of battle, threw out skirmishers, and advanced eight miles, driving the rebels from position to position, and established the Union line within eight miles from Savannah, the Thirty-second losing four men:

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—First Sergeant John J. Klock, Privates Garrett Ramaker and Silas Brooks. *Company H*—Private Joseph Laduke—4.

On the 10th, they moved to the Ogeeche Canal, and took position. On the 12th, they moved to another position on the left. From the 18th to the 24th, they were engaged with the First and Second Divisions in destroying the Savannah and Gulf Railroad at Wallhourville, after which they marched to Savannah and camped near the city until the 5th of January, 1865, when they embarked with the Seventeenth Army Corps, and proceeded to Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, S. C. They subsequently moved to Pocotaligo, where they remained until the 30th of January, on which day, the Grand March through the Carolinas was commenced. On the 1st of February, the regiment, with the division, took part in the charge on the enemy's works at River's Bridge, on the Salkahatchie. On the 3d, the regiment deployed in front of the enemy's works. Company B succeeded in crossing the river, followed at noon, by the whole regiment, thus outflanking the enemy, who shortly after, retreated from the position, and the regiment moved forward and occupied the abandoned works. The regiment had worked nearly all day in water from one to four feet deep.

The list of killed and those who died of wounds, we copy from the Adjutant General's records, the list of wounded is taken from the monthly reports:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Private William H. Frost. *Company B*—Corporal Ben. F. Sheldon, Privates Thaddeus R. Gee, Treating H. Harvey, Jason A. Smith and Albert R. H. Smith. *Company E*—Captain Irwin Eckles. *Company G*—Privates Albion R. Chipman and Samuel Thomas. *Company K*—Privates Daniel Mason and Michael Gunderson—11.

WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Privates Edgar W. Cherry, Frank Carey, S. M. Hurlburt, Charles A. Mansweiller, Phineas Kinyon and James Fellx. *Company B*—Privates Wm. E. Simmons, Thomas Delap, John Metoxin, John Crowling, David Green and Joshua W. Sheldon. *Company D*—Sergeant R. W. Frees and Private Martin V. Rice. *Company E*—Privates Alvin Blood, Henry Sisson, Alvin Olson, Patrick O'Brien, Daniel Sweeney and Jesse Lee. *Company F*—Private Edmund L. Henry. *Company G*—Second Lieutenant H. H. Markham, Sergeant Shepard Sheldon, Privates John Smith and Patrick McMahon. *Company H*—Privates Benjamin B. Glines, Joseph Covell, William Snider and Edward Lefebre. *Company I*—Sergeant Solomon Rhodes, Corporal Azro Young, Privates Jacob Gore and Aug. Shultz. *Company K*—Corporal J. Carter, Privates Fred Vergeals, John McCann, Charles W. Sizer and Timothy Foley—38.

Francis M. Vasbinder, of Company E, and Andrew Granger, of Company G, are reported as killed, February 5th, at Pocotaligo.

On the 9th of February, the enemy were again encountered at Binnaker's Bridge, over the South Edisto River, in a strongly fortified position. In the afternoon Company E, crossed the stream on a raft below the enemy's position. Companies C, G and I, followed soon after, by means of a pontoon boat. These companies held the position. Pontoons were laid, and the whole regiment soon after crossed, and with two other regiments, succeeded in securing a position on firm ground, and soon after turned the rebel left flank, and carried their works by assault, driving out the garrison and capturing several prisoners.

The casualties were:

KILLED.— *Company E*—Private John Hicks—1.

WOUNDED.— *Company D*—Corporal D. Brightman, Privates William Santo, 2d, and Emile Priebe. *Company G*—Private Robert Parker. *Company K*—Privates G. M. Stickney and Louis E. Evans—6.

On the 2d of March, the enemy were found in rifle pits, commanding the road, about six miles from Cheraw. The right wing of the regiment deployed as skirmishers, supported by the brigade, charged upon and carried the position, and drove the enemy back to their main line in front of the city, the regiment having one man wounded, Emile Priebe, of Company D.

At Fayetteville, N. C., on the 11th of March, the regiment was ordered forward to cover the laying of pontoons and crossed the river in boats and engaged in heavy skirmishing during the day. Next day they drove the enemy's skirmishers through several miles of swamp, having two men wounded, William Stevens, of Company, G, and Jonathan P. McClanathan, of Company H.

On the 20th, the division was ordered forward to the support of the Fourteenth Corps, near Bentonville. On the following

day they took position on the right of the army, and advanced two miles through a swamp, charged and captured the enemy's works, driving him from the field, the regiment holding the position till all support had fallen back, when by a peremptory order, it retired to a less exposed position.

The casualties, as reported, were:

KILLED.— *Company H*—Corporal Peter Bartell. *Company K*—Private Jos. Bissett—2.
WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Privates John Madden, James Mericle and John L. Rowan. *Company B*—Corporal G. W. Gee. *Company C*—Privates Louis Shiney, G. O. Berger, S. M. Parsons and Mathias Philippi. *Company E*—Private Thomas Cazeselied. *Company G*—First Sergeant A. S.Vinckler, Corporal O. W. English Privates Patrick McMahon, Lewis Woode, Lewis Antarran and P. Rickaby. *Company H*—Privates J. B. Bowen and J. J. Alexander. *Company I*—Privates Henry Parker, Nicholas Wieland, W. J. Hagan and Hugh Hagan, *Company K*—Corp. Stoner Harsel and Private Daniel Weissow—23.

From the 24th to the 31st, the regiment was engaged in guarding the pontoon bridge across Neuse River, when it was relieved and rejoined the brigade at Goldsboro.

The regiment took part in the advance from Goldsboro on the 10th of April, on Raleigh, from which place they marched fifteen miles in a westerly direction, returning on the 27th of April, to Raleigh. After the surrender of Johnston's army, with the Seventeenth Corps, they marched to Richmond on their way homeward, thence to Alexandria, where they camped until the 23d of May, on which day they moved to Washington, and took part in the Grand Review of Sherman's army, after which they camped at Crystal Springs, near Washington, where they were mustered out of the service on the 12th of June, moving on the same day, on the route homeward, arriving at Milwaukee on the 16th of June, where they were paid and disbanded.

Colonel De Groat, was brevetted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious conduct through the Atlanta campaign, and the Carolinas and Georgia.

Regimental Statistics. — Original strength, 993. Gain — by recruits in 1863, 6, in 1864, 370, in 1865, 5; by draft in 1864, 100; total, 1,474. Loss — by death, 275; deserted, 58; transferred, 27; discharged, 189; mustered out, 925.

CHAPTER XLI.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO MEMPHIS—JOIN SHERMAN'S ARMY—JOIN GRANT'S SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT—EXPEDITION ABANDONED—RETURN TO MEMPHIS—EXPEDITION TO THE COLD WATER RIVER—MOVE TO VICKSBURG—SNYDER'S BLUFF—MOVE TO THE REAR OF VICKSBURG—ENGAGE IN THE SIEGE—BATTLE OF JACKSON—RETURN TO VICKSBURG—MOVE TO NATCHEZ—RETURN TO VICKSBURG—MERIDIAN EXPEDITION—RED RIVER EXPEDITION—VICKSBURG—EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI—CAMARGO CROSS ROADS—TUPELO—MOVE TO BROWNSVILLE, ARK.—PURSUIT OF GENERAL PRICE INTO MISSOURI—MOVE TO NASHVILLE—BATTLE OF NASHVILLE—MOVE TO NEW ORLEANS—MOVE TO MOBILE—SPANISH FORT—WAR CLOSED—MOVE TO VICKSBURG—MUSTERED OUT—STATISTICS.

THE Thirty-third Regiment was recruited principally in the Counties of Grant, Kenosha, Rock and Lafayette, and its organization was completed at Camp Utley, Racine, under the superintendence of Colonel Moore, and the regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 18th of October, 1862. It left the State on the 12th of November, with the following roster:

COLONEL—JONATHAN B. MOORE.

Lieutenant Colonel—FREDERICK S. LOVELL; *Major*—HORATIO H. VIRGIN; *Adjutant*—WILLIAM WARNER; *Quartermaster*—JOHN W. NICHOLS; *Surgeon*—J. B. WHITING; *First Assistant Surgeon*—CHRISTOPHER R. BLACKALL; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—DAVID W. CARLEY; *Chaplain*—Rev. ALFRED A. OVERTON.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Jeremiah C. Moore,	George B. Carter,	Oliver C. Denny,
B	George R. Frank,	George Haw,	Matthew Burchard,
C	John E. Gurley,	David H. Budlong,	William Weir,
D	William S. Earnhart,	Uriah F. Briggs,	Noble L. Barner,
E	Ira Miltimore,	Henry S. Swift, Jr.,	Pardon H. Swift,
F	A. Z. Wemple,	William L. Scott,	Charles W. Stark,
G	Frank B. Burdick,	George E. Harrington,	Elliot N. Liscom,
H	Joseph F. Lindsley,	Chauncey R. Thayer,	Nicholas Smith,
I	Walter Cook,	Carlton G. Stitson,	George H. Nichols,
K	Adoniram Whitcher.	Albert S. Sampson.	Daniel E. Shea.

Moving by way of Chicago to Cairo, the regiment there embarked on transports, and proceeded down the Mississippi River, to Memphis, at which place they arrived and disembarked on the 16th of November. Here they were assigned to a brigade in General Lauman's division, of General Sherman's wing of the "Army of the Tennessee." Colonel Moore was placed in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Lovell assumed command of the regiment. Taking part in the movement of General Grant towards Jackson, Miss., in the fall of 1862, they left Memphis on the 26th of November, General Sherman's forces taking the advance, with ten days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition, per man. Proceeding slowly, being obliged to build bridges which the enemy had destroyed, and remove obstructions, which had been thrown in the way, they reached Wyatt, on the Tallahatchie. The enemy retired beyond the Tallahatchie, which position, the advance of General Grant's army from Holly Springs rendering untenable, they fled, with but little opposition. Crossing the Tallahatchie after building a bridge, General Sherman's forces encamped at Hurricane Creek. Here General Sherman was ordered to return to Memphis with his force, and proceed down the river, to Vicksburg, to make an attack on that place from the river side. General Lauman was placed in command of the celebrated fighting Fourth Division, to which was transferred the Thirty-third Wisconsin, which was placed in the First Brigade. They proceeded to Yocono Creek, south of Oxford, and joined the Fourth Division, where they remained until news arrived of the disaster at Holly Springs, which compelled a retrograde march. Falling back to the Tallahatchie, thence to Holly Springs, they finally went into winter quarters at Moscow, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

While stationed at Moscow, the division was transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps, under General Hurlburt. Here they engaged in guarding railroads and work on fortifications, until the 11th of March, when they proceeded to Memphis, where they went into camp.

On the 18th of April, 1863, they formed part of a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, under the command of Colonel Bryant, of the Twelfth Wisconsin, who marched towards the Coldwater, to act in conjunction with a force under General

Smith, from LaGrange. Reaching Hernando, after almost continuous skirmishing, the rebels were encountered, and after a sharp fight, the enemy retired, after losing fifteen killed and seventy-five prisoners.

The enemy were pursued next day to Coldwater River, the Thirty-third taking the advance, companies A, F and D acting as skirmishers. The cavalry were warmly engaged, two miles ahead, at the river, where the enemy had made a stand. Ordered to the support of the cavalry, the Thirty-third pushed forward at a double quick, and arrived very opportunely, opening a brisk and destructive fire, which drove the enemy, in confusion, across the stream.

The force of General Smith not appearing, a return was ordered. Moving to Hernando, they encamped for the night, and the next day, moved towards Memphis, near which place they met reinforcements, with orders to return again to the Coldwater. They returned to within three miles of the battle ground, and General Smith again failing to coöperate, the expedition returned to Memphis, arriving on the 24th of April.

The casualties in the battle at Coldwater, on the 19th, were:

KILLED.— *Company E*— Lieutenant Henry Scriftof. *Company H*— Captain Linsley —2.
WOUNDED.— *Company B*— Sergeant Bliss. *Company C*— Private John Green — 2.

On the 17th of May, pursuant to orders, they embarked, and proceeded down the river, to join the army at Vicksburg. The guerillas having fired into the transports, near Greenville, the Thirty-third and two other regiments were landed, and pursued the rebels for about five miles, but could not overtake them, and the force returned to the transports and proceeded to Young's Point, La., thence to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, of which they took possession on the 20th, the rebels abandoning the fortifications, with all the guns, ammunition and stores, on their approach. They remained here till the 25th of May, when, pursuant to orders, they marched to the rear of Vicksburg, and took position at the extreme left of the line investing that city, and close to the enemy's works. This position they occupied until the surrender of the city, on the 4th of July.

On the night of the 4th of June, an attack was made by companies C and K, supported by an Iowa company, led by Lieutenant

Colonel Lovell, on the enemy's rifle pits, near the Hall's Ferry road. Company C, under Captain Gurley, and K, under Lieutenant Shea, with an impetuous charge, carried the rifle pits, and the enemy fled into his main works. On the 30th, Company D, consisting of forty men, under Captain Warner, supported by Company F, under Lieutenant Stark, and two Illinois companies as flankers, under a furious fire from the enemy's main works, gallantly took possession of the enemy's rifle pits, immediately under one of their strong forts. Captain Warner soon after, with his company, charged and took the top of the hill, with the pits, and drove the enemy from their position. As the hill could not be held without intrenching, the pioneers failing to come forward, the position was abandoned, as it was exposed to an enfilading fire of the enemy, at short range from the forts. The rebels reoccupied the position. Colonel Moore obtained permission to retake the ground on the next evening. Captains Warner and Carter, with eighty men from the regiment, an Illinois regiment covering the flanks and picketing the ground as they advanced, obtained a position close to the pits, and made a sudden charge, taking the enemy by surprise, who broke and fled, leaving the top of the hill and the rifle pits in the possession of the gallant boys of the Thirty-third, from which they successfully resisted the efforts of the enemy to dislodge them. On the night of the 21st, companies C, H, E, B, K and G drove in the enemy's pickets, seized a position within eighty-five yards of a large fort, and repulsed the efforts of the rebels to regain it. It was so close to the enemy's works that their guns could not be depressed to bear upon it, and after four hours of severe labor, rifle pits were completed, and our forces were thoroughly established in the position.

The post was, however, relinquished to the enemy by another regiment, who suffered themselves to be surprised, and was forced by the enemy to abandon it. The enemy, however, were again dislodged on the 24th of June, by five companies of the Thirty-third, companies C and H, under the immediate command of Major Virgin, supported by companies A, D and E, under their respective captains, the whole enterprise being under command of Lieutenant Colonel Lovell. The charge was led by Company C, and took the rebels by surprise, who fled precipitately into

their fort, with a loss of four killed and seventeen wounded. The regiment continued to occupy the rifle pits constantly, up to the close of the siege.

The casualties during the siege, which we find in the monthly reports, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company B*—Private Absalom Barger. *Company F*—Private William Smith. *Company K*—Private Fred. B. Taylor—3.

WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Privates Calvin Randall and Lemuel A. Elam. *Company F*—Privates Samuel Armstrong and Peter Fillmore. *Company D*—Private George H. Farman. *Company E*—Private Alonzo Miltimore. *Company F*—Corporal Mathew Croll. *Company H*—Private William Dunbar. *Company K*—Private N. Peterson—9.

After the surrender, the Fourth Division moved out of the intrenchments, and took part in the second attack on Jackson. The Fourth Division advanced and drove in the rebel left, on the 11th, and on the 12th, again advanced, under a heavy fire of artillery.

During the fight on this day, General Lauman ordered the First Brigade to charge against the enemy's lines. It was against a division of the enemy, behind the best of rifle pits, and supported by twelve pieces of artillery. Three regiments only of the brigade were engaged, with a section of the Third Ohio Battery. The Thirty-third was sent to the right, to ascertain the position of the enemy, and prevent any flank movement. In doing so they came in contact with a heavy force of the rebels, who, not perceiving their advantage of numbers, permitted the regiment, by adroitly manœuvering, to escape destruction, and the object of the reconnoissance being effected, the Thirty-third escaped without the loss of a man, or firing a gun. The other regiments of the brigade were not so lucky. They bravely charged the overwhelming force of the enemy, strongly posted behind rifle pits, with such fury that they compelled the rebels to limber their guns to the rear; but their line of battle was subsequently broken, and they were compelled to fall back, with a loss of more than half their number. For giving this order to charge, General Lauman was relieved of the command of the division. The division remained at Jackson till the 16th, when the enemy abandoned the position. They took part in the destruction of the railroads and other rebel property, until the 20th, when they started for Vicksburg, arriving and going into camp on the 23d.

Here General Crocker was assigned to the command of the division, which was transferred to the Seventeenth Army Corps, and on the 18th of August, moved down the river to Natchez, where it arrived on the 19th. They remained at this place, engaged in guard and provost duty, until the 1st of December, when the regiment proceeded up the Mississippi to Vicksburg, and encamped at Milldale, ten miles from that place, where they engaged in the usual routine of camp, guard and drill duty. On the 31st of January, 1864, they moved to Hebron, three miles distant, and on the 3d of February, accompanied the celebrated "Meridian Expedition" of General Sherman. Their experiences and labors were similar to those of other regiments attached to the expedition. They returned to Hebron on the 4th of March, after an absence of twenty-nine days, having marched 370 miles

On the 9th of March, they joined the Red River Expedition, being attached to the Provisional Division, under General Kilby Smith, and known as the "Red River Division." Proceeding to the mouth of Red River, the expedition ascended that stream to Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya, and disembarked on the 13th. They took part in the capture of Fort DeRussy, entering the fort on the 15th, and remaining till the 18th, engaged in guard duty, when they reëmbarked, with the rest of the division, and proceeded up Red River to Alexandria, camping on the north side of the river until the 21st, when they crossed to the south bank, and on the 26th, began the march to Bayou Cotile, reaching there next day. On the 2d of April, they embarked, and proceeded on a reconnoissance to Campti, twenty miles above Grand Ecore, returning in the evening.

At Grand Ecore, the Red River Division embarked as guard to the transport fleet, and proceeded to Campti, and no enemy being found, they proceeded twenty miles further, where the Thirty-third landed as a reserve to the Second Brigade, which was sent out to reconnoiter. The fleet advanced up the river to Loggy Bayou, where they found a transport sunk across the channel, which prevented further progress. Here the Red River Division was landed, the Thirty-third taking the advance, with companies A, B and F deployed in the front as skirmishers, for the purpose of joining the expeditionary forces at Springfield, six miles distant. Marching a short distance, a courier from General

Banks informed the commanding officer of the disaster at Sabine Cross Roads on the 8th, and the subsequent retreat to Grand Ecore. General Smith was ordered to return at once with the fleet. After some difficulty in turning in the narrow stream, the whole fleet headed down the river.

When near Pleasant Hill, the rebels, under General Green, attacked the fleet, with 2,000 men and a battery of artillery. The charges of the enemy were successfully repulsed by the troops, and the foe retired, losing a large number of killed and wounded, among them, General Green. Special mention is made of Sergeant Ewbank, of Company D, with his platoon, who was stationed close to the enemy, and rendered very effective service.

The fleet arrived at Grand Ecore on the 14th, where the Red River Division disembarked and encamped till the 20th, when they marched to Natchitoches, from whence, on the 23d, they moved to Cloutierville. Advancing from this place, the Thirty-third, occupying a position in the rear, had a severe skirmish with the enemy, in which they had two men wounded. The rebel attack was repulsed, and the regiment encamped at Cane River. On the 24th, a severe engagement of two hours took place, in which the rebels were repulsed, the regiment losing two killed and eleven wounded:

KILLED.—*Company C*—Corporal William Lenneman. *Company H*—Private Francis L. Tinkham—2.

The list of wounded was not published.

After the battle, they marched to Bayou Cotile, and on the 26th, arrived at Alexandria. Near Alexandria they remained, without coming in contact with the enemy, until the afternoon of the 6th of May, when they took part in the engagement on Governor Moore's plantation, in which the enemy were forced back six miles. They returned, after a march to Bayou Boeuf, and camped on Governor Moore's plantation until the 14th. The retreat was resumed, and on the 16th, the enemy was encoun tered at Marksville. In the engagement the Thirty-third had one man wounded. On the 18th, they crossed Yellow Bayou, near Simmsport, where General Smith, in order to cover the crossing of the advance of Banks' army over the Atchafalaya, turned on the enemy, and a battle took place, in which Eugene M. Clayman, of Company B, of the Thirty-third, was killed.

Crossing the Atchafalaya at Simmsport, they moved to the mouth of Red River, from whence they proceeded up the Mississippi to Vicksburg, arriving on the 24th. Colonel Moore having been placed in command of the division, Major Virgin was in command of the regiment in the Red River campaign, Lieutenant Colonel Lovell being absent on recruiting service in Wisconsin.

Remaining a short time at Vicksburg, the regiment moved to Memphis, where it remained in camp until the 22d of June, at which date, under Lieutenant Colonel Lovell, it accompanied the expedition of General A. J. Smith, into the interior of Mississippi. Proceeding to LaGrange, Tenn., and obtaining necessary supplies, they cut loose from all communications, and left that place on the 5th of July. Reaching Pontotoc, Miss., on the 11th, the enemy's cavalry was encountered. The infantry advanced in line through Pontotoc, and a mile beyond the Tupelo road, and encamped on the Okolona road. The enemy having concentrated his forces on the Okolona road, the infantry on the 13th, countermarched, and proceeded down the Tupelo road. About noon, the enemy attacked the train near Camargo Cross Roads. A detachment of the Fourteenth Wisconsin was guarding the rear of the train, when the enemy, about 1,500 strong, made a fierce attack, which was gallantly met by the Fourteenth, but overpowering numbers were telling upon them, when the Thirty-third which was marching in the rear of the supply train, was ordered forward, and advancing through a cornfield to within a hundred yards of the enemy, they commenced a severe fire, which was continued until the rebels were thrown into confusion and routed, leaving their dead and wounded, and a stand of colors, on the field. The colors were picked up by Captain Mansfield, of the Fourteenth, and retained by that regiment as a trophy. Another attack was repulsed. Marching to Harrisonburg, they bivouacked, and next day drew up in line of battle before Tupelo, the Thirty-third holding the extreme right of the front line. The enemy, 8,000 strong, advanced, driving in the skirmishers, and after a furious fire of an hour's duration, advanced to the charge. They were met by a close and well directed fire, which resulted in breaking the rebel line, and driving it back in disorder. They formed and advanced a second time, with the same result. In a third assault, they again were thrown into confusion,

when our first line made a charge, and drove them entirely from the field. Bivouacking at Tupelo, the return march commenced next day. When near Oldtown Creek, the enemy was found in position. A vigorous attack across a long bridge and causeway, drove him from the position with great loss. The next day march was resumed, and LaGrange was reached on the 21st, and on the 22d, the Thirty-third went into camp at Memphis.

In this expedition, the following casualties were reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Corporal Freeman L. Vaughn and Isaiah Wells. *Company F*—Corporal Nathan R. Hoyt, Privates Silas M. Campbell and Charles Stern. *Company G*—Private James Coleman. *Company H*—Privates Stephen Colt and Charles McCoy. *Company K*—Private Adam Smith—8.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Lovell. *Company A*—Corporal William S. Parr, Private Daniel Lyneh. *Company C*—Privates George Hillary, Patrick Kelly and Mortimer Sullivan. *Company D*—Corporals Lewis Billings and Ira W. Tracey, Privates Horace G. Atwood, Rufus J. Allen and George H. Farman. *Company E*—Captain Pardon H. Swift, Corporal R. W. Clifford. *Company F*—Privates F. Stulk, N. Bump and J. S. Barkhuff. *Company G*—Privates W. W. Bruce and August Jacob. *Company H*—Privates William Fox, C. B. Mathews, D. B. Demmon, William Hodgson, H. Kostman and A. Gray. *Company I*—Corporal I. Tymeson, Privates Thomas Jones, Thomas G. Button and Henry Darling. *Company K*—Privates Lew Jains, James Shaw, David Jones, P. McDonough and Thomas Brown—34.

On the 3d of August, the Thirty-third proceeded to St. Charles, Ark., on White River, where they remained, engaged in guard duty and building fortifications, until the 1st of September, when they proceeded up the river to Duval's Bluff, thence to Brownsville, where they remained until the 17th, when they accompanied the march of the division, which was attached to General Mower's command, in the pursuit of the rebel General Price, who was then on his way to make a raid into Missouri. The expedition proceeded in a northeasterly direction, crossing White River near Batesville, thence to Elgin, on Black River, through Pocahontas and Greenville, Mo., to Cape Girardeau.

The regiment, with the other forces of General Mower, arrived at Cape Girardeau on the 5th of October. They were again ordered forward, and on the 7th, embarked on transports, and ascended the Mississippi to St. Louis, where the men were supplied with clothing and equipments for a campaign up the Missouri River. Without stopping, they continued their course under orders to proceed to Jefferson City, where they arrived on the 15th. On the 17th, they proceeded by rail to Lamoine Bridge, the termination of the Pacific Railroad, at that time.

Leaving this place on the 22d of October, they marched to Warrensburg, fifty miles, where the regiment was employed in garrison and provost duty, during the pursuit of General Price's forces by our army.

On the 1st of November, General Price having been driven into Arkansas, the regiment returned to St. Louis, having in charge a body of rebel prisoners. Quartering in Benton Barracks until the 23d of November, after being reëquipped for an active campaign, they left St. Louis, with the other forces of General A. J. Smith, and proceeded up the Cumberland River, to Nashville, to reinforce General Thomas, who was then threatened with an attack from General Hood. Arriving on the 30th, they took position three miles south of the city, on the extreme right of the army.

General Smith's command, composed of two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps, was reorganized, and designated as the "Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee." The forces of General Smith occupied the line of defences south of the city, which they were engaged in strengthening, until the 15th of December.

The Thirty-third, which was in the First Brigade, Third Division, was held in reserve, near the Hardin Pike, with the brigade and division. At three, in the afternoon, the brigade moved forward to the support of the Second Division, and afterwards charged a body of the enemy, posted on "Granny White's Pike," who made but slight resistance, and 280 prisoners were captured, many of them with loaded arms. The next day the division was ordered to the support of the Twenty-third Corps, on the extreme right. Here, about three o'clock, P. M., a general advance was made, which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy, who abandoned his position at all points. In the pursuit which followed, the Thirty-third took part, and the enemy was driven across the Tennessee River. The men suffered great hardship from the cold weather and rough roads, many of them being barefoot.

On the 2d of January, 1865, the forces of General Smith reached Clifton, Tenn., and encamped. From this point the command proceeded by transports to Eastport, Miss., and the Thirty-third was detailed to guard the transportation train to

Savannah, Tenn. The roads were in terrible condition, so as to occasion great delay in marching forward. With six companies of the regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Lovell succeeded in getting a portion of the train to Savannah, and Major Virgin, with the other companies, took the balance of the train to Grand View. At these two places they found transports, and reached Eastport on the 14th of January, where they found the brigade, and went into camp. A reconnoissance to Corinth was made on the 18th, in which the brigade of General Ross was severely handled.

The command of General Smith being ordered to the Department of the Gulf, they left Eastport on the 6th of February, and proceeding down the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, reached Vicksburg, where they went into camp until the 20th, when they reëmbarked, and continued down the river to New Orleans, and encamped at Chalmette, General Jackson's old battle field. Here General Smith's command assumed its designation of Sixteenth Corps.

On the 11th of March, they moved forward to Lake Pontchartrain, and embarked for Dauphin Island, near Mobile, arriving on the 14th, and on the 18th, proceeded to Cedar Point. Next day they advanced along the west side of the bay, Company A, and part of B acting as skirmishers, driving the enemy across Fowl River. They, however, returned, and skirmished with our rear, as the regiment slowly retired in the afternoon.

On the 22d of March, they crossed the Bay to Fish River, and ascended to Smith's Mills, where they joined the main body. On the 25th, they moved towards Spanish Fort, and on the 27th, the regiment drove the enemy into his intrenchments. On the morning of the 28th, Company C, on the skirmish line, took possession of a hill about 200 yards from the fort. This was gallantly done, and the position held by the company, under a severe fire. During the night, the regiment threw up works, and established a position within one hundred and fifty yards of the fort, which was subsequently diminished to one hundred and twenty-five yards, which was the nearest approach made to the rebel works during the investment.

From this time, the regiment was engaged in heavy fatigue and picket duty, until the 8th of April, on the night of which, Spanish Fort was evacuated, and on the morning of the 9th, the

Thirty-third was the first regiment to enter the main fort, where they captured two Napoleon guns, and a number of prisoners.

The following casualties, in the operations near Mobile, were reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A*—Private L. A. Elam. *Company C*—Private William H. Hughes. *Company D*—Corporal Merrit C. Pember. *Company F*—Privates Henry Reed and Robert Carr. *Company I*—Captain Carleton G. Stetson Private William Newton. *Company K*—Privates James W. Tifft and John McGinnis—9.

WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Captain G. R. Frank, Corporal Charles Bingenhammer, Privates W. H. Bennett, Joseph Benton, Arnold Goode, Charles Reed, Thomas Barber and Daniel Lynch. *Company B*—Private George Andrews. *Company C*—Privates Jas. Dunbar and William Hughs. *Company D*—Sergeants John Leighton and Jas, Delavan, Privates D. S. Barlow, John Martin and Richard Lander. *Company E*—Privates A. C. Swift and James Smith. *Company F*—Privates Ezra Whitmore and Peter Jennison. *Company H*—Privates J. Henderson, W. Casteman and W. Blockridge—23.

On the 9th, they moved to Blakely, and were held in reserve during the assault on and capture of that place. After the capture of the forts, and the surrender of the city of Mobile, the Thirty-third moved to Montgomery, Ala., where they engaged in guard and picket duty; thence they were transferred to Tuskegee, where they remained, on provost duty, till the 19th of July, when they returned to Montgomery. Being ordered to proceed to Vicksburg for muster out, they embarked on the 23d, descended the Alabama River to Selma, from which place they proceeded by rail to Jackson, Miss., from whence they moved to Vicksburg, arriving on the 31st of July. Here the regiment was mustered out of service on the 8th of August, and embarked for home, reaching Madison on the 14th of August, where they were soon after paid off, and formally disbanded.

Colonel Moore was brevetted Brigadier General, for meritorious services during the war.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 892. Gain—by recruits in 1864, 164, in 1865, 8; substitutes, 2; total, 1,066. Loss—by death, 196; missing, 4; deserted, 22; transferred, 37; discharged, 170; mustered out, 637.

CHAPTER XLII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO COLUMBUS, KY.—ENGAGE IN GARRISON DUTY—TIME EXPIRES—RETURN HOME—MUSTER OUT—STATISTICS.

THE Thirty-fourth Regiment, composed of men drafted by the State authorities, under General Order No. 94 from the War Department, was organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, under the direction of Colonel Fritz Anneke. This regiment, the only organization from Wisconsin whose term of service was less than "three years or during the war," was mustered into the United States service for nine months, by companies, their muster being completed on the 31st of December, 1862. The regiment left the State on the 31st of January, 1863, with the following roster:

COLONEL—FRITZ ANNEKE.

Lieutenant Colonel—HENRY ORFF; *Major*—GEORGE H. WALTHER; *Adjutant*—HERMAN HASSE; *Quartermaster*—J. A. BECHER; *Surgeon*—J. E. WEINERN; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JAMES S. KELSO; *Chaplain*—Rev. F. A. BECKEL.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	H. Eugene Ferslow,	Henry T. Calkins,	Michael A. Leahy,
B	James N. Ruby,	Henry B. Fox,	Dennis J. F. Murphy,
C	O. G. Wilmot,	F. H. J. Obladen,	John W. Johann,
D	Noble W. Smith,	Elliot M. Scribner,	William H. Pettit,
E	Cornelius Kuntz,	Charles F. Bauer,	Charles F. Lachmund,
F	Heinrich Kenkel,	James Lonergan,	Rudolph Kirschner,
G	Charles A. Lang,	Robert Strohman,	C. F. Blumenstein,
H	Isidore de St. Ange,	William T. Barclay,	Leonard Laplaunt,
I	F. A. B. Becker,	Edward J. Kelley,	G. C. Neumeister,
K	William Walther.	Erhard Weber.	August Beecher.

The regiment arrived at Columbus, Ky., on the 2d of February, where they were engaged in garrison and fatigue duty until the latter part of August. At that time, their term of service having expired, they returned to Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and were mustered out of service on the 8th of September.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 961. Loss—by death, 20; deserted, 283; discharged, 186; mustered out, 472.

CHAPTER XLIII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO ALEXANDRIA, LA.—PORT HUDSON—MORGANZIA—ST. CHARLES, ARK.—JOIN GENERAL CANBY'S FORCES—SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT—ON DUTY IN ALABAMA—MOVE TO TEXAS.

THE Thirty-fifth Regiment was recruited and organized under the superintendence of Colonel Henry Orff, at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, the first company being mustered into the United States service on the 27th of November, 1863, and the muster of the last was completed on the 27th of February, 1864. Under orders to report to General Steele, at Alexandria, La., they left Milwaukee on the 18th of April, 1864, with the following roster:

COLONEL—HENRY ORFF.

Lieutenant Colonel—CHARLES A. SMITH; *Major*—GEORGE H. WALTHER; *Adjutant*—HERMAN HESSE; *Quartermaster*—ADOLF J. CRAMER; *Surgeon*—JOHN GRŒNING; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JAMES VERBRYK; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—CARMI P. GARLICK; *Chaplain*—Rev. I. W. BOWEN.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Robert Strohmann,	Anthony C. Kuhn,	Edward Sturtevant,
B	Fritz von Baumbach,	Frank R. St. John,	Jasper Vosburg,
C	W. E. Ferlow,	John E. Leahy,	George Brosius,
D	Michael Leahy,	Charles McCormick,	George Beseman,
E	Henry Fox,	John Smail,	Rudolph Kirchner,
F	Henry C. Miles,	John W. Johann,	James B. C. Drew,
G	Oliver C. Smith,	Albert C. Matthews,	Martin E. Stevens,
H	Cornelius Kuntz,	Henry Hayden,	David Hunter,
I	Erhard Weber,	Lyman B. Everdell,	Henry E. Ray,
K	August Beecher.	Hermann Schaub.	Archibald H. Adams.

The regiment proceeded to St. Louis, where they were fully equipped for active service. Leaving Benton Barracks, where they had been quartered, they embarked on the 26th of April, and proceeded down the Mississippi River, to the mouth of Red

River. Failing to procure transportation to their original destination up Red River, they proceeded to New Orleans, where they received orders from General Banks to report to Brigadier General Ullman, commanding at Port Hudson, at which place they disembarked on the 7th of May.

The regiment remained at Port Hudson until the 26th of June, being engaged in guard and fatigue duty. At that date, pursuant to orders from Major General Reynolds, commanding the Nineteenth Army Corps, they moved up the Mississippi River to Morganzia, La., where the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

The movements of the rebels in Arkansas, in the summer of 1864, calling for reinforcements for the Federal army, the brigade left Port Hudson for St. Charles, Ark., arriving on the 24th of July. Here the brigade remained until the 7th of August, engaged in guard duty and labor on the fortifications, with occasional scouting expeditions through the surrounding country. On that day they returned to Morganzia, and resumed their former duties. On the 1st of October, they took part in an expedition to Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya River, in which several skirmishes were had with the enemy. Returning to Morganzia on the 10th, they next day embarked and proceeded up the Mississippi and White Rivers, and landed on the 18th, at Duvall's Bluff. On the 9th of November, they marched to Brownsville, where they were ordered to guard the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and intercept the retreat of the rebel General Price's forces. Returning to Duvall's Bluff on the 12th of December, the regiment was assigned to the Fourth Brigade of the Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, and remained at this point engaged in guard and picket duty until the 7th of February, 1865.

On that day, in obedience to orders, they embarked and descended the White and Mississippi rivers, and landed at Algiers, La., and encamped. Here they were assigned to the forces of Major General Canby, and on the 22d of February, embarked and proceeded to Mobile Point, where they were assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and with them, on the 17th of March, commenced the march to Spanish Fort. Taking position in front of the fort on the 27th, they were

engaged in siege and fatigue duty until the evacuation of that fortification on the 8th of April, having lost two killed and fifteen wounded. They next day, moved to Fort Blakeley, not in time, however, to participate in the attack on that place.

They subsequently crossed Mobile Bay, and camped below the city, and afterwards moved to Whistler's Station, thence to Mannahubba Bluffs, and on the 26th of April, to McIntosh's Bluffs, on the Tombigbee River, where they engaged in building fortifications until the surrender of Dick Taylor's forces rendered further labors unnecessary. The regiment, therefore, proceeded to Mobile, and encamped until the 1st of June, when it embarked on transports with orders to proceed to Texas.

Arriving on the 8th of June, at Brazos Santiago, they remained in camp till the 20th, when they marched to Clarksville, from whence they proceeded to Brownsville, opposite Metamoras. Here the regiment remained till about the 1st of March, 1866, when orders were received for its muster out of service and return home.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 1,066. Gain—by recruits in 1864, 14, in 1865, 8; total, 1,088. Loss—by death, 256; deserted, 29; transferred, 11; discharged, 177; regiment still in service, March 1st, 1866.

CHAPTER XLIV.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER — MOVE TO WASHINGTON — JOIN HANCOCK'S CORPS — BATTLE OF TOLOPOTOMY — COLD HARBOR — BEFORE PETERSBURG — JUNE 18TH — JERUSALEM PLANKROAD — STRAWBERRY PLAINS — EXPLOSION OF THE MINE — BATTLE AT DEEP BOTTOM — WELDON RAILROAD — BATTLE AT REAMS' STATION — HATCHER'S RUN — DABNEY'S MILLS — PETERSBURG CAPTURED — PURSUIT OF LEE — SURRENDER OF HIS ARMY — MARCH TO WASHINGTON — GRAND REVIEW — PROCEED TO LOUISVILLE — MUSTERED OUT — RETURN HOME — STATISTICS.

THE Thirty-sixth Regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, under the supervision of Colonel Haskell, and its muster into the United States service completed on the 23d of March, 1864, and left the State on the 10th day of May, with orders to report at Washington. The following was the regimental roster:

COLONEL—FRANK A. HASKELL.

Lieutenant Colonel—JOHN A. SAVAGE, Jr.; *Major*—HARVEY M. BROWN; *Adjutant*—BENJAMIN D. ATWELL; *Quartermaster*—CHARLES B. PECK; *Surgeon*—CLARKSON MILLER; *First Assistant Surgeon*—ELIJAH A. WOODWARD; *Chaplain*—Rev. PETER S. VAN NEST.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	William H. Hamilton,	Charles E. Griffin,	Charles L. Sholes,
B	Clement E. Warner,	George Weeks,	William H. Lamberton,
C	George A. Fisk,	Luther B. Noyes,	Clarence E. Bullard,
D	Jacob Walkey,	Wesley S. Potter,	Oscar L. Baldwin,
E	Jerome F. Brooks,	Charles W. Dipple,	Porter Jones,
F	Prescott B. Burwell,	Oliver N. Russell,	George E. Albee,
G	Reuben Lindley,	James S. Frisbie,	William R. Newton,
H	Austin Cannon,	Cyrus Peck,	George S. Morris,
I	Daniel F. Farrand,	Ephraim W. Heydon,	Charles W. Skinner,
K	Warren Graves.	Elias A. Galloway.	Joseph Harris.

Arriving at Washington on the 14th of May, they immediately proceeded down the Potomac to Belle Plaine Landing, where

they disembarked on the 16th, and next day marched to Spottsylvania, by way of Fredericksburg, and on the 18th, acted as a reserve in the engagement of that day, and on the 19th, joined the First Brigade, Second Division, General Gibbon, Second Army Corps, General Hancock.

On the evening of the 20th, it accompanied the corps of General Hancock, in its march from Spottsylvania, to the North Anna, crossing the Matapony on the 21st, and reached the North Anna on the night of the 23d, where it was assigned to the support of a battery, and threw up breastworks, while another portion of the division engaged and captured a rebel fort and secured the crossing. They crossed the North Anna on the 24th, threw up a line of works, and lay in line of battle all day. On the evening of the 26th, companies H and K were deployed and charged a line of rebel works which they captured, losing two men killed, Company H, Thomas Morris and William Tisdale.

They withdrew across the North Anna on the 27th, and while in line of battle, a shell struck into Company A, killing Daniel A. Dibal and James C. McIntyre, and wounding four others.

Accompanying the movement across the Pamunkey, on the morning of the 30th of May, they found the rebels drawn up in line of battle in a dense woods, in front of which was an open field, in the vicinity of the Tolopotomy Creek. In taking position the regiment had one man killed, and four wounded.

On the 1st of June, a severe engagement took place along the line, about four miles to the left, when it was found necessary to make a vigorous demonstration against the force in front of the First Brigade, in order to prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements to the left. Companies B, E, G and F, under command of Captain Warner, were moved forward as skirmishers, forming part of the line which was to advance. The rebels lay behind a heavy line of works, with guns mounted about 100 rods in front. These companies advanced across an open field at a double quick. The line on the flanks, composed of veterans, advanced a few rods, fired one volley and fell back to the works, leaving the four companies of the Thirty-sixth to advance without support. Steadily under the fire of grape and musketry in the front, and an oblique fire from right and left, making it almost impossible for a man to live, that little band of 240 men advanced,

driving in the rebel skirmishers, and a portion of the line went over the enemy's works. More than one half of the four companies were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. They, however, accomplished the object of the movement. The rebel divisions returned to the position they had vacated, on the double quick, and the left of our line was enabled to hold its ground against the enemy. In this charge, Captain Burwell, a brave and efficient officer, was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. Captain Lindley was slightly wounded, and Lieutenant Newton was severely wounded and taken prisoner. The other six companies while advancing, had about fifty wounded.

During the night the regiment marched to Cold Harbor, arriving there at 8, A. M., of the 2d of June. On the morning of the 3d of June, the whole line advanced upon the enemy's position, by brigades, massed in column by regiments, the Thirty-sixth being in the rear of the brigade. Advancing across an open field, under a heavy artillery fire, when about twenty-five rods from the enemy's works, partially protected by the brow of a low hill, the Thirty-sixth took the lead of the brigade. About this time Colonel McKean, brigade commander, was killed and the command devolved on Colonel Haskell, who ordered the brigade forward. The men arose to obey and were met by a shower of bullets. The other parts of the line halted under the tremendous fire, and Colonel Haskell finally gave the order for the men to lay down. At that instant he was struck by a rebel bullet in the head and instantly killed.

The loss of Colonel Haskell was deeply felt not only among the brave men he had led to battle, but by hosts of friends in Wisconsin, where he was well kown. He was one of the bravest and most gallant of men, and was a thorough proficient in military affairs. With the "Iron Brigade," he had faced the fire at Gainesville, Antietam, Gettysburg, and the numerous battles in which that famous brigade participated up to his connexion with the Thirty-sixth. Adjutant Atwell was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Lamberton was killed while assisting in the construction of a slight breastwork. The regiment remained on the field until dark, Lieutenant Colonel Savage being in command.

The regiment moved to the left about forty rods from the rebel lines, where they remained until the 12th of June, engaged

in strengthening the works, and burying the dead, of which 400 were buried in front of the Thirty-sixth.

The casualties in the regiment from the 26th of May, to the 7th of June, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Field Officer*—Colonel Frank Haskell. *Company A*—Corporal G. W. Ferris. *Company B*—Second Lieutenant William H. Lamberton, Corporals Calvin G. Sholts and Adelbert Older, Privates Lewis H. Arnold, Patrick Duffy, John H. Dubois, James E. Zritz, H. P. Friday, George Hauser, Whitfield S. Newell, Robert W. Thompson, Robert Wixon and Aaron D. Wiley. *Company C*—Privates Christian Able and Eldridge Rathbone. *Company D*—Sergeant W. W. Patton, Corporal Henry Van Dyke, Private Godfrey Uttiger. *Company E*—Corporal Henry P. Davidson, Privates G. Bower, E. H. Barber, Richard Bradford, George M. Barker, William H. Caster, Austin Conklin, Seymour Richmond, Robert Shepherd, Samuel W. Tiffany, Herbert Reck and George Wilson. *Company F*—Captain Prescott B. Burwell, First Sergeant P. Twining, Privates Frank Cassidy, H. Hockmaster and L. Johnson. *Company G*—Privates Peter Endranger, Isaac Elm, Gottlieb Fenner, Jn. Gannon, Henry S. Ganolte, Henry Hanford, Israel D. Stratton, David B. Willis and Theodore V. Wortman. *Company H*—Corporal S. W. Hill, Privates Fred. Acken, Everett Woodburn, M. Tisdale and Thomas Morris. *Company I*—Privates Milton Brice, Nathan Croman, Cassius M. Odell, George E. White and George T. Skillon. *Company K*—Privates Walter L. Hobbs, Lars Johnson, Albert B. Adams, R. Biesecker, Aug. 25, Philip Lee, Lars Peterson and Chas. Ermatinger—61.

WOUNDED.—*Staff Officer*—Adjutant B. D. Atwell. *Company A*—Corporal W. L. Clemens, Privates H. Oberweather, G. Clairidge, C. H. Rist, G. G. Kelly, A. Rist, Danl. Graves and T. Massengale. *Company B*—Privates Saml. G. Lockwood, M. C. List, W. M. Bevere, Henry Carman, J. P. Damp, Leonard Dibble, S. M. Dubois, George W. Finnell, Henry H. Pratt, Johnson Farr, Richard Upham, C. B. Wilder. J. M. Wiley, Hugh Williams and P. Wincell. *Company C*—Privates S. Yeomans, J. Martin, M. Hull, C. McClure, A. Calkins, P. Ayelsworth, S. C. Miles, J. Freddick, J. Cross and R. Johnson. *Company D*—Corporal J. Spry, Privates Y. C. Bennett, M. Kollbeck, C. E. Fuller, F. Maixell, E. Spaulding and M. Shonessy. *Company E*—Sergeant J. Almond, Privates M. G. Blackman, L. P. Bacon, C. W. Berg, O. P. Bowe, J. Boutwell, J. H. Davis, F. Hawley, G. W. Hafer, J. D. Hastings, E. Hardy, A. Kelso, J. D. Rerker, W. Lock, C. McElroy, E. W. Brag, E. D. Preston, W. Rood, A. Shabine and John N. Ford. *Company F*—Corporal J. J. Fuller, Privates D. C. Atkins, A. Brazee, R. Donovan, P. Gray, R. Hughes, W. Beaumont, T. O'Neil, W. Pohl, J. Pooler, L. Rice, H. C. Soule, A. Sweetzer, F. Tucker, F. Van Auken, D. G. Woolf, C. Wicks and S. P. Laymon. *Company G*—Captain R. Lindly, Second Lieut. W. R. Newton, Sergt. H. Lindsley, Privates A. J. Adams, W. R. Bartlett, H. Englehart, C. Englehart, R. Feterage, M. Gearhart, W. Horton, C. Hinman, D. E. Jaques, P. Kommers, W. Kruger, L. Mandershide, W. Stone, T. J. Sweeting and D. B. Willis. *Company H*—Sergeant R. Palmer, Privates G. K. Hazen, R. Lee, S. Welch, B. G. Thomas, M. Metlie, O. S. Northrup and G. Bobbett. *Company I*—Corp. S. Williams, Privates A. Bohn, T. Gillies, M. L. Knight, J. P. Sillig, E. Schofield, J. W. T. Bag, J. Swal, J. Mills and A. E. Perry. *Company K*—Sergt. G. P. Warren, Privates J. J. McKan, H. T. Tillotson, H. W. Butler, D. Crandall, J. Hill, M. Ophett, L. Pratt, J. Rains, M. M. Granger and N. Skeel—126.

On the 11th of June, Lieutenant Colonel Savage was commissioned Colonel, Major H. M. Brown as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain C. E. Warner as Major.

Taking part in the general movement of the army of General Grant across the James River, the Thirty-sixth, with its corps, crossed the peninsula to Charles City Court House, where it was ferried across in transports on the 14th, and after receiving

rations, marched on the 15th, to Petersburg, and found the enemy intrenched, and on the 16th occupied the enemy's first line of works which had been captured by our forces, where they were very severely shelled by the rebels.

In the charge made by the Union forces on the 17th, the Second Corps acted as a reserve, and was not engaged. In the general charge made on the enemy's works on the 18th, the Thirty-sixth formed in line of battle and drove the enemy's skirmishers from their heavy works, and followed them about a mile through a dense woods, in front of which across an open field, lay the enemy's main line of works. While advancing through the woods, Lieutenant Galloway, of Company K, was mortally wounded. In the advance ordered in the afternoon, Colonel Savage stepped forward of the colors, shouting, "Three cheers for the honor of Wisconsin! Forward my brave men!" at the same time springing over the slight breastworks, followed by the regiment, which drew a concentrated fire from the enemy, and the brave Colonel fell, mortally wounded, Major Brown wounded in two places, Lieutenants Morris and Harris, severely wounded, and nearly one-third of the men killed or wounded.

On viewing the situation, it was found that the Thirty-sixth was the only regiment which had advanced over the works. It was certain death to advance, and but little less dangerous to retire. The men therefore, fell to the earth, and by burrowing with their tin plates in the soft ground, succeeded in securing protection until night permitted them to withdraw, Captain Fisk being the last to leave the field with all the dead and wounded. The command of the regiment devolved on Captain C. E. Warner. During the night the dead were buried, and the wounded cared for.

The casualties, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Field Officer*—Colonel John A. Savage. *Company A*—Privates Henry J. Haydon and Wm. Upright. *Company B*—Sergeant Anthony Haney. *Company C*—Sergeant Thos. W. Gallagher, Corporal Gordon L. Cleaves, Privates David Douglas, Augustus B. Ingalls, Perry C. Walker, Elijah H. Amidon, Russell B. Balcom, Hudson Brown, William Dayton, Harvey W. Hudson, John Hopwood and John Williamson. *Company D*—Privates Wm. H. Dennis, George W. Frost and Nathaniel Adams. *Company E*—Privates J. P. Joslin, Edward W. Pray and William Rood. *Company F*—Corporal Chas. H. Franks, Privates Dewitt C. Atkins, Leonard H. Johnson and Clarence Wicks. *Company G*—Private William A. Bartlett. *Company H*—Privates Richard J Passmore, George W. Earle and Morgan Van Duzen. *Company I*—Corporal Benjam'n F. Grant and Frank M. Bryant. *Company K*—First Lieutenant Elias A. Galloway, Privates William F. Butterfield, Oliver Johnson, Henry Wright, Matthew Bittles, John Hill, Martin Oppelt and Lewis Pratt—40.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Major Harvey M. Brown. *Company A*—Privates C. Avon, J. Burns, F. Dewey, B. C. Hollen, E. J. Long, E. Mead, J. Welch and J. A. Hill. *Company B*—Privates G. Atwood, Saml. Brink and J. T. Quimby. *Company C*—Privates C. Frink, V. Griffin, J. A Gross, H. Sacia, C. Witliph, A. Steber, H. Cune, J. Baker, S. Van Wert, W. E. Polley and J. Printz. *Company D*—Sergeants George Gano and C. D. Cramer, Corporals George Raymor, and W. Bell, Privates J. O. Herrick, J. Adams, G. E. Park, W. W. Rodrick, J. Otter, F. Wenger, W. Markwell and E. Vanderbilt. *Company E*—Privates J. Haley, J. Jackson, N. Fossnight and A. Burbank. *Company F*—Privates C. H. Cape, W. Stringlor, A. Eggabond and M. McIntyre. *Company G*—Privates J. Christman, J. Moran and S. Phillips. *Company H*—Second Lieutenant G. S. Norris, Corporals O. P. Peck, W. H. Patten and L. E. Pecae, Privates W. S. Allen, J. Brennan, A. C. Chase, A. Dayton, T. Fisher, G. W. Hodgden, F. Jennings, J. Kohler, G. W. McDonald, E. B. Parish and S. Stanton. *Company I*—Privates W. H. Bright, T. M. Brentore, F. Daugherty, E. Houghton, A. Brenner and C. Andre. *Company K*—Second Lieutenant Joseph Harris, Sergeants A. J. McCann and J. R. Ellis, Corporals W. W. Chapel and E. L. Fidler, Privates D. Barrett, J. D. Cooper, A. Carbon, C. Miller, C. H. Lum, J. Colman, H J. Hoyt, L. Roller and M. A. Shoffer—81.

On the 21st, the regiment moved six or seven miles to the left of Petersburg, and during the night moved along the New Jerusalem Plankroad to within twenty rods of the enemy's lines and threw up works under a sharp musketry fire. In the engagement of the 22d, the First Brigade, to which the Thirty-sixth belonged, was flanked on the left, and about one-half of it was captured. The Thirty-sixth, by changing direction by the left flank, were successful in escaping capture, but had a few men killed and wounded. On the 24th, the regiment was relieved and moved about two miles to the rear and went into camp, and for the first time in four weeks, had a good night's rest.

In this vicinity, the regiment remained until the 25th of July, engaged in picketing, building roads, forts, etc, during the calm which succeeded the extraordinary labors of the preceding two months.

On the 15th of July, Lieutenant Colonel Brown was commissioned as Colonel, Major C. E. Warner, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Hamilton, as Major.

General Grant had sanctioned the project of mining one of the enemy's forts, and in order to make a successful assault at the time of its explosion, ordered a feint to be made by the Second Corps, across the James River, in order to draw the enemy's force to that point. Accordingly, on the 26th of July, they broke camp and crossed the Appomattox on a pontoon bridge, and crossed the peninsula and the James River, just above Malvern Hill, to Strawberry Plains. Here a strong demonstration was made, and a few guns were captured. The object of the expedition being

accomplished, the Second Corps quietly recrossed the James River and made a forced march to Petersburg on the night of the 29th, and arrived in time to witness the tremendous cannonading and the deplorable failure of that undertaking.

Sergeant John E. Howell, of Company H, died of wounds August 1, 1864.

Returning to its old camping ground, they remained engaged in light duty until the 12th of August, when they took part in another expedition, the object of which was to draw the enemy's troops from the extreme left, to enable the Fifth Corps to make an attack on the Weldon Railroad. Marching to City Point on the 13th, the Second Corps embarked on transports, proceeded down the James River until after dark, when the whole fleet turned about and moved up the river and disembarked the corps at Deep Bottom, near Strawberry Plains. Forming line of battle on the 14th, the Second Corps advanced along the New Market Road towards Richmond. The enemy were soon formed, and a series of engagements ensued until about 4 o'clock, when the First Brigade made a charge on the enemy's works under a severe fire, during which Major Hamilton received a severe wound in the face, and was carried from the field, and soon after Colonel Warner received a shot which shattered his left arm, rendering amputation necessary, and Captain Lindley received four wounds, two of them mortal. The command of the regiment devolved on Captain Cannon, of Company H.

The casualties as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Private Thomas Gumiel. *Company C*—Private Thomas Cassner. *Company D*—Privates Charles H. O'Connor and Chas. Mills. *Company G*—Captain Reuben Lindley. *Company I*—Sergeant Truman P. Ball—6.

WOUNDED.—*Field Officers*—Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Warner, left arm amputated, and Major Hamilton, severe wound in face. *Company A*—Corporal C. S. Mape, Privates D. D. Flint and G. E. Hand. *Company C*—Sergeant J. R. Peterson, Corp. Brownson, Privates C. W. Johnson, M. G. Prince and Fred Reinhard. *Company F*—Corporal John Fuller. *Company H*—Private John Brennan. *Company I*—Private H. Jones—13.

The expedition was entirely successful, and the Fifth Corps was enabled to capture the Weldon Railroad, which was the main source of the enemy's supplies. Several attempts were made to retake it by the enemy but the forces of General Grant were successful in holding it against them.

The regiment returned with the corps to its old camp, south of Petersburg, on the 22d, and soon after moved, with its own and

the First Division, to the left, and on the 24th, took position at Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, in hastily constructed breastworks.

In the battle at Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, on the 25th of August, the Thirty-sixth was posted in a railroad cut, and acted as a reserve to the line in front. The enemy determined to recover the works, which he had lost, made three desperate charges upon our lines, and was each time handsomely repulsed. They, however, succeeded in getting an enfilading fire so as to rake the line, and charging again in overwhelming force, swept over our works. As they came over, a sharp fire was opened by the reserve line. The enemy succeeded in breaking the line to the right, and filing to the rear of the regiment, in a few moments, had it completely surrounded. From its peculiar position in the railroad cut, it was impossible to move either way. A few of the men succeeded in cutting their way out at great risk. Lieutenant Ginty, of Company E, was instantly killed. Of 175 men and eleven officers, who went into the fight, the morning report of the 26th only accounted for forty-five men and three officers. In a charge which the brigade soon after made, under the lead of General Hancock, Captain Russel, of Company F, was wounded in the right shoulder, which rendered his arm nearly useless.

The casualties, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company B*—Private Milner Hawes. *Company D*—Privates David Dyson and Milan D. Wright. *Company E*—Second Lieutenant Henry B. Ginty and Private John W. Bacon. *Company G*—Private Jesse Grotavant. *Company K*—Private Johnson Graham—7.

WOUNDED.— *Company F*—Captain O. H. Russell. *Company G*—Corporal S. L. Hart and Private H. N. Forsyth—3.

One hundred and twenty-five were reported as missing, the most of whom were taken prisoners, among whom were Captain Griffin, Lieutenants Atwell, Sholes, Bullard, Albee, Mathews and Parker. Surgeons Miller and Woodward were sent into the rebel lines to care for the wounded, and were taken to Libby Prison. The exposure during his imprisonment, caused the death of Dr. Miller, and out of 128 of the men sent to Salsbury Prison, in North Carolina, less than six returned to the regiment, and very few of them ever left the prison.

For insufficient reasons General Gibbon deprived the Thirty-sixth of the privilege of carrying the National colors, but on an investigation of the matter, he was ordered to present in person to the regiment, a new set of colors, which he did about the 1st of November.

After the engagement at Ream's Station, the regiment moved to Fort Bross, engaging in general duty until the 25th of September, when it moved into the front lines between Forts Steadman and Haskell. About this time Captain Fisk returned and took command of the regiment, which remained in these works, doing picket and guard duty until the 22d of October, exposed at times to a very annoying fire.

On the 17th of October, J. F. Chipman, of Company E, died of wounds.

They moved from the front line on the 24th of October, and marching to the left on the 27th, arrived near the enemy's position at Hatcher's Run. Company A, under Lieutenant Ripley, deployed in front of the brigade and drove in the enemy's picket line, and captured the rifle pits. This brought on a general engagement. The enemy attacked the Third Division which was in the rear, causing it to break, thus cutting off the communications of the brigades in front. Captain Fisk seeing the perilous position of his command, faced the regiment by the rear rank and ordered a bayonet charge, which was handsomely made against the enemy's flank, doubling up their line and causing them to break and run, and capturing a large number of prisoners and a stand of colors, himself losing fifteen wounded and missing. General Egan, commanding the Second Division, addressed a letter to the Governor, speaking in the highest terms of the regiment, stating that it captured a larger number of prisoners than it had men engaged, and especially commended the conduct of Captain Fisk, for his gallantry and daring coolness in thus charging and driving back a greatly superior force.

After this affair at Hatcher's Run, the regiment returned to its old camp, where it remained until the 5th of February, 1865, engaged in the usual routine of picket and fatigue duty. During the month of December, Colonel Warner, Major Hamilton, Captain Russell, and Lieutenant Morris, having partially recovered

from their wounds, returned to the regiment as did also Adjutant Atwell, who had been released from Libby Prison.

With the Second Corps, on the 5th of February, 1865, the regiment moved by the left flank and met the enemy near Hatcher's Run. In the battle near Dabney's Mills on the 6th, the regiment was exposed to a heavy artillery fire. They lost two men captured and three wounded while on the picket line. Here the regiment constructed winter quarters where it remained until the 25th of March, when a strong demonstration was made in front of the Second Corps, in which the Thirty-sixth participated.

On the 29th, it broke camp and moved across Hatcher's Run, formed line of battle, advanced and occupied the enemy's first line of works, and next day advanced to the second line and occupied them. The enemy's main line lay about a mile beyond. The next two days were spent in manœuvering to ascertain the enemy's position, and, on the 1st of April, the right wing, under Major Hamilton, advanced its picket line to within sixty rods of the forts, the left wing advancing also. The regiment was subjected to a severe shelling, losing five men wounded. On the 2d, the left wing, under command of Captain Cameron, advanced to charge a portion of the enemy's works with a Massachussets regiment. After receiving a few vollies from the enemy, they were seen to hang out a white flag, and in a few moments our men were swarming over the works, and about 150 prisoners and three guns were captured. The regiment advanced, picking up stragglers, and soon learned that the whole rebel line had given way, and that Lee's army was in full retreat.

With the Second Corps, the Thirty-sixth joined in the pursuit, crossing the Appomattox at High Railroad Bridge on the 7th, where the regiment had a short skirmish with the rebel rear guard. In the evening, they participated in a sharp skirmish at Farmville. They followed closely upon Lee's retreating army, and, on the 9th of April, had the proud satisfaction of being present at the surrender of the entire army, near Appomattox Court House.

But little more remains to be said of the doings of the Thirty-sixth. They returned to Burkesville, where most of the captured officers returned to the regiment, and on the 2d of May, they

started for Washington, by way of Richmond. On the 14th, they arrived in sight of Washington, which they had entered just one year before. It participated in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac, and on the 17th of June, left for Louisville, Ky., where it arrived on the 21st, and went into camp at Jeffersonville. The regiment was mustered out of service on the 12th of July, and arrived at Madison on the 14th, where it was paid and finally discharged.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 990. Gain—by recruits in 1864, 9, in 1865, 15; total, 1,014. Loss—by death, 296; deserted, 21; transferred, 38; discharged, 214; mustered out, 445.

CHAPTER XLV.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO WASHINGTON—JOIN GRANT'S ARMY—MOVE TO PETERSBURG—ASSAULT OF 17TH AND 18TH OF JUNE—EXPLOSION OF THE MINE—ASSAULT OF 30TH OF JULY—WELDON RAILROAD—SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD—HATCHER'S RUN—RAID ON THE WELDON RAILROAD—WINTER QUARTERS—FORT STEADMAN—CAPTURE OF FORT MAHONE—ENTER PETERSBURG—SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY—WAR CLOSED—MOVE TO WASHINGTON—GRAND REVIEW—MUSTER OUT—RETURN HOME—REGIMENT DISBANDED—STATISTICS.

THE Thirty-seventh Regiment was organized pursuant to the President's call of February 1, 1864, under the superintendence of Colonel Sam Harriman. Six companies—A, B, C, D, E and F—were mustered into service in the latter part of March, and there being immediate need of their services, were sent forward under the command of Major Kershaw, to report at Washington, where they arrived on the 1st of May. The regiment was completely organized with the following roster:

COLONEL—SAM HARRIMAN.

Lieutenant Colonel—ANSON O. DOOLITTLE; *Major*—WILLIAM J. KERSHAW, *Adjutant*—CLARON S. MILTIMORE; *Quartermaster*—WILLIAM C. WEBB; *Surgeon*—DANIEL C. ROUNDY; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JOHN H. ORRICK; *Chaplain*—Rev. LEWIS M. HAWES.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Samuel Stevens,	Sanford Jones,	Daniel Lowber,
B	Robert C. Eden,	William H. Earl,	Nathan L. Davison,
C	John Green,	Addison J. Parker,	Freeman B. Ridale,
D	Alvah Nash,	Frank J. Munger,	David Prutsman,
E	Frank A. Cole,	Lewis U. Beall,	Melville A. Barry,
F	Ellsworth Burnett,	James C. Spencer,	Henry W. Belden,
G	Martin W. Heller,	William P. Atwell,	Adoniram J. Holmes,
H	Frank T. Hobbs,	Thomas Carmichael,	Joseph H. Brightman,
I	George A. Beck,	Edward Hanson,	Joseph O. Chilson,
K	Allen A. Burnett.	George D. McDill.	Edward J. Grumley.

Colonel Harriman remained at Camp Randall to fill up the other four companies.

The six companies went into camp on Arlington Heights, in the neighborhood of the Long Bridge. Lieutenant Colonel Doolittle joined the regiment at Chicago, and took command. On the 17th, companies H and I joined the detachment. Here they were engaged in drilling. On the 30th, they embarked at Alexandria, and proceeded by way of Fortress Monroe and York River, to White House, Va., which was at that time the base of supplies for the Army of the Potomac, arriving on the 2d of June. Here they remained, guarding prisoners and picketing the line of the Richmond Railroad, until the 10th of June, when they marched as guard to a supply train, under the charge of Captain Samuels, of the Fifth Wisconsin, reached Cold Harbor on the 11th, and were assigned to the First Brigade, General Hartruft, Third Division, Brigadier General Wilcox, Ninth Army Corps, General Burnside. On the 12th, they took position in the first line of works, from whence, on the evening of that day, they took part in the general movement of Grant's army across the James River, to Petersburg, before which place they arrived on the afternoon of the 16th. They were immediately ordered to move to the support of a charge of the Fourth Division against the enemy's works, which were taken, and the Thirty-seventh occupied them during the night. On the next day, the brigade formed in line of battle in a ravine, preparatory to another charge on the works of the enemy. These were situated in the middle of a cornfield, on the crest of a slight elevation. The position was a strong one, with rifle pits and batteries to the right and left, which could pour in an enfilading fire. In the afternoon, the order was given to charge, and the brigade rushed forward, under a perfect storm of shot, shell and canister. When about half way across the intervening space, an order was given by some one to "half wheel to the right," which produced confusion in the movements of the brigade, and exposed the left to an enfilading fire from the batteries, which made terrible havoc in the ranks of the Thirty-seventh. The brigade fell back, and the regiment returned to the ravine, where they remained till towards night, when they went to the support of the Second Division, and completed and strengthened a line of breastworks on the edge of the ravine, where they rested until morning. Early next morning, line of battle was formed, and the brigade advanced over the

scene of yesterday's battle. The rebel rifle pits were found vacated, and the command advanced beyond them and through a piece of woods, to the edge of an oat field. Here they threw up a light line of breastworks, and awaited the arrival of additional forces. An order was given to move forward, and the command, under a sharp fire of cannon and musketry, pressed on across the oat field, towards a line of works, about half a mile in advance. The line moved forward as steadily as the uneven ground would permit, and the enemy's skirmishers fell back to their main lines. They soon came to a deep cut of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and there were met by a terrible fire, which swept the top of the cut. An attempt to charge up the opposite side was met by the same sweeping fire, and soon the rebel sharpshooters obtained a position on the right, where they could fire along the whole length of the cut. Under cover of an artillery fire, two charges beyond the railroad cut were attempted in the afternoon, but the men were obliged to return to the cut, where they remained until nearly night, when they were relieved by fresh troops, and the brigade returned to the works in the rear.

In these engagements, of June 17th and 18th, the Thirty-seventh suffered severely. Major Kershaw was shot through both legs, Captain Stevens, of Company A, and Lieutenant W. H. Earl, of Company B, were mortally wounded, and Second Lieutenant Freeman B. Riddle, of Company C, was killed.

The Thirty-seventh behaved with great gallantry, and General Grant issued a complimentary order, praising the division for their endurance and success, after a march of twenty-two miles on the night of the 16th.

The casualties show the manner in which the Thirty-seventh stood up under a heavy fire, at the first battle in which they were engaged. The list of those killed and died of wounds, is from the records of the Adjutant General's office, and the list of wounded is as officially published. Except where noted, the casualties occurred on the 17th and 18th of June:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A* — Captain Samuel Stevens, Corporal Benj. F. Wheeler, Privates William J. Black, John E. Greenhalgh, Jesse Lane, John Peak, M. B. Sanford, Almond Whitney, Walter Scott, June 24, William B. Black, Samuel Springer and James L. Warner. *Company B* — First Lieutenant W. H. Earl, Corporal Henry G. Brown, Privates Hugh Finley, John Hall, Michael Reilly, Leonard D. Scoville, Peter H.

Tuttle, Wilhelm Wojahn and Aaron Young. *Company C*—Second Lieutenant Freeman B. Riddle, Sergeant W. H. Green, Corporal Charles E. Clark, Privates Bryant Baker, F. H. Rasey, Otis Ross and Peter Walker. *Company D*—Second Lieutenant David Prutzman, June 28, Corporals Daniel C. Eager and George B. Shumway, Privates Lyman Putnam and Marcus Wager. *Company E*—Sergeant Thomas Bishop, Privates Moses Boyer, Jno. I. Marshall, Edward W. Partridge, Charles Thompson, John Thompson, Joseph Osier and William Green. *Company F*—Sergeant John Butcher, Corporal John W. Hilleburt, Privates Oscar Burdick, Wallace Conant, Charles R. Forsyth, Evan W. Jones, June 26, Wm. Powell, Isaac Selleck and George Houston, June 26. *Company H*—Sergeants Carl M. Peck and D. L. Cole, Privates John Bendrick, Charles H. Gould, William Hassilky, Thos. Long, Ernst Lucterhand, Dudley McCloud, Chas. Schroeder and Fred. Slonager. *Company I*—Privates Nathaniel Kimball, William A. Lease, Henry Polk, Gilbert Applebee and Peter Clinkhammer—65

WOUNDED.—*Field Officer*—Major William J. Kershaw, both legs. *Company A*—Second Lieutenant Daniel A. Lowber, Sergeant Francis A. Barnard, Corporals Irvine J. Slatterly, Frank Wilson and Joseph Alger, Privates Narcisse Charter, John Davis, John Hartman, Carwin D. Scott, Josiah B. Smith and Joel Sanders. *Company B*—Second Lieutenant N. S. Davison, Sergeant L. D. Harmon, Privates F. D. Powers, Thos. A. Lockhart, Matthew L. Lockerby, Chas. H. Booth, Jerome Denure, Eleazer S. Ingraham, Thos. G. McLaughlin, George E. Onderdonk, Francis D. Parker, Francis Parker, Horace C. Pitt, Michael Shay, Samuel Shilston, Samuel H. Stone, Michael Gleason, Fred. Luhm, M. Toomey, William Zahn, F. Vanderwerker, David B. Willard, H. Dutcher and Stephen Scott. *Company C*—Captain John Green, Corporal Thomas Parker, Privates D. B. Spears, Adolph Lemche, Lewis Page, Kittel Paulson, Armon Sharer and Ole Torgerson. *Company D*—Sergeant Caleb Greenfield, Privates John Brunton, Herbert Benjamin, William Beatty, Amos Casey, J. D. Fryman, Clark L. Stillwell and William Waite. *Company E*—Sergeant D. W. Osborn, Corporals G. M. Davis, J. W. Shadbolt and L. E. Laflin, Privates A. Fawvers, E. Nichols, Thomas Earl, August Peters, Levi Fuller, Charles White, June 20, N. Davenport and J. W. Coombs. *Company F*—Sergeant William Howes, Corporal Gouldsburg, Privates George W. Chinnock, H. Carlton, John Craigan, J. Douglas, D. Hill, E. W. Jones, N. McPhail, Thomas Morgan and Charles J. Osgood. *Company H*—Captain F. T. Hobbs, Privates Charles B. Foss, George Hoke, Thomas E. Thorpe, Christian Althouse, N. Boyle, A. B. Skinner, Luther Halstead, L. M. Ericson and L. F. Dean. *Company I*—Sergeants John C. Avery, John Reagan, John Qualman and Conrad Dipple, Privates B. A. Cady, Christian Fidler, George F. Hamilton and John Walt—93.

Lieutenant Prutzman, of Company D, was shot through the head, on the 28th of June, while the regiment was on picket.

On the 22d of June, the regiment returned to its old position near the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, where it remained until the 10th of July, doing picket and fatigue duty, under a heavy fire of artillery and sharpshooters. The duty in the trenches tried the physical powers of the men, and many of them were sent to the hospitals. Company G joined the regiment at this time. Enjoying a week's respite from duty in the trenches, on the 17th, the regiment returned again to the front line of rifle pits, where they remained until the 30th of July. On the 23d, Company K joined the regiment, making its organization complete, and Colonel Harriman assumed command.

The explosion of the mine under the enemy's fort on the 30th of July, 1864, and the disastrous defeat of the whole scheme, has become matter of history. Its results live in the memory of

those who were present at the grand display of warlike operations, and in the hearts of those who mourn fathers, brothers and sons, who fell in the desperate charge. The Third Division was a portion of the Ninth Corps, to make the charge on that fatal morning. Accompanying the movement, the Thirty-seventh, led by Colonel Harriman, as soon as possible after the explosion, and under a severe fire from the surrounding batteries, occupied the ruined fort, which had been so leveled as to afford but little protection to the troops therein. The affair has been before described. Colonel Harriman and Adjutant Miltimore assisted in disinterring two of the enemy's guns, which were used in silencing a rebel fort in the vicinity. The Third Division repelled all attempts of the enemy to dislodge them, until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when, finding no chance of receiving support, they fell back to the line they had left in the morning. Out of 250 men who went out in the morning, but ninety-five answered at roll call that evening.

Captain A. A. Burnett, of Company K, and Captain Frank A. Cole, were both mortally wounded. Lieutenants Atwell, Company G, L. U. Beall, Company E, and George D. McDill, received wounds which incapacitated them from further service, Lieutenant Atwell having his leg amputated. Lieutenants Munger, of Company D, and Holmes, of Company G, were taken prisoners.

The casualties, which we find upon the records and officially published, were as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A* — Private Edward N. Vandusen. *Company B* — Privates Orson E. Rice, Napoleon Fuller, July 6, Otis Cross, July 19, and Michael O'Reilley July 26. *Company C* — Corporal Eugene Wheelock, Privates Andrew E. Crocker, July 10, Charles Wood, Joshua P. Fuller and Nat. Rergoy. *Company D* — Corporal Joel Dewel, July 27, Private Thomas Eager. *Company E* — Captain F. A. Cole, First Sergeant Arch. Douglas, Corporal William Meinzer, W. D. Brightman, James Larkin and R. L. Briggs. *Company F* — Corporal James Little, Privates Norris VanDeusen, July 22, M. W. Bliss, George Cass, Samuel Graham and Elisha H. Walded. *Company G* — Corporals J. W. Craven, Edmund Long, July 24, and Laurence T. Bristol, Privates G. H. Vaughn, C. Bagerman, F. Bigelow, Thomas Lea, Nich. Lang, Charles J. Neff, Adolph Page, Theodore Upright, Miner Palmer, Thomas Curtain, J. Farnsworth and O. M. Lincoln. *Company H* Privates Asahel Wood, Richard Triegel and Marcus D. Gillett, July 20. *Company I* — Corporal John Stockhart, Privates William A. Caldwell, Matthew Calahan, Jacob Fifield, Henry Rappold and A. G. Bates. *Company K* — Captain Allen A. Burnett, Corporal Semour Hahpahtonwahiquette, Privates Meshell Kenosha, Dominekee Jeco, Joseph Nahwahquah, Amable Nashahkahappah, Gunder Nelson, Felix Wahtahnotte and Benjamin Rubber — 57.

WOUNDED.— *Company A* — Privates William Cobban, Michael McGunnell, Ferdinand Herber and Z. C. Trett. *Company B* — Privates George Saff, J. Laurenz, E. Wheeler and

G. Tones. *Company C*—Sergeant Francis Hooper, Corporal Benso nHall. *Company D*—Sergeant James Barnett, Corporal Davis R. Lane, Privates W. Jarvis, W. Smith and E. Robinson. *Company E*—First Lieutenant L. U. Beall, Private Wesley Ritchie. *Company F*—Corporal Joseph Rollins, Privates Charles Lapham, P. McMahon, Ole Peterson, Peter Runtz, George Smith, J. C. Hampton, John Cuddington, William Maud and A. Heizer *Company G*—First Lieutenant W. P. Atwell, Sergeant H. A. Chase, Corporal W. E. Hussey, Privates W. Arthurs, O. Burdick, E. Gardner, Luther Musser, F. L. Roberts, James Q. Severns and John M. Smith. *Company H*—Privates R. Parker and John Story. *Company I*—Corporal Henry Kullman, Privates S. Pickett, W. Riley and A. G. Bates *Company K*—Second Lieutenant George D. McDill, Sergeant N. S. Saulsbury, Privates J. Lane, J. A. Murray, Charles E. Stevens, W. Austin, Jerome Katapah, Meshell Shaborwahshaka, Meshell Mamaquette and Jacob Pequachewahnahno—53.

After the battle the regiment was relieved from the front line and withdrew to the rear, where it remained until the 19th of August, engaged in building a large fort afterwards named Fort Schenck, on the Jerusalem Plankroad. On the 19th, the Third Division of the Ninth Corps was ordered to the left to the aid of the Fifth Corps, which had, the day before, a severe fight with the enemy near the Yellow Tavern, on the Weldon Railroad. The Thirty-seventh overtook the brigade, and after a short rest, were ordered into action to repel an attack of the enemy. The rebels were driven back through the woods where they received reinforcements, and made another stand. The Thirty-seventh took a new position to the left which they held till dark, having lost ten men killed and wounded. Until the 21st, the regiment was occupied at different points in preventing the enemy from regaining possession of the Weldon road. On the 21st the regiment had barely time to complete a line of works across the Weldon road before the enemy attacked at three different points on the line. The Thirty-seventh was sent to the support of the Nineteenth New York Battery on the extreme left of the line. Here the regiment suffered severely, but finally compelled the enemy to withdraw his guns. They were occupied till the 25th in picket and guard duty and building breastworks and fortifications commanding the Weldon Railroad and its approaches. On that day the brigade was ordered to march to Ream's Station and support the Second Corps, which were being hard pushed. A part of the brigade was left to do provost duty and collect the stragglers from the Second Corps, while the rest, including the Thirty-seventh, moved forward and covered the retreat of the Second Corps, holding the enemy in check till dark, when they fell back within the lines and slept on their arms.

We find the following list of casualties in the several battles on the Weldon Railroad, from August 19th, to the 21st:

KILLED.— *Company K*—Sergeant John Guillano, Privates Chester Bishop, Barney Moshenosh and Joseph Pahpoquin—4.

WOUNDED.— *Company B*—Sergeant J. E. Williamson, Privates Samuel Shilston and Fred. Smith. *Company E*—Private S. Thompson. *Company K*—Privates Wm. Coxhall, Jervis Ames, James Ah-she-toh-yash, Isaac Appeka, Charles Cox, Henry S. Hamblin, Joseph Pah-ye-wa-sah and Antoine Wah-bun-no—12.

On the 27th, they constructed new works at Blick's Station, where they remained until the 24th of September, engaged in guard and picket duty. On the 29th, they moved to the vicinity of the Yellow House where Colonel Harriman assumed command of the First Brigade, First Division, to which they had been transferred, and Major Kershaw having partially recovered from his wounds, had returned to the regiment and took command.

On the 7th of September, Lieutenant Colonel Doolittle resigned and Major Kershaw was appointed to that position.

On the 29th, the brigade marched to the neighborhood of the Poplar Grove Church where it formed as a reserve to the Second Brigade, which made an assault on the works of the enemy on the Southside Railroad. The Second Brigade was repulsed and retiring in confusion threw the First Brigade into disorder, which was added to by the battery which had been sent to check the enemy, retreating hurriedly through their lines. The regiment, with the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, fell back to the temporary shelter of a fence, and reformed their line of battle, and by a heavy and well directed fire, succeeded in checking the enemy's advance until reinforcements arrived and the enemy were forced to retire.

We find the following casualties in the month of September, reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company G*—Private Charles Nickell. *Company H*—Privates Seth Wilcox and John R. Willoughby—3.

WOUNDED.— *Company D*—Private T. P. Crowe. *Company E*—Private W. H. Baldwin. *Company F*—Private Martin Flack. *Company I*—Privates Peter I. Johnson and John J. Lease—5.

On the 10th of September, the flag of the Thirty-seventh was returned to the Governor, and by him placed among the battle flags in the State Capitol. The flag of the Thirty-seventh was in service but a little over sixty days, during which it passed through

the fiery ordeal of the 17th and 18th of June, and 30th of July On the 17th of June, the brave color Sergeant, William H. Green, of Company C, was so severely wounded that he was obliged to drag himself off the field with his hands. Like a true hero, as he was, he rolled the flag around the staff and placing it between his teeth, dragged it more than a hundred rods, and thus saved it from capture. The brave fellow died of his wounds a few weeks after. Corporal Jesse S .Hake, bore the flag in the next day's fight, and escaped unhurt. On the 30th of July, Private Reuben D. Shaw, of Company C, was color bearer, and bore it in the charge upon the blown up fort, and planted it on the works, when the flagstaff was shot away and the flag blown out of the fort. Adjutant Miltemore coolly walked out, picked up the flag, and returned unharmed, amid a terrific fire of musketry. Private Shaw brought off the flag and it was handed to Quartermaster Webb, who sent it to the Governor.

They went into camp on the Pegram farm, constructed a heavy line of works protected by strong forts and abattis, where they remained occupied in picket and fatigue duty until the 28th of October, when they took part in the reconnoissance in force to Hatcher's Run. They returned to their former position on the 29th, having had two men wounded, one of whom was Adjutant Miltemore, who was wounded while on the picket line.

On the 18th of October, Major Kershaw, who had not mustered as Lieutenant Colonel, resigned, and Captain John Green was appointed Major.

In November, the brigade moved to a position in front of the Mine or Crater Fort, which they had occupied on the 30th of July.

On the 10th of December, in company with the One Hundred and Ninth New York, the regiment joined the Provisional Brigade of Colonel Robinson, and marched to Hawkins' tavern, on the Nottoway River, to reinforce the Second and Fifth Corps, under General Warren, who, a few days before, made a raid on the Weldon Railroad, pushing on nearly to Weldon. After a severe march, they met the corps on their return, and returned with them and went into their old camp on the Baxter road where they remainted till the Spring campaign opened.

On the 15th of December, Major Green was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain R. E. Eden was commissioned Major.

On the 25th of March, 1865, the rebels succeeded in surprising and capturing Fort Steadman, which was situated nearly in front of the position of the Thirty-seventh. Their bold attempt to break our lines at this time was frustrated by the activity of the forces in the immediate vicinity of the Fort. The Thirty-seventh was not engaged in the action, but remained on the field for the purpose of covering the right flank and rear of the First Brigade.

The Spring campaign around Petersburg was opened by the forces of General Grant, on the 27th of March, when General Sheridan began his brilliant movements which culminated in driving the enemy into his works at Five Forks, and with the assistance of the Fifth Corps, under General Warren, making, the 1st of April, 1865, a famous battle day in the history of the rebellion. From that day, the fortunes of Lee and his army wained rapidly. It becoming apparent to General Grant, after that battle, that the Southern Confederacy was getting weak in the knees, he ordered a general demonstration to be made along the whole line on the 2d of April.

The First Brigade, under Colonel Harriman, consisting of five regiments, two of which were the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, about midnight of the 2d of April, was formed in front of brigade headquarters, and shortly after moved rapidly to the left, and about an hour before daylight, formed in line of battle in Fort Sedgwick. The Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, under Colonel Bintliff, was to lead the storming column, followed by the other regiments of the brigade. Just as the first gray streaks of dawning day appeared the column emerged from Fort Sedgwick and made for Fort Mahone, one of the enemy's strongest positions. The enemy had prepared for them, and a perfect storm of shot and shell and bullets met them, but nothing daunted, they rushed over the abattis and other obstructions in their front and over the enemy's works, driving the rebels out on the other side, and immediately turning the guns of the fort upon their late proprietors. Several times during the day the enemy attempted to retake the fort but were every time repulsed.

The brigade lay on their arms all night, and moving forward next morning, found their advance was unopposed, and that the enemy had left during the night, and that Petersburg and Richmond were ours. The joy of the army at this announcement was unbounded, and the enemy's works were soon swarming with the boys in blue, and the town was quickly taken possession of.

In the assault on Fort Mahone, the following casualties occurred:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Private L. D. Marshall. *Company C*—Corporal John W. Estee and Private Henry Dorney. *Company D*—Private John Hortz. *Company F*—First Sergeant W. M. Howes, Corporal George Cline, Privates George Hefner and John Lynn. *Company G*—Privates William E. Hussey and Mortimer Perry. *Company H*—Privates Wm. A. Endicott, Wm. Bossack, Henry A. Gault and Frederick Mallo. *Company K*—Second Lieutenant M. M. Whitt—15.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private James Gillen. *Company D*—Privates W. H. Briggs and Michael Hoose. *Company F*—Privates Peter Mahan, Charles Velsy and Norman Shaver. *Company G*—Privates John Loible, Joseph Dupoint, William Shilling, Fred. Owen, Stephen Griffen and Nels Bryngelson. *Company K*—Privates Robert R. Mitchell, George Andre and Hy. Kah-wah-tah-wa-poo—15.

The collapse of the rebellion, brought to a sudden close the active history of the Thirty-seventh. Remaining in the vicinity of Petersburg or Burkesville until the 20th of April, the regiment broke camp on the Southside Railroad, moved to City Point and took transports for Washington, where they arrived on the 26th, and encamped near Tenallytown. They were present at the Grand Review on the 23d and 24th of May, returned to camp and remained until the 26th of July, when they were mustered out of the United States service and embarked on the cars for Wisconsin, taking the Grand Haven route and reaching Madison on the 31st of July, where they were publicly received by the State authorities, and furloughed fifteen days till their pay rolls could be prepared, at the end of which time they were paid off and the regiment formally disbanded.

For meritorious services Colonel Harriman was brevetted Brigadier General. He resigned his position as Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Green was appointed Colonel, and Major Eden Lieutenant Colonel, and Alvin Nash as Major. Major Eden was also brevetted Lieutenant Colonel U. S. V.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 708. Gain—by recruits in 1864, 25, in 1865, 75; by substitutes, 64; by draft in 1863, 135, in 1864, 136, total, 1,144. Loss—by death, 211; deserted, 29; transferred, 29; discharged, 195; mustered out, 680.

CHAPTER XLVI.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—FIRST BATTALION ARRIVES AT WASHINGTON—JOIN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—COLD HARBOR—CROSS THE JAMES RIVER—PETERSBURG—ASSAULTS OF JUNE 17TH AND 18TH—JUNE 30TH—BATTLE ON WELDON RAILROAD—HATCHER'S RUN—SECOND BATTALION ARRIVES AT PETERSBURG—REGIMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMPLETE—CAPTURE OF FORT MAHONE—OCCUPATION OF PETERSBURG—WAR CLOSED—PROCEED TO WASHINGTON—GRAND REVIEW—MUSTER OUT—RETURN TO WISCONSIN—STATISTICS.

THE organization of the Thirty-eighth Regiment was commenced in March, 1864, under the supervision of Colonel Bintliff. Before the regiment could be filled, the Government discontinued the payment of bounties, and recruiting fell off, and almost entirely ceased. In consequence of this, only four companies could be organized. Companies A, B, C and D were made up from the recruits for the other companies, mustered into service, and, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Pier, left Camp Randall, Madison, on the 3d of May, for Washington. Colonel Bintliff remained in the State to recruit the other companies, which was done under the call of July, 1864. Company E was sent forward in July, and the other companies in September, under Colonel Bintliff, who took command on their arrival before Petersburg on the 1st of October, thus completing the organization of the regiment. The following was the roster:

COLONEL—JAMES BINTLIFF.

Lieutenant Colonel—CALVERT K. PIER; *Major*—CORTLAND P. LARKIN; *Adjutant*—AARON H. MCCRACKEN; *Quartermaster*—ANSON ROOD; *Surgeon*—HENRY L. BUTTERFIELD; *First Assistant Surgeon*—HUGH RUSSELL; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—C. B. PIERSON; *Chaplain*—Rev. JOSEPH M. WALKER.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A—	Charles T. Carpenter,	Charles L. Ballard,	James M. Searles,
B—	Robert N. Roberts,	Francis A. Hayward,	George H. Nichols,
C—	Sidney D. Woodworth,	L. B. Waddington,	William N. Wright,
D—	James Woodford,	Benjamin S. Kerr,	James P. Nichols,
E—	Newton S. Ferris,	Frank G. Holton,	Frank M. Phelps,
F—	Andrew A. Kelley,	William H. Foster,	James W. Parker,
G—	Reuben F. Beckwith,	William P. Maxon,	Charles Wood,
H—	Daniel W. Corey,	Benjamin M. Frees,	James Heth,
I—	Henry H. Coleman,	Joel M. Straight,	Charles O. Hoyt,
K—	Thomas B. Marsden.	Solon W. Pierce.	Fred. T. Zettler, Jr.

The battalion, consisting of companies A, B, C and D, with Lieutenant Colonel Pier, Major Larkin, Surgeon Butterfield and Assistant Surgeon Russell, mustered into the United States service on the 15th of April, and proceeded to Washington on the 3d of May, arriving there on the 7th, and encamped on Arlington Heights, where they were furnished with arms and equipments, and the battalion was occupied in drilling until the 30th, when they marched to Alexandria, and embarked on a transport for White House, on Pamunkey River, at that time the base of supplies for General Grant's army. Arriving on the 1st of June, the battalion was temporarily consolidated with the First Battalion of the First Minnesota Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Pier commanding, and assigned to the Provisional Brigade of General Abercrombie.

From the 5th to the 10th of June, they were engaged in escorting supply trains to Cold Harbor. On the 10th, the battalion of the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, in General Burnside's Ninth Army Corps. On the 11th, they engaged in constructing earthworks, and picket duty, and on the 12th, moved to the front line of works, where they had two men killed—Corporal Hackley Adams, Company A, and Franklin Parks, of Company E.

In the evening, they commenced Grant's grand flank movement to the rear of Richmond, and marched day and night until the evening of the 16th of June, when they arrived in front of Petersburg, and moved out, under fire, to the battle field. Here they remained, exposed to a severe fire, until noon of the 17th, when they moved with the brigade in a charge against the enemy's works, and were repulsed. In the evening they again joined in a charge, and assisted in carrying three lines of earthworks. In this attack, Lieutenant Colonel Pier and Major Larkins were both wounded, the latter severely. The battalion

occupied the captured works, being constantly under fire, until afternoon of the 18th, when they were again ordered forward. With the division, they advanced across an oat field against the enemy's main line of works, but unexpectedly came to a deep cut of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, which the enemy was so situated as to sweep with a murderous fire. By dint of hard labor in crossing the ditch, and after a long and severe fight, the Union forces succeeded in holding the railroad.

In the fight of the 18th, Captain Carpenter, of Company A, was severely wounded. The casualties, as officially reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A* — Privates Charles Albert, George W. Currier, Wm. H. Bradford and Chas. O. Dana. *Company B* — Privates Joshua W. Dickey and Edgar H. Weston. *Company C*—Privates Thomas G. Thompson, Adam D. Cline, N. Cline and Alfred Rivers. *Company D* — Corporal John S. Stephenson, Privates Joseph W. Squires and Jefferson Feathers — 15.

WOUNDED.— *Field Officers* — Lieutenant Colonel Pier and Major Larkin, severely. *Company A* — Captain Charles T. Carpenter, Sergeants George W. Bedbury and Henry A Chase, Corporals Henry M. Soper, W. W. Wilcox and W. J. Stevens, Privates J. C. Divers, August Schubert, Michael O'Malley, Robert Hall and Edvert Nelson. *Company B* — First Lieutenant Frank A. Hayward, Privates John S. Seymour, L. W. Gerard, William Smith, Samuel E. B. Parks, A. D. Rice, Moses Harvey and Chas. H. Dempsey. *Company C* — Corporal Alonzo Allen, Privates Joseph Carr, Jerome R. Perry, Albert Gates and Henry Olson. *Company D* — Corporal John Wyatt, Privates A. E. Austin, A. Bowers, W F. Barton, August Cleinard, D. D. Campbell, Ed. Erwin, C. Y. Mason, Jacob Randall and James R. Carr — 35.

The regiment, with a few hours respite only, remained in the front lines till the 4th of July, fighting by day and working by night. On the 4th, they returned to the second lines, the battalion being reduced to forty men fit for duty. Here they encamped until the 19th, when they moved to the front, and assisted in repulsing an attack of the enemy. On the 26th, Company E, Captain Ferris, arrived, which added three officers and sixty-six men to their available force.

On the 30th of July, when the order was given for an advance, after the explosion of the mine, the regiment which was selected to lead the charge, faltered. General Hartruft ordered the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin to take the lead, scarcely numbering one hundred. Company B, under Lieutenant Ballard, and Company E, but just arrived from Wisconsin, and only four days in the field, under Captain Ferris and Lieutenant Holton, leaped over the works without hesitation, and advanced toward the crater of the blown up fort, under a terrific fire, which swept through their

ranks. They reached the crater, but Captain Ferris was killed and Lieutenant Holton severely wounded. They remained in the crater till four o'clock, P. M., when they retired with the brigade.

The casualties, as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A*—Private Nelson Cummings. *Company B*—First Sergeant Joseph S. Burnham, Privates James S. Gregory and Matthew Hunter. *Company E*—Captain Newton S. Ferris, Privates William Hardwick, Wm. L. Johnson, Simeon Skesucks and Hans H. Freisberg—9.

WOUNDED.— *Company B*—Privates Franklin McReynolds, William Murray, David L. Mason, John B. Perkins and Horace Sherman. *Company E*—Lieutenant F. G. Holton, Privates Asa Cass, Michael Deschardeau, John R. Hallowell and H. T. Wadsworth—10.

On the next day, the battalion was relieved from the front lines, and encamped behind the second line, where they remained until the 6th of August, when they returned to the first line of works, where they engaged in siege and picket duty until the 19th of August, when they moved with the division, in the morning, to the left, towards the Weldon Railroad, and took part, with the Fifth Corps, in the movement to obtain possession of that important medium of supplies to the enemy. Rain set in, and the roads were in a terrible condition, but they met the enemy in the afternoon, engaged him and drove him back into the woods, taking several prisoners. On the 21st, they threw up a line of works directly across the railroad track. These works were scarcely completed, before the enemy made a fierce assault, at nine, A. M., determined to regain possession of this important line of supply. They were repulsed with great slaughter. Again and again they returned to the assault, and each time were repulsed. After two hours' hard fighting, the Union forces drove the enemy from the field, and fortified the position. Here Lieutenant Phelps, of Company E, was wounded. The casualties were reported as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company E*—Sergeant Henry B. Gardiner, Privates John Cleaves and Gottleib Smik—3.

WOUNDED.— *Company B*—Private George Griswold. *Company E*—Lieutenant Frank M. Phelps, Privates Almon E. Bostwick, Richard Drake, Ogden Lawrence and William Wigan—6.

On the 25th, the battalion, with the brigade, moved forward on the double quick to Ream's Station, to reinforce the Second Corps, which was hotly engaged with the enemy. The Second Corps was enabled to withdraw, and on the 26th, the regiment

fell back to near the Yellow House, and fortified, where they engaged in fatigue and picket duty, and company and regimental drill, until the 26th of September, on which day they moved toward Poplar Grove Church

On the 30th, they again advanced to the relief of the Second Corps, who had been engaged all day with the enemy. Here the Thirty-eighth was engaged in supporting a battery of four guns. The First Brigade broke, and left the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-seventh Wisconsin alone with the battery, which, by dint of hard fighting, they succeeded in protecting until reinforcements arrived, when the line was reformed and strengthened, and further disaster averted. The Thirty-eighth lost:

WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Privates August Schubert and Ole Harrison. *Company E*—Privates Lars Nelson and Joseph Scott—4.

On the 1st of October, the Second Battalion, composed of companies F, G, H, I and K, under the command of Colonel Bintliff, arrived, which increased the Thirty-eighth to a good sized regiment. The First Battalion moved with the brigade to engage the enemy, while the Second Battalion held the works. The regimental organization was completed by this arrival, and Colonel Bintliff assumed command of the regiment. They remained encamped here, engaged in drill, picket and fatigue duty, until the 26th of October.

On the 7th of October, Major Larkin was discharged by reason of wounds received in action, and Captain Roberts, of Company B, was promoted Major. On this day Lieutenant Colonel Pier was detailed as President of General Court Martial at Division Head Quarters, until the 26th.

On the morning of the 27th, the Ninth Corps took part, with the Second and Fifth corps, in a reconnoissance to the extreme left, near Hatcher's Run. The Ninth Corps held the gap between the Fifth Corps and the fortifications, while the Second and Fifth corps swung around, and engaged the enemy on his extreme right. The First Brigade, in which were the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, held the woods on the left of the line. There was brisk skirmishing but no general engagement along the line of the Ninth Corps. In the afternoon, breastworks were thrown up, and by dark, they had a good protection for the night. The

strength and position of the enemy being ascertained, the main force withdrew the next morning, and the regiment returned to camp, having lost three men:

WOUNDED.—Ordnance Sergeant Lee Balou. *Company G*—Private David M. Harned *Company H*—Private William H. Brown—3.

This was the first time the Second Battalion had been under fire, and they behaved admirably. They remained in camp, engaged in company, regimental and brigade drill. On the 29th of November, Colonel Bintliff was placed in command of the First Brigade. They moved to opposite Petersburg, near where the battalion had been stationed at the charge on the crater in July. Here the regiment remained in the rifle pits, engaged in picket and fatigue duty, and in drilling, under a heavy fire of the enemy, until the spring campaign opened.

On the 29th of January, 1865, the rebel peace commissioners, Stephens, Hunter, Campbell and Hatch, appeared in front of the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, under a flag of truce, and sent word to Colonel Harriman, commanding the brigade, desiring an interview with one of General Grant's staff. After much parleying, they were met by one of Grant's staff, and proceeded to City Point on the 31st.

On the 24th of March, Lieutenant Colonel Pier was detached from the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, and placed in command of the One Hundred and Ninth New York, by order of Major General Wilcox, which position he retained during the campaign, and until the army reached Washington.

On the 29th of March, General Grant opened the campaign of 1865, on the extreme left of his line. The success of Sheridan and the Fifth Corps, in the battles of the 31st of March and 1st of April, at Five Forks, had a damaging effect upon the hopes and prospects of the rebels, and General Grant determined to give them another specimen of the energy of the Union army, along the entire line. He accordingly ordered a general assault to be made on the 2d of April. To the First Brigade, Colonel Harriman, was assigned the assault of Fort Mahone, or Fort Damnation, as it was nicknamed. It was one of the enemy's strongest works. The brigade, consisting of five regiments, was formed in three lines. Eight companies of the Thirty-eighth

formed the first line, under Major Roberts, the One Hundred and Ninth New York, and two companies of the Thirty-eighth, under Lieutenant Colonel Pier, formed the second line, the Eighth Michigan forming the third line. The Twenty-seventh Michigan and Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, immediately after the starting of the assaulting column, were formed as a supporting column, and came into the fort after its capture.

Colonel Harriman, commanding the brigade, placed Colonel Bintliff in command of the assaulting column, that officer having requested leave of absence from the brigade to which he had been appointed, in order to lead the brave boys he had so carefully and diligently drilled. The force rendezvoused at Fort Sedgwick, from whence, at about dawn of the morning of the 2d of April, they emerged, the Thirty-eighth in advance, led by its brave Colonel. They were soon under a rain of bullets from the enemy, but they pushed on over the picket line, over the works of the rebels, tearing away two lines of *chevaux de frieze*, a formidable line of abattis, into the ditch, up the embankment, and into the fort, where they found the rebels just vacating in a hurry, on whom the gallant boys of the Thirty-eighth turned the guns of the fort, many of them, in their awkwardness in the handling of artillery, making narrow escapes from shooting our own men. An artillery company soon came to their assistance, when the guns of the fort were more effectively handled against their late owners. The rebel artillery in the surrounding works, opened on them, and a fire was kept up all day, which was replied to by the occupants of the fort. Six different assaults were made by the rebels during the day, to recover the lost works, but they were repulsed every time, and the victors spent the night in the captured works, and awoke in the morning to find that the enemy had abandoned his entire line, and was fleeing to the southwest. In this battle at Fort Mahone, the Thirty-eighth suffered severely, as the list of casualties will show.

The list of killed and died of wounds, is from the Adjutant General's records; the wounded, from the monthly reports:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Privates Ira Connolly and William H. H. Richardson. *Company C*—Private John B. Coyhis. *Company D*—Sergeant J. Wyatt. *Company E*—Privates Erasmus D. Stearns, John Donyer and Antoine Wesner. *Company F*—Privates Frank Arktush, John Dwyer, Thomas James and Charles Truax. *Company G*—Privates Sanford Perrigo, Albert Byorn and Wm. Haynes. *Company H*—Corporal Wm. R. Hawkins, Private Nelson Dunn. *Company I*—Private A. A. Ballinger—17.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates Michael Lane and James McCormick. *Company B*—Privates Robert Blair, George Hinton, Thomas J. Hinton, August Hintsman, Wm. H. Johnson, Joseph M. Sargent and Simon C. Strickland. *Company C*—Privates James D. Fowler, Daniel Harrington, Charles A. Hawley and Peter W. Jackson. *Company D*—Privates Fred Arndt and Thomas L. Coughey. *Company E*—Privates Asa Cass, Jesse Cornish, Thomas Crisswell, Boswell Dubay, John K. Hallowell, Thomas P. Joslin and Antoine Missler. *Company F*—Captain A. A. Kelly, Privates Jack Dowd and Robert A. Lawrence. *Company G*—Privates C. C. Birum, Michael Greenwood, Martin A. Grove and Joseph Cook. *Company H*—Privates O. W. Lindley, J. G. Sanders, William Emerick, John A. Ford and Morrls Jewett. *Company I*—Privates Edward Rooney, Washington B. Brown, Abner H. Howe and Abraham Wolff. *Company K*—Privates Lafayette W. Weatherbee, Andrew B. Brunson, Andrew J. Fish, Syme H. Somerund, Increase A. Ripley, Clinton D. Winchell, Dennis W. Hines, Myron Vroman and Nels Van Wie—47.

Triumphantly entering Petersburg on the morning of the 3d of April, the brave boys who had so long and gallantly fought the foe on its outskirts, began to feel that their great labors were being brought to a close.

We find, in the Adjutant General's records, the following named persons reported as killed or mortally wounded in the trenches:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company B*—Privates August Adams, June 24, Samuel E. B. Parks, July 17, and Daniel Foss, June 24. *Company D*—Privates William Parks, July 7, and John J. Raynor, February 8, 1865. *Company E*—First Sergeant Charles A. Smith, died September 22. *Company F*—Privates Maska Gazeck, December 13, Nippio Peaches, December 31, and Joseph Scott, January 8, 1865. *Company G*—Corporal Dunn, February 16. *Company I*—Privates Ever A. Hillstead, December 27, and M. Setzor, January 7, 1865. *Company K*—Privates David Poles, October 14, and Philip Simpson, December 16—14.

The following are reported as wounded in the trenches:

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates Nicholas Ellenbecker, June 19, and John Irving, in tent, July 6. *Company B*—Privates Amos P. Buck, August 12, and Edward J. Osborn, December 15. *Company C*—Privates William L. Bowen, July 23, William T. Barr, March 26, 1865, James M. Dane, December 8, and John H. Peshary, July 16. *Company D*—Private S. P. Buzzell, August 13. *Company E*—Corporal John K. Allen, August 8, Privates Edward Connor, August 10, and John S. Rowland, August 7. *Company F*—Private Albert Collins, January 3, 1865—13.

On the 4th, the Thirty-eighth moved out on the South Side Railroad, in pursuit of the rebel army, capturing many prisoners. On the 20th, they commenced their march to return to Petersburg, thence to City Point, where they arrived on the 22d, and embarked for Alexandria, arriving there on the 24th, and marched to Tenallytown, near the Chain Bridge, in the vicinity of Washington, where they encamped. On the 30th, Lieutenant Colonel Pier returned to the regiment, and was detailed, by order of Major General Augur, as President of a General Court Martial in Washington City.

In the grand review of the Army of the Potomac, the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin led the advance of the column down Pennsylvania Avenue, past the Reviewing Stand.

On the 6th of June, the Second Battalion, (one year's men,) were mustered out, and returned to Wisconsin. On the 27th, Colonel Bintliff was mustered out. On the 2d of July, Major Roberts was mustered out. On the same day, Colonel Bintliff was brevetted Brigadier General, Lieutenant Colonel Pier commissioned Colonel, Major Ballard Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Hayward, Major.

The regiment was on duty at the arsenal during the trial and execution of the assassination conspirators, and on the 26th of July, was mustered out of the service, and started immediately for Madison, Wis., where it was paid off and discharged, on the 11th day of August, 1865.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 913. Gain—by recruits in 1864, 8, in 1865, 104; substitutes, 7; total, 1,032. Loss—by death, 108; deserted, 55; transferred, 21; discharged, 208; mustered out, 640.

CHAPTER XLVII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—ONE HUNDRED DAY TROOPS

ROSTERS—THIRTY-NINTH—FORTIETH—FORTY-FIRST—MOVE TO MEMPHIS—ON PICKET AND GUARD DUTY—FORREST'S RAID—TIME EXPIRES—RETURN HOME—MUSTER OUT.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

IN the Spring of 1864, the President accepted a proposition from the Governors of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin, for the services of troops for one hundred days. Accordingly three regiments were organized in Wisconsin. The Thirty-ninth was organized in Milwaukee, under the supervision of Colonel E. L. Buttrick, was mustered into the United States service, and left Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, for Memphis, Tenn., on the 13th of June, 1864, with the following roster:

COLONEL—EDWIN L. BUTTRICK.

Lieutenant Colonel—JACOB L. CRANE; *Major*—GEORGE C. GINTY; *Adjutant*—ARTHUR HOLBROOK; *Quartermaster*—SEWALL W. SMITH; *Surgeon*—SOLOMON BLOOD; *First Assistant Surgeon*—SALMON S. CLARK; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—JOHN H. BENEDICT; *Chaplain*—Rev. CHARLES J. HUTCHINS.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	George W. Madison,	Frank M. Clements,	James Sawyer,
B	Henry Shears,	Charles Blackwell,	George Klock,
C	Robert Graham,	Joseph V. Quarles,	Horace A. Gaylord,
D	George W. Hoyt,	Amasa Hardin,	Francis H. Trowbridge,
E	Not organized.		
F	Frank P. Lawrence,	Charles E. Jewett,	Walter W. Clough,
G	Andrew J. Patchin,	John G. Meserve,	George Soule,
H	Henry Tourtilotte,	Ebenezer V. Wilson,	George Beyer,
I	Everett Chamberlain,	George H. Wright,	J. Clifford Sackett,
K	Salmon E. Tyler.	Isaac C. Sergeant.	Andrew J. Smith.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, under the supervision of Colonel W. A. Ray, and was mustered into the United States service, and left the State for Memphis, on the 14th of June, 1864, with the following roster:

COLONEL—W. AUGUSTUS RAY.

Lieutenant Colonel—SAMUEL FALLOWS; *Major*—JAMES M. BINGHAM; *Adjutant*—A. J. CRAIG; *Quartermaster*—ALFRED L. FIELD; *Surgeon*—ORRIN W. BLANCHARD; *First Assistant Surgeon*—AMOS S. JONES; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—GEORGE A. LAMB; *Chaplain* Rev. J. J. BLAISDELL.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Samuel T. Lockwood,	Gage Burgess,	Moses T. Dewitt,
B	S. Merrit Allen,	Harson A. Northrup,	Barrett H. Smith,
C	Nathan C. Twining,	Albert R. Crandall,	Richard A. Wareham,
D	Charles H. Allen,	Samuel H. Sabin,	George W. Bird,
E	John H. Hauser,	E. F. Hobart,	M. D. Sampson,
F	Augustus J. Cheeney,	Charles H. Gilbert,	Sanford F. Bennett,
G	Franklin J. Phelps,	John K. Purdy,	Hannibal Power,
H	Not organized.		
I	Kinner N. Hollister,	Alpheus P. McNitt,	Henry F. Spooner,
K	Charles H. Barton.	Charles E. Hall.	Nathan H. Downes.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Milwaukee, under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel George Goodwin, was mustered into the United States service, and left the State on the 15th of June, for Memphis, with the following roster:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL—GEORGE B. GOODWIN.

Major—D. GRAY PURMAN; *Adjutant*—AMASA HOSKINS; *Quartermaster*—BENJAMIN S. MILLER; *Surgeon*—S. D. SMITH; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JOHN D. WOOD; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—RUFUS B. CLARK; *Chaplain*—Rev. WILLIAM D. AMES.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Peter J. Schlœsser,	John Grindell,	George L. Hyde,
B	William T. Whiting,	William H. H. Valentine,	George Perkins,
C	Albert G. Dinsmore,	Roswell H. Lee,	James E. Cooke,
D	Samuel L. Hart,	E. Gilbert Jackson,	Truman T. Moulton,
E	Harvey H. Childs,	Perry R. Briggs,	Abner L. Thomas.
F	Elam Bailey,	George P. Cobb,	——— ———
G	James M. Camm.	Leonard La Plant.	——— ———

These regiments proceeded down the Mississippi River to Memphis, where they went into camp. The Thirty-ninth and Forty-first were assigned to the Third Brigade, which was placed

under the command of Colonel E. L. Buttrick, and were encamped to the right of the Hernando road in the outskirts of the city. The Fortieth was assigned to the Second Brigade, and was stationed on the Pigeon Roost road, about a mile from the Thirty-ninth and Forty-first.

These troops were placed on picket and railroad guard duty, relieving the veteran regiments which were sent into the field to reinforce the several armies, who were engaged in the great military operations which characterized the summer campaign of 1864. The camp of the Fortieth was situated in a very unhealthy locality, being on the site of an old camp, and suffered much from sickness. The other two regiments also suffered in the same manner, but were somewhat better situated.

Nothing occurred during their short stay at Memphis, worthy of special mention except that on the 21st of August, a detachment of Forrest's cavalry dashed into the city by way of the Hernando road about daylight, driving the picket lines of the Thirty-ninth, killing, it is said, three men of that regiment, and penetrated to the headquarters of the commanding generals whom they intended to capture. They, however, were lucky enough to escape, and the force retired, doing but little damage. The forces in Memphis were called out including the Hundred Day regiments. The Fortieth was promptly in line soon after the alarm, and marched through the city at a double quick, and out on the Hernando road, where they were ordered to support a Missouri battery, which was engaged with the enemy, lying down about eighty rods in front, and about a hundred rods from the rebel line. Here they lay while the artillery duel was going on. The Thirty-ninth and Forty-first took position in the rear of the Fortieth. As the rebels retired, the Fortieth went in pursuit a mile or two when the pursuit was abandoned, and the regiments returned to camp. The casualties in the Fortieth were, Captain Phelps, of Company G, struck by a fragment of shell but not seriously wounded; Asa Barnes, of Company E, was slightly wounded in the thigh, and Sergeant Brown, of Company K, was shot through the leg, and a private of Company K, was slightly wounded. These regiments behaved with great coolness, and had opportunity offered, would undoubtedly have done honorable service in a battle with the enemy.

Their term of service having expired, they returned home and were mustered out of service, the Thirty-ninth on the 22d of September, the Fortieth on the 16th of September, and the Forty-first soon after its return.

In October, Governor Lewis, in transmitting the following circular from President Lincoln, took occasion to express his thanks to the volunteers constituting these regiments for their alacrity in responding to the call for this special service, and for their efficient and faithful performance of a duty which contributed to such grand results, as was accomplished by Generals Grant and Sherman, during the term of service of these regiments, reflecting much honor upon themselves and the State. Their services were further acknowledged by President Lincoln, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington City, D. C. October 1, 1864.

Special Executive order returning thanks to the Volunteers for one hundred days, from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

The time of one hundred days, for which volunteers from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin volunteers, under the call of their respective Governors, in the months of May and June, to aid in the recent campaign of General Sherman, having expired, the President directs an official acknowledgment to be made of their patriotic services. It was their good fortune to render efficient service in the Southwest, and to contribute to the victories of the National arms over the rebel forces in Georgia, under command of Johnston and Hood; and on all occasions, and in every service to which they were assigned, their duty as patriotic volunteers was performed with alacrity and courage, for which they are entitled, and are hereby tendered the national thanks, through the Governors of their respective States.

The Secretary of War is directed to transmit a copy of this order to the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin,and to cause a certificate of their valuable services to be delivered to the officers and soldiers of the States above named who recently served in the military force of the United States as volunteers for one hundred days.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The certificates of service were got up in substantial style on parchment paper, and form an honorable acknowledgment of the services performed by the officers and men of these regiments. These certificates were distributed through the office of the Adjutant General of Wisconsin.

Regimental Statistics.— Thirty-ninth — Original strength, 780; mustered out, 780. Fortieth — Original strength, 776. Loss — by death, 13; mustered out, 763. Forty-first — Original strength, 578. Loss — by death, 6; deserted, 2; mustered out, 570.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—FORTY-SECOND TO FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

THE character of the service of the following regiments afford but little material for history, we therefore include them in one chapter.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized under the superintendence of Colonel Ezra T. Sprague, at Camp Randall, Madison, in the summer of 1864, and was mustered into the United States service on the 7th of September. Being ordered to report at Cairo, they left the State, September 20th, with the following roster:

COLONEL—EZRA T. SPRAGUE.

Lieutenant Colonel—WALLACE W. BOTKIN; *Major*—JOHN W. BLAKE; *Adjutant*—WM. H. HAWS; *Quartermaster*—JOHN C. BLACKMAN; *Surgeon*—GEORGE D. WINCH; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JOHN P. CLEMENT; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—OLIVER P. STEVENS; *Chaplain*—Rev. J. W. JOHNSON.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Duncan McGregor,	Warren G. Bancroft,	Charles E. Redfield,
B	Ransom J. Chase,	Chauncey J. Austin,	Harvey E. Coleman,
C	George M. Humprey,	Robert Steele,	Cassius M. Bush,
D	John H. Barnett,	Fletcher S. Kidd,	Andrew Jackson,
E	August Haight,	Bartlett M. Lowth,	Joseph Curtis,
F	Ezzan H. Benton,	Henry E. Crandall,	James E. Hayden,
G	Acors S. Porter,	William J. Brown,	William Favell,
H	Amasa F. Parker,	Josiah Thompson,	Robert H. Henry,
I	Marshal C. Nichols,	David G. Bliss,	Charles E. Bowles,
K	LaFayette M. Rice.	Elijah Rich.	Charles Hubbell.

The Forty-second was composed of recruits for one, two and three years, being organized under the call of July, 1864. They arrived at Cairo on the 22d of September, and were assigned to post and garrison duty, Colonel Sprague being assigned to the command of the post and Lieutenant Colonel Botkin commanded the regiment. On the 25th of October, companies B, E, G, H

and K, were sent to Springfield, Illinois, under command of Major Blake, where they were employed in provost duty. The secession proclivities of some districts in Southern Illinois, requiring the interposition of military authority, some of these companies were detached to points in that part of the State where military surveillance was necessary. The regiment was engaged in this kind of duty until the expiration of their term of service. Returning to Madison, Wis., on the 20th of June, 1865, the regiment was soon after mustered out and disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 877. Gain—by recruits in 1865, 130; by substitutes, 1; total, 1,008. Loss—by death, 57; deserted, 18; transferred, 149; discharged, 139; mustered out, 646.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited and organized pursuant to the call of July, 1864, under the superintendence of Colonel Amasa Cobb, formerly in command of the Fifth Wisconsin, at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, the first company being mustered into the United States service, August 8th, and the last, October 8th, and left the State under orders to proceed to Nashville, Tenn., on the 10th of October, 1864, with the following roster:

COLONEL—AMASA COBB.

Lieutenant Colonel—BYRON PAINE; *Major*—SAMUEL B. BRIGHTMAN; *Adjutant*—ALVIN F. CLARK; *Quartermaster*—JOHN B. EUGENE; *Surgeon*—ANDREW J. WARD; *First Assistant Surgeon*—CHARLES C. HAYES; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—THOMAS BEACH; *Chaplain*—Rev. JOHN WALWORTH.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	E. D. Lowry,	William Partridge,	Charles M. Day,
B	George K. Shaw,	Hiram H. Lockwood,	Lloyd V. Nanscawen,
C	George Campbell,	Levi Welden,	John Brandon,
D	Josiah Hinman,	Morgan O'Flaherty,	Francis A. Smith,
E	Isaac Stockwell,	Charles J. Wadsworth	George W. Witter,
F	John S. Wilson,	John E. Davis,	Henry Harris,
G	Bruce E. McCoy,	Arthur T. Morse,	Charles W. Allen,
H	William W. Likens,	Elijah Lyon,	Thomas O. Russell,
I	George Jackson,	Anthony D. Miller,	Orrin L. Ingman,
K	Robert A. Gillett.	John W. Howard.	Charles Lemke.

Arriving at Nashville, the regiment, under orders, proceeded by rail to Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, where it

encamped on the 15th of October. This place was an important depot of supplies, and was the terminus of the military railroad from Nashville. It was situated 110 miles from Paducah, on the Tennessee River.

The importance of effectually guarding this point manifests itself at once. Here Colonel Cobb was appointed post commandant, and Lieutenant Colonel Payne assumed command of the regiment. At this time this important depot was menaced by the approach of the forces of General Hood. The rebels, on the 4th of November, posted themselves on the opposite bank of the Tennessee, and opened fire upon the position of Colonel Cobb, the regiment losing one man killed, and one wounded. The Forty-third remained at Johnsonville until the 30th of November, and then marched by way of Waverly, through an almost unbroken wilderness to Clarksville, on the Cumberland River, where it arrived on the 4th of December. Remaining till the 28th, they moved up the Cumberland River and arrived at Nashville in the evening. On the 1st of January, they left Nashville and moved to Decherd, Tenn., by rail, where six companies of the regiment went into camp, and four companies, under command of Major Brightman, were detached to guard Elk River Bridge. Here they remained engaged in provost and guard duty on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. In the beginning of June, they returned to Nashville and were mustered out of service on the 24th of June, and soon after returned to Milwaukee and were disbanded.

Colonel Cobb was brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious and efficient services.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 867. Gain — by recruits in 1865, 38; by substitutes, 8; total, 913. Loss — by death, 70; deserted, 40; transferred, 1; discharged, 39; mustered out, 763.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was authorized under the call of July, 1864, and Captain George C. Symes was appointed Colonel, under

whose superintendence the regiment was organized. The exigencies of the service requiring all the troops possible to reinforce General Thomas at Nashville, the several companies were sent forward to that point as fast as they were organized. In this manner companies A, B, F, D and C went forward at different times, the last leaving Madison on the 30th of November.

This battalion, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bissell, occupied the trenches between Fort Negley and the Franklin Pike, during the battle of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December. A portion was set to guard prisoners, and was subsequently employed in guard and picket duty. In February, 1865, the remaining companies arrived at Nashville, and the regiment was, for the first time, formally organized, with the following roster:

COLONEL — GEORGE C. SYMES.

Lieutenant Colonel — OLIVER C. BISSELL; *Major* — WILLIAM WARNER; *Adjutant* — CHAS. O. TICHENOR; *Quartermaster* — J. N. BRUNDAGE; *Surgeon* — JAMES M. BALL; *First Assistant Surgeon* — S. A. FERRIN; *Second Assistant Surgeon* — THOMAS E. BEST.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Oscar F. Brown,	James Wilson,	Thomas Hay, Jr.,
B	William Roush,	Jay H. Bigford,	George L. Weymouth,
C	Omar D. Vaughan,	Earl C. D. Moe,	John B. Jones,
D	D. G. Bush,	Cyrus Van Cott,	Hiram Seffens,
E	H. S. Nickerson,	Leonidas Lombard,	Edwin Hill,
F	C. W. Briggs,	William N. Perry,	H. P. Briggs,
G	Daniel Harshman,	George F. White,	Cyrus E. Dering,
H	Levi Houts,	Edward E. Dickerson,	Levi J. D. Parish,
I	Leonard House,	John L. Waldo,	Joseph M. Henslee,
K	William H. Beebe.	Archibald W. Bell.	William H. Peckham.

Colonel Symes assumed command of the regiment, which was employed in post and guard duty at Nashville. In March, they proceeded to Eastport, Miss., from which place they returned to Nashville, and embarked on the 3d of April, and proceeded to Paducah, Ky., where they were employed in picket duty until the 28th of August, when the regiment was mustered out of service, and left Paducah on the 30th, and arrived at Madison on the 2d of September, where they were paid and disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 877. Gain — by recruits, in 1865, 235; by substitutes, 2; total, 1,114. Loss — by death, 57; deserted, 48; transferred, 121; discharged, 92; mustered out, 796.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was also organized by the muster of companies and dispatching them to the field, under the superintendence of Colonel Henry F. Belitz, of Manitowoc. The roster of the regiment, when organized, was as follows:

COLONEL—HENRY F. BELITZ.

Lieutenant Colonel—GUMAL HESSE; *Major*—CHARLES A. MENGES; *Adjutant*—KARL RUFF; *Quartermaster*—ALBERT BECKER; *Surgeon*—ERNST KRAMER; *First Assistant Surgeon*—ALLEN S. BARENDT; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—EMIL J. DAHM.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Reinhard Schlichting,	Henry Hoehn,	Peter Ruppenthall,
B	Jacob Leisen,	Christian H. Begler,	John P. Surges,
C	Bernhard Schlichting,	Albert H. Scheffer,	Gustave S. Wetter,
D	Henry Van Eweyk,	Sebastian Karbach,	Aug. Lintelmann,
E	Christian H. Schmidt,	Thomas Nelson,	George Neumeller,
F	Ignaz Pimmele,	Frederick Siebold,	Victor E. Rohn,
G	Mathias Bauer,	Charles White,	Herman Rohn,
H	John O. Johnson,	Theodore C. Kavel,	Gotleib Schweitzer,
I	Jacob P. Nytes,	George Ippel,	William Noack,
K	Robert Laschi.	Vincent Heck.	Fred. Hemholdt.

The companies were forwarded to Nashville in the latter part of 1864, and the first part of 1865, and were stationed at Nashville until the 17th of July, when they were mustered out of service and embarked for Wisconsin, where they arrived on the 23d of July, and were shortly after paid off and disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 859. Gain — by recruits in 1865, 142; total, 1,001. Loss — by death, 26; deserted, 8; transferred, 85; discharged, 80; mustered out, 802.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited and organized under the superintendence of Colonel Frederick S. Lovell, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-third regiment, at Camp Randall, Madison, and was mustered into the United States service, and left the State on the 5th of March, 1865, with the following roster:

COLONEL—FREDERICK S. LOVELL.

Lieutenant Colonel—ABEL B. SMEDLEY; *Major*—CHARLES H. FORD; *Adjutant*—WM. G. RITCH; *Quartermaster*—NORMAN STEWART; *Surgeon*—DARWIN DUBOIS; *First Assistant Surgeon*—DANIEL L. DOWNS; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—G. R. TURNER; *Chaplain*—Rev CHARLES ANDERSON.

Co.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A	Isaac T. Carr,	Henry P. Johns,	Marshal L. Fairservice,
B	John Megran, Jr.,	James McNish,	Leander Ferguson,
C	William R. Kennedy,	Milo C. Wilson,	John H. Hoaglin,
D	John E. Grout,	Gilson Hinton,	Gilbert H. Hinton,
E	Hannibal Tower,	Abel Bradway,	Edward C. Foster,
F	Henry B. Williams,	James A. Rea,	Cyrel A. Leake,
G	Thomas M. Hughes,	Lewis W. Daly,	Hiram W. Foss,
H	Amasa Hoskin,	Stephen Norris,	John I. Bovee,
I	Sampson M. Sherman,	Elam Bailey,	John S. Dickson,
K	Edward F. Wade.	George W. Webb.	Otis F. Chase.

The regiment proceeded to Louisville, Ky., arriving there on the 10th of March. From thence they proceeded to Athens, Ala., on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, arriving on the 24th of April. Here Colonel Lovell was placed in command of the post, and Lieutenant Colonel Smedly assumed command of the regiment. The regiment engaged in railroad guard duty along the Nashville and Decatur Railroad until the latter part of September, when they moved to Nashville and were mustered out, on the 27th of September, and set out for home, arriving at Madison on the 2d of October, where they were shortly afterwards paid and disbanded.

Colonel Lovell, formerly of the Thirty-third, for meritorious services during the war, was brevetted Brigadier General.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 914. Gain—by recruits in 1865, 33; total, 947. Loss—by death, 13, deserted, 8: transferred, 31; discharged, 41; mustered out, 854.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized under the superintendence of Colonel George C. Ginty, was mustered into the United States service, and left the State on the 27th of February, 1865, with orders to proceed to Louisville, Ky., with the following roster:

COLONEL—GEORGE C. GINTY.

Lieutenant Colonel—ROBERT H. SPENCER; *Major*—KELSEY M. ADAMS; *Adjutant*—ARTHUR W. DELANEY; *Quartermaster*—EDWARD T. REAMEY; *Surgeon*—HENRY J. YOUNG; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JONATHAN G. PELTON; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—LYMAN D. MCINTOSH; *Chaplain*—Rev. RUFUS COOLEY, Jr.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A—	William Young,	Luke C. Redfield,	John M. Estes,
B—	Robert J. O. McGowan,	Charles W. Conklin,	William Lockerby,
C—	Perry R. Briggs,	Charles D. Suydam,	James T. Hulihan,
D—	Adolph Sorenson,	Nels Anderson,	Joseph K. Hawes,
E—	W. W. Bird,	Charles A. Spencer,	Adelbert E. Trowbridge,
F—	George P. Wright,	John P. Dousman,	John Dean,
G—	Robert P. Clyde,	Thomas Brayton,	Silas F. Nice,
H—	Charles B. Nelson,	William A. Field,	James Ginty,
I—	Jesse D. Wheelock,	William S. Whiting,	Charles S. Chipman,
K—	Charles H. Baxter.	John Grindell.	Edwin Bliss.

Arriving at Louisville on the 28th, the regiment soon after proceeded to Nashville, and thence to Tullahoma, at the junction of the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Here they were employed in guard duty until the latter part of August, when they moved to Nashville, where they were mustered out, and returned to Wisconsin, arriving at Madison on the 8th of September, where they were paid and disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 957. Gain — by recruits in 1865, 58; total, 985. Loss — by death, 34; deserted. 23; transferred, 29; discharged, 87; mustered out, 812.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel Henry B. Shears, at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, during the months of February and March, 1865. Col. Pearsall was serving as Lieutenant Colonel of a colored regiment, at the time of his appointment.

Eight companies were mustered in, and under command of Lieutenant Colonel Shears, left Milwaukee, on the 22d of March, 1865, with orders to report at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. On the 29th, they left Benton Barracks, with orders to proceed to Paoli, Kansas. Moving to Sedalia by rail, they marched from that point to Paoli, where they arrived on the 13th. Here the regiment was broken up in detachments, Company C, going to Lawrence, Company H, to Olathe, F and G, remained at Paoli, and companies A, B, D and E, were ordered to Fort Scott, where they arrived on the 18th.

The remaining two companies, I and K, left Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, on the 28th of March, and arrived at St. Louis, on the 1st of April, where they were met by Colonel Pearsall, who joined them, and was mustered in. These two companies, under the command of Colonel Pearsall, proceeded by way of Warrensburg, and reached Fort Scott on the 28th of April, where Colonel Pearsall took command of the regiment. The regimental roster was as follows:

COLONEL—URI B. PEARSALL.

Lieutenant Colonel—HENRY B. SHEARS; *Major*—CYRUS M. BUTT; *Adjutant*—ALONZO B. CADY; *Quartermaster*—SYLVESTER J. CONKLIN; *Surgeon*—LEROY G. ARMSTRONG; *First Assistant Surgeon*—HENRY E. ZIELLY; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—JAMES P. SQUIERS; *Chaplain*—Rev. TRUMAN F. ALLEN.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Charles W. Felker,	Henry Felker,	Melancthon J. Briggs,
B	John B. Vosburg,	John J. Roberts,	George B. Smith,
C	Edwin A. Bottum,	Luman D. Olin.	John S. Kendall,
D	Adolph Wittman,	Franklin J. Davis,	James E. Brown,
E	Martin F. B. Hutchinson,	David W. Briggs,	Don A. Winchell,
F	Alexander J. Lumsden,	George S. Rogers,	Christian Amman,
G	Hobart M. Stocking,	Mark H. Theman,	Aaron V. Bradt,
H	Orrin F. Waller,	Peter Trudell,	Job S. Driggs,
I	Lindly M. Andrews,	Henry C. Sloan,	William H. Robison,
K	John D. Lewis.	Aaron Carver.	Merton Herrick.

Colonel Pearsall was placed in command of Fort Scott, and Lieutenant Colonel Shears assumed command of the regiment. On the 12th of May, Major Butts was ordered on duty at Paoli, and placed in command of all troops in Miami and Johnson counties. The various detached companies, engaged in a variety of duties, a description of which would prove of little interest to the general reader, and we therefore confine ourselves to a general statement of the movements of the regiment.

July 19th, Colonel Pearsall was placed in command of all the troops in, and west of the Neosho Valley, with headquarters at Humboldt, Kansas, to which point companies E and I were ordered for duty. Lieutenant Colonel Shears took command of Fort Scott, and Capt. Felker assumed command of the regiment.

On the 10th of August, the Forty-eighth was ordered to proceed to Lawrence, Kansas, where they arrived on the 25th. Here they were paid, and the men expected to be mustered out, but the exigencies of the service, demanded a force to escort the trains and mail through the hostile Indian country, and the regiment was ordered upon that duty.

The regiment, on the 6th of September, commenced its march to Fort Zarah, 250 miles west of Lawrence, where they arrived on the 26th. Companies E and G, under Captain Hutchinson, were left at Fort Zarah, and the other eight companies proceeded to Fort Larned, twenty-eight miles further west, where the regimental headquarters were established, and companies A and H were stationed. Companies B and I, under Major Butts, were sent to Fort Dodge, sixty miles from Fort Larned. Companies D and F, under Captain Wittman, to Fort Aubrey, 160 miles from Fort Larned, and companies C and K, under Lieutenant Colonel Shears, to Fort Lyon, Colorado, 210 miles from Fort Larned. Their duties were to escort mail and government trains.

Companies A, H, E and G returned to Leavenworth in December, and were mustered out of service, together with the Field and Staff, except the Lieutenant Colonel and Major, on the 30th of December, 1865. These companies returned home, arriving at Madison, Wis., on the 3d of January, 1866, where they were paid and disbanded.

The remaining companies were subsequently mustered out at Leavenworth, the last of them arriving in Madison the latter part of March, and were disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 828. Gain — by recruits in 1865, 4; total, 832. Loss — by death, 9; deserted, 67; discharged, 36. Number mustered out not yet reported.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, under the superintendence of Colonel Samuel Fallows, and mustered into the United States service, and left the State on the 8th of March, 1865, for St. Louis, with the following roster:

COLONEL — SAMUEL FALLOWS.

Lieutenant Colonel—EDWARD COLEMAN; *Major*—D. K. NOYES; *Adjutant*—JAMES L. HIGH; *Quartermaster*—DENNIS A. REED; *Surgeon*—ORRIN W. BLANCHARD; *First Assistant Surgeon*—JONATHAN GIBBS; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—PLINY W. BLANCHARD; *Chaplain*—Rev. JAMES J. MCINTYRE.

Co.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A	Charles E. Hall,	L. S. Benedict,	Eri Silsbee,
B	Albert G. Dinsmore,	John A. Hall,	John A. Bull,
C	Richard A. Wareham,	Francis Down,	Edward S. Watkinson,
D	John H. Hauser,	Henry H. Himebaugh,	Charles H. Stevens,
E	Harvey H. Childs,	Charles W. Farrington,	David E. Davis,
F	Elliott H. Liscum,	Eugene B. Wise,	William R. Taylor,
G	James H. Hubbard,	Hiram B. Huntress,	Daniel K. Sanford,
H	Henry O. Pierce,	William E. Huntington,	James I. Babcock,
I	Chris. C. Miller,	Anson A. Pike,	J. M. Bartholomew,
K	Aug. J. Cheney.	John A. Smith.	Edward C. Lawrence.

Arriving at St. Louis, they went into quarters at Benton Barracks. The regiment was sent to Rolla, arriving on the 13th of March, where it was engaged in guard duty and as escort to trains from that place to Springfield. The regiment remained at Rolla until the 17th of August, 1865, when they moved to St. Louis, and encamped. Companies B, C and D, were mustered out on the 1st of November, and the balance of the regiment on the 8th, and returned to Madison, where they were paid and disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 986. Gain — by recruits in 1865, 16; total, 1,002. Loss — by death, 48; deserted, 6; discharged, 173; mustered out, 775.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited and organized under the supervision of Colonel John G. Clark, of Grant County, and left Madison by companies, in the latter part of March, and begining of April, 1865, and on arriving at St. Louis, were assigned to quarters at Benton Barracks. The regimental roster was as follows:

COLONEL — JOHN G. CLARK.

Lieutenant Colonel — EDWIN E. BRYANT; *Major* — HUGH MCDERMOTT; *Adjutant* — GEO H. MYERS; *Quartermaster* — ROBERT P. SMITH; *Surgeon* — JOHN H. VIVIAN; *First Assistant Surgeon* — DAVID S. ALEXANDER; *Second Assistant Surgeon* — CHARLES G. CROSSE *Chaplain* — Rev. EDWARD MORRIS.

Co.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants
A	John C. Spooner,	Rufus H. Blodgett,	Samuel S. Tubbs,
B	Clayton E. Rogers,	James E. Newell,	Justus W. Allen,
C	Oscar M. Dering,	Richard H. Williams,	Topping S. Wenchell,
D	Arthur A. Putnam,	Andrew Gasman,	George Strong,
E	Philander Phinney,	John O'Niell,	Benjamin F. Bailey
F	Charles C. Lovett,	Charles Spotenhour,	Frank T. Brayton,
G	George R. Clements,	Melville B. Cowles,	Reuben S. Andrews,
H	Charles H. Cox,	John C. Cover,	Jerome White,
I	William B. Reed,	Ira W. Kanouse,	Joseph Tillotson,
K	Isaac N. McKendry.	William A. Morgan.	William H. Ostikon.

This regiment moved to Fort Leavenworth, whence it was ordered to Fort Rice, in Dakotah Territory, where they arrived on the 10th of October. Colonel Clark was placed in command of the post, where the regiment has since been stationed up to the time of the present writing, February 15th, 1866.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 942. Gain — by recruits in 1865, 16; total, 958. Loss — by death, 28; deserted, 141; discharged, 127. Not mustered out.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY

The companies composing this regiment, were recruited under the superintendence of Colonel Leonard Martin, and were organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, during the months of February, March, April and May, 1865, and were forwarded to Benton Barracks, the regimental rendezvous, the last company being organized on the 29th of April. The other four companies not having left the State, were mustered out and discharged at Milwaukee, on the 6th of May, under the general orders of the War Department, for the reduction of the army. The regiment was organized as follows:

COLONEL—LEONARD MARTIN.

Lieutenant Colonel—JOHN B. VLIET; *Major*—ALFRED TAGGART; *Adjutant*—ANDREW J. SUTHERLAND; *Quartermaster*—DAVID S. ORDWAY; *Surgeon*—ORESTES H. WOOD; *First Assistant Surgeon*—R. BENNETT; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—SAMUEL HALL.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A—	Loring J. Edwards,	James Flanagan,	Elias H. Webb,
B—	J. Clifford Sackett,	George Maxwell,	Oliver A. Keyes,
C—	Thomas R. Williams,	Malcolm G. Clark,	Morris S. Rice,
D—	Ira B. Warner,	Theodore W. Mason,	Orlando T. Sowle,
E—	John V. Frost,	Daniel E. Reilly,	George Stewart,
F—	George W. Gibson.	Samuel Elmore.	Henry G. Klinefelter.
G—	Mustered out May 6th, 1865, by order of the War Department.		
H—	Do. do. do.	do. do. do.	
I—	Do. do. do.	do. do. do.	
K—	Do. do. do.	do. do. do.	

The companies composing the regiment were placed on duty at Warrensburg, Mo., and employed in guarding the construction of the Pacific Railroad from Holden to Pleasant Hill.

On the 11th of June, 1865, the Fifty-third regiment, (four companies,) by order of the War Department, was consolidated with the Fifty-First.

The regiment returned to Madison on the 5th of August, 1865, where they were mustered out by companies, completing the same on the 30th of August. As they were mustered out, they were paid and disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 841. Gain — by recruits in 1865, 2; total, 843. Loss — by death, 8; deserted, 87; discharged, 34; mustered out, 714.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Five companies of this regiment recruited under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Hiram J. Lewis, were sent forward by companies, to St. Louis, in April, 1865.

Quartermaster W. W. Webb, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment was commissioned as Colonel of the Regiment, but it not filling up, was not mustered. The battalion was officered as follows:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL — HIRAM J. LEWIS.

Adjutant — NORMAN A. KEELER; *Quartermaster* — CHARLES C. GRAHAM; *First Assistant Surgeon* — P. B. WRIGHT; *Second Assistant Surgeon* — CORNELIUS TEALE.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	C. H. Olney,	David M. Bennett,	Allen A. Grant,
B	Roswell H. Lee,	Dwight Jackson,	Andrew J. Adams,
C	George A. Spurr,	George Sexton,	Thomas A. Conway,
D	Sewall W. Smith,	Alexander McIntyre,	John J. Coyle,
E	Walter G. Zastrow-Kuesson,	Myron L. Brown.	John Budd.

The battalion was sent to Holden, on the Pacific Railroad, in Missouri, in the neighborhood of Warrensburg, where they were employed in guarding the workmen of the Pacific Railroad, and furnishing protection to the surrounding inhabitants from the depredations of lawless bands of bushwackers which infested the country.

They moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, in June, where they were assigned to duty, and were mustered out of service on the 28th of July, and arrived at Madison on the 2d of August, and were paid and disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.— Original strength, 486. Gain — by recruits in 1865, 25; total, 511. Loss — by death, 6; deserted, 42; transferred, 16; discharged 41; mustered out, 406.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Four companies of this regiment were organized, before the order came to discharge all unmustered recruits, under Lieutenant Colonel Pugh. They were sent to St. Louis, and thence to Leavenworth, Kansas, where they were transferred to the Fifty-first Wisconsin, by order of the War Department, on the 10th of June, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, of the Fifteenth Regiment was commissioned as Colonel of the Fifty-third but did not muster. The battalion was officered as follows:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL—ROBERT T. PUGH.

Adjutant—JAMES S. FRISBIE; *Quartermaster*—WM. P. FORSYTH; *First Assistant Surgeon*—ERWIN L. JONES; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—L. M. BENSON.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Reuben R. Wood,	Edwin R. Wood,	Claus H. Lukken,
B	Rufus S. Allen,	Benjamin F. Williams,	Evan H. Bakke,
C	Henry Bailey,	George L. Garrity,	Andrew J. Hunting,
D	Asa G. Blake.	Dennis J. F. Murphy.	Edgar Brown.

First Assistant Surgeon Jones was transferred to the Fifty-first Regiment, and Company A was transferred to the Fifty-first as Company G, B as Company H, C as Company K, and D as Company I.

These companies were mustered out with the Fifty-first Regiment.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 380. Gain—by recruits in 1865, 9; total, 389. Loss—by death, 8; deserted, 14; transferred, 5; discharged, 47; mustered out, 315.

CHAPTER XLIX.

COMPANY HISTORY—COMPANY G, BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

ORGANIZATION—MOVE TO NEW YORK—TO WASHINGTON—AT BATTLES ON THE PENINSULA—SECOND BULL RUN—ANTIETAM—BLACKBURN'S FORD—BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG—CHANCELLORVILLE—GETTYSBURG—WAPPING HEIGHTS—LOCUST GROVE—CAMPAIGN OF 1864—IN BATTLES FROM THE WILDERNESS TO COLD HARBOR—BEFORE PETERSBURG—TERM EXPIRES—MUSTER OUT—RETURN HOME.

AT an early period of the war, the War Department authorized the organization of two regiments of sharpshooters, and appointed Colonel Berdan, of New York, to superintend the recruiting of companies, to be composed of tried marksmen, from the different loyal States. One company was recruited and organized in Wisconsin, under the immediate supervision of Adjutant General Utley, himself a noted expert with the rifle. The necessary number of men, who could furnish the required test of ability as good marksmen, were enrolled under the command of Captain W. P. Alexander, of Beloit. The organization of the company was completed by the election of W. P. Alexander as Captain, F. E. Marble First Lieutenant, and C. F. Shepard, Second Lieutenant, in September, and it left Camp Randall, Madison, on the 19th of September, 1861, for the regimental rendezvous, at Wehawken, N. J. At New York City it was mustered into the United States service, as Company "G," of the First Regiment United States Sharpshooters, on the 23d of September. Captain Alexander being physically unable to take the field, did not muster in, and the company elected Edward Drew, of Buffalo, N. Y., as their Captain, in his place.

On the 24th, they left New York, and proceeding to the City of Washington, were placed in "Camp of Instruction," where they were instructed in infantry drill, with the different company

and battalion movements, and the usual guard, patrol and camp duties, under Lieutenant Mears, U. S. A., Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. On the 5th of November, Captain Alexander arrived with twenty-five recruits, which increased the number to 105. During their stay in this camp, a portion of their time was employed in target practice, and by the time the spring campaign opened, they were not only thoroughly skilled in the use of the rifle, but also well drilled and disciplined as infantry soldiers. They were at first armed with the Colt five-shooting rifle, which were soon superseded by the Sharpe's rifle.

The First Regiment of Sharpshooters was assigned to General Fitz John Porter's Division, in the corps of General Hentzelman and moved with the forces of General McClellan, to Hampton, Va., on the 21st of March, 1862, and participated in the celebrated "Peninsula Campaign." They took part in the reconnoissance to Great Bethel on the 27th, where they were for the first time under fire. They participated in a skirmish at Cockleton, on the 14th of April, and advanced with the division to Yorktown, and were occupied, during the siege which followed, in rifle pits, in advance of the fatigue parties, watching the rebel works, and keeping the enemy from using their artillery, whenever possible. On the 1st of May, while a small party of scouts of Company G, were protecting a fatigue party in the construction of a rifle pit, a short distance from those of the enemy, Joseph Durkee was killed by a rebel rifle shot.

On the 4th of May, a party of scouts from Company G, discovered that the enemy had evacuated Yorktown, and were the first to enter the deserted works, where the regiment subsequently encamped. Company G, on the 8th, were furnished with Sharpe's rifles, and that evening proceeded up York River, on transports, to West Point, where they disembarked, and marched to Cumberland Landing, from thence to Gaines' Hill, on the Chickahominy, where they arrived on the 28th of May. Next day Company G accompanied Porter's division, marched eighteen miles, and took part in the battle of Hanover Court House, acting as skirmishers, and following up the fleeing enemy until recalled. They succeeded in taking several prisoners, having one man wounded, Corporal H. N. Richardson, of Madison. The division returned to camp at Gaines Hill next day. Here

the regimental headquarters were established, and remained during the month of June, the several companies being detailed for service at different points along the Chickahominy. Company G was detailed to the performance of picket and scouting duty, with Slocum's division, at Mechanicsville, and had some sharp skirmishes with the enemy. On the 26th of June, they acted as skirmishers in the battle of Mechanicsville, the first of the "seven days' battles," and were closely engaged all day, but met with no loss. Early next morning they again began firing on the enemy's scouts, but about eight o'clock they hastily left their rifle pits, the enemy having got in their rear. Company G succeeded in escaping capture, except Dewitt Collins and Richard B. Blodgett, who were taken prisoners and sent to Richmond. Accompanying the retreat of the army of General McClellan to the James River, the sharpshooters proceeded by way of White Oak Swamp, and on the 30th of June, were ordered forward, and took part in the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, known as GLENDALE, or NELSON'S FARM. They were on the left of the Union forces. A regiment in their front was forced back by an overpowering charge of the enemy, running over the company of sharpshooters, under Captain Drew, upon whom the enemy turned a heavy fire, in returning which, Company G lost five killed and six wounded:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— Captain Edward Drew, Sergeants Joel Parker and James W. Staples, Corporal W. O. Clark, Privates Lyman L. Thompson and George Lansing — 5.

WOUNDED.— Privates Jonas W. Shepard, Henry S. Roberts, George W. Lewis, Robert Casey, John O'Niel and Wm. E. Wheeler — 6.

William E. Wheeler was taken prisoner.

They retired a short distance, and during the balance of the day, were engaged, and took several prisoners. Company G was not engaged in the battle of Malvern Hill. They moved to Harrison's Landing and encamped.

On the 29th of July, Lieutenant Marble was commissioned as Captain, Lieutenant Charles F. Shepard as First Lieutenant, and Sergeant Charles A. Stevens, Second Lieutenant, to rank from July 4th.

Retiring from the Peninsula with the balance of McClellan's forces on the 14th of August, the regiment, accompanying the

Third Corps, reached Acquia Creek on the 20th, and immediately proceeded to Fredericksburg, and from thence, by way of Warrenton Junction, to Manassas, where they participated in the battle of the 29th of August, and on the next day, acted as skirmishers at the battle of Bull Run. They were without commissioned officers, the Captain and First Lieutenant being absent sick, and Lieutenant Stevens on detached duty, and were temporarily under charge of Lieutenant Nash, of Company B. They crossed an open field under a heavy fire, and took position in a small ditch, where they went to work as sharpshooters, suffering the following loss:

WOUNDED.—Corporal Jacobs, Privates, George H. Hartley, mortally, Thomas McCaul, John D. Tyler, Robert Casey, George Whitson, Wm. Babcock, A. C. Stannard and George E. Albee—9.

They fell back to Centreville, and encamped at Upton's Hill on the 1st of September. The Sharpshooters, with Porter's Fifth Corps, took part in the Maryland campaign, and marched with McClellan's forces to Antietam, but being held in reserve, were not actively engaged.

On the 19th of September, they took part in the pursuit of the enemy, and overtook his rear guard at Blackburn's Ford, on the Potomac, near Shepardstown. On the 20th, the Union forces commenced crossing the river, under a heavy fire of the enemy. The Sharpshooters were posted in the canal, which was then dry. Here they opened a severe fire into the ranks of the rebels on the opposite side, while the artillery played over their heads. A Philadelphia regiment crossed over, but being driven back to the river bank, would have been cut to pieces if the Sharpshooters had not poured a steady fire into the pursuing rebels, and enabled the regiment to recross in safety.

On the 26th of September, Lieutenant Shepard resigned, and Second Lieutenant Stevens was commissioned First Lieutenant, and Sergeant E. H. Benson, as Second Lieutenant.

Moving to Sharpsburg, Md., they remained until the 30th of October, when they proceeded to Harper's Ferry, thence, by way of Snicker's Gap, to Warrenton, which place they left on the 12th of November, and went into camp at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. In the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 12th, 13th

and 14th, the Sharpshooters were present, engaged in picket duty, and Company G was the last company to cross, on the retreat of the army to Falmouth.

On the 9th of December, Second Lieutenant Benson resigned, and Sergeant P. C. Judkins was commissioned Second Lieutenant.

With but slight interruption, they remained in winter quarters at Falmouth until the opening of the spring campaign of 1863. In the reorganization of the army, the two regiments of Sharpshooters were brigaded as the Third Brigade, Colonel Berdan, in the Third Division, General Whipple, of the Third Army Corps, General Sickles.

With the Sixth Corps, the corps of General Sickles proceeded, on the 28th of April, to the vicinity of Fitzhugh Crossing, where they remained until the opposite bank was carried by the gallant Iron Brigade, led by the Sixth Wisconsin, under Colonel Bragg. They were then ordered to join the right of the army, which had crossed the river above Fredericksburg. This was done in a manner to conceal the movement from the enemy, and the Third Corps crossed at United States Ford on the morning of the 1st of May, and took position near the front, where Company G was placed on picket. On the 2d of May, they moved to the left, but subsequently to the right, where they were temporarily attached to the First Division, under General Birney. Proceeding along the turnpike, they turned to the left, through a dense thicket of pines, emerging into an open space, where they found the enemy with a battery, firing on the Twelfth Corps. Colonel Berdan deployed his brigade, and a skirmish soon commenced; the rebels were driven from their position, and sixty men, belonging to the Twenty-fifth Georgia regiment, under a Major, were captured. The enemy were followed up, and subsequently a squad of about fifty Sharpshooters, of the Wisconsin, New York and Michigan companies, succeeded in cornering the balance of the regiment in a railroad cut, and captured them also, making about 360 in all. After dark the Sharpshooters fell back and bivouacked, without rations, the enemy being between them and the place where they had left their knapsacks in the morning. In this day's fight, Company G had Michael Costello and Geo. T. Cottrell wounded.

The battle opened on Sunday morning, the 3d, and a terrible struggle ensued, the enemy attempting to prevent the corps of

General Sickles from rejoining the main body. Posted in a belt of thick woods, Company G engaged as skirmishers all day, and were exposed to a very hot fire from the enemy, at short range. In this day's fight, they lost six men:

WOUNDED.—Captain Marble, Corporal Babcock, Privates Deniston, Frank Meyer Martin H. Wiltze and Abner Johnson—6.

The regimental Adjutant, W. H. Horton, of Company G, was also wounded the next day.

In the evening they were placed in the reserve, and allowed to rest till next morning, when they moved to the front, and acted as skirmishers, in covering the retreat of Hooker's army across the Rappahannock, holding the position for seventeen hours, without being relieved, when they crossed the river on the 6th, and returned to their old camp near Falmouth. On the 5th, Sergeant John D. Lemmon, Corporal Albert S. Isham, and W. H. Woodruff, were wounded. The Sharpshooters performed important services in the battle of Chancellorville.

On the 11th of June, the Third Division was consolidated with the First and Second, and the Sharpshooters were assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Division, and on the same day, joined the general movement of the army of General Hooker through Virginia, to oppose Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and arrived at Gettysburg on the 1st of July and took position with the corps of General Sickles, on the left of the Union lines, where, on the next morning, companies G and B were placed on picket, on the right of the centre of the corps, under command of Captain Marble. The enemy first attacked the Third Corps, advancing in solid column, with a view to turn the left flank of the Union army. The enemy was held in check a short time, but the Sharpshooters and infantry were obliged to fall back. Next day, July 3d, they were in reserve, and on the 4th, were sent to the front, where they assisted in capturing a rebel brigade. The losses of Company G, on the 2d of July, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—Sergeant Henry Lye, Private W. H. Woodruff, Eli J. Fitch and S. B. Vincent—4.

WOUNDED.—Privates Orris D. Hawley, John P. Hawshurst, Levi [illegible] and Abner Johnson—4.

Samuel Hall was taken prisoner.

Joining in the pursuit of the enemy, the Third Corps left Gettysburg on the 7th, and proceeded to Williamsport, thence towards Harper's Ferry, crossed the Potomac, marched along the base of the mountains, by Snicker's Gap, to Manassas, and on the 23d of July, Company G took part in the battle of Wapping Heights, driving the enemy back, and having two men wounded —Sergeant W. M. Babcock, and Private Wm. E. Wheeler.

On the 15th of August, the regiment moved to Culpepper, where Lieutenant Stevens took command of the company, Captain Marble acting as field officer, and the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade.

They accompanied General Meade, in his celebrated retreat towards Washington, in 1863, and encountered the enemy at Auburn, on the 13th of October. The Sharpshooters charged on the enemy's dismounted cavalry, and drove them from their position, and were the first to enter the town of Greenwich. With Meade's forces, they proceeded as far as Centreville, from which place they began their return towards Culpepper, on the 15th. From this time until the 7th of November, the regiment moved to several different positions, without meeting the enemy in any considerable force, and on that day reached Falmouth. At Kelly's Ford they encountered the enemy, drove him from his rifle pits, and planted the regimental flag on his works. On the 10th, they went into winter quarters on the farm of John Minor Botts, where they remained until the 26th, when they took part in the expedition of the army to Mine Run, in the Wilderness, and participated in the battle of Locust Grove, being under a heavy fire, and losing:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—Corporal John W. Johnson, and Private Frank L. Smith—2.

WOUNDED.—Corporal Wesley Armfield, Privates Charles W. Baker and George Whitson—3.

After the unsuccessful demonstration on the enemy's works at Mine Run, on the 30th, the regiment of Sharpshooters recrossed the Rapidan, and proceeded to their old camp on Botts' farm, near Brandy Station, where they remained until the 11th of January, 1864, when they moved to camp within three miles of Culpepper, and were transferred to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. They subsequently moved to an

old rebel camp near Brandy Station, where they remained till the spring campaign.

Breaking camp on the 3d of May, they accompanied the brigade, crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford next morning. On the afternoon of the 5th of May, the Sharpshooters, thrown out as flankers, advanced with the division, and arrived on the field while the battle of the Wilderness was in progress, and were immediately sent forward as scouts, to ascertain the position of the enemy in front. This being done, they withdrew to the road and lay behind hastily constructed breastworks until night, when they rejoined the brigade. On this day Seneca Hawes and DeWitt Collins, of Company G, were wounded.

On the 6th they were deployed as skirmishers, moved to the front, to an exposed position, from whence they moved to the left of the Orange road, and again moved forward, opening fire as often as "sight" could be obtained in the dense smoke which soon enveloped the field. The division, becoming exposed to a flank fire, was obliged to fall back, when Company G took position at a line of works on the Brock road. Here the enemy's advance was checked, and the troops bivouacked for the night. Captain Marble being on staff duty, Lieutenant Stevens had command of the company. The losses on the 6th were:

KILLED.— Private Michael Costello—1.
WOUNDED.— Sergeant James S. Webster and Private James Reagin—2.

On the 7th, the Sharpshooters were engaged as skirmishers and in reconnoitering, and returned at night to the Orange road, and took position behind breastworks. Israel Ingolsby was mortally wounded, and Wm. W. Sweet was wounded.

On the 8th, they fell back to the Brock road, moved to the left, acting as rear guard to the division, and arrived, about noon, at Todd's Tavern. In the afternoon they took position on a timbered hill, where breastworks were erected. Here a sharp fight occurred, in which Second Lieutenant Perrin C. Judkins was mortally wounded. He was then on staff duty.

They accompanied the general movement to the left on the 9th and 10th, engaging, in the afternoon of the latter day, in the battle of Po River, without loss, and on the following day, continued the movement to the left, and in the evening were detailed

for special duty at headquarters. They marched all night, and early in the morning of the 12th, participated in the brilliant charge of the Second Corps, which resulted in the capture of several thousand prisoners, two general officers, two lines of works, and eighteen cannon. In repulsing the desperate attempts of the enemy to retake his works, they took an important part. Wesley Armfield was wounded, and George A. Denniston was mortally wounded.

In the movements of the subsequent days until the 21st, the Sharpshooters were occupied in picket duty and skirmishing, and on the 16th, drove the enemy from a line of works and held them. On the 14th, William McQuivey was wounded. With the rest of the Second Corps, they moved to the North Anna, where they arrived on the 22d, and took part in the skirmishing preliminary to the crossing of that stream, protecting the bridge during the passage of the troops. Lieutenant Stevens, under orders, moved forward and captured and held some small buildings, near the rebel line.

Accompanying the army in the movement from North Anna, they crossed the Pamunky at Hanovertown, and reached the neighborhood of Tolopotomy Creek, and took part in the battle of the 30th, acting as sharpshooters. Crossing the river next morning, they moved forward to the position assigned them, acting as skirmishers, capturing a few prisoners, and being under fire all day.

During the subsequent engagements in the vicinity of Cold Harbor, they did but little except skirmishing or picket duty in the works at the front. On the 3d of June, Lieutenant Stevens and Franklin Viall were wounded. On the 4th, Conrad Murat was killed. On the 5th, Alvin Sherman was wounded.

On the 12th, they moved towards James River, by way of Charles City Court House, crossing at Wilcox's Landing, and on the evening of the 15th, took position before the enemy's works at Petersburg. On the 18th, they took part in the action at Haires' Farm, and on the 22d, in the battle of Jerusalem Plank Road, in which the Second Corps gallantly repulsed every effort of the enemy. On the 17th, Sergeant Major Caleb M. Jacobs was killed, and on the 20th, Nathan McCaslin was wounded.

Company G was assigned to a position in the line of works near the Chimneys, where they remained in reserve, furnishing details for fatigue duty, until the 26th of July, when they joined the Second Corps in its movement across the James River, and took part in the battle of Deep Bottom, the company acting as sharpshooters and skirmishers. They returned to the Chimneys and took part in the charge on the enemy's works at the explosion of the mine on the 30th of July, in which James Reagin was wounded.

On the 12th of August, they again moved with the Second Corps, in its attempt to create a diversion in favor of the Fifth Corps, who, it was designed by General Grant, should make a demonstration against the enemy's communications on the Weldon Railroad, and encountered the enemy at Strawberry Plains, near Deep Run, where Levi Ingolsby was mortally wounded. They returned to the works before Petersburg, where they remained, engaged in picket duty, often under a severe fire, the picket lines of the two armies being posted from sixty to one hundred and fifty yards of each other.

Their term of service having expired, they were mustered out of service in the field, the reënlisted veterans and recruits being transferred to other companies of the regiment, the balance returning home to Wisconsin, where they were disbanded.

Statistics.—Original strength, 105. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 43, in 1864, 37; veteran reënlistments, 9; total, 194. Loss—by death, 34; missing, 8; deserted, 4; transferred, 43; discharged, 58; mustered out, 47.

CHAPTER L.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—FIRST CAVALRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO ST. LOUIS—TO CAPE GIRARDEAU OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI—RAID INTO ARKANSAS—DISASTER AT LA ANGUILLE PERRY—HELENA—RETURN TO CAPE GIRARDEAU—ATTACK ON CAPE GIRARDEAU—ORDERED TO TENNESSEE—IN ROSECRANS' ARMY—BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA—ANDERSON'S CROSS ROADS—OPERATIONS IN EAST TENNESSEE—IN THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN—CAMPAIGN OF 1865—ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF WEST POINT—CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES—PURSUIT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS—HIS CAPTURE—MUSTER OUT—RETURN HOME—STATISTICS.

COLONEL Edward Daniels, in the Summer of 1861, was authorized by the War Department to recruit and organize one battalion of cavalry in Wisconsin. He was subsequently authorized to raise two more companies. The Governor, in October, was authorized to complete the regiment, by the organization of six additionalal companies. The location of the rendezvous was changed from Ripon to Kenosha, and the regiment took up its quarters at Camp Harvey. Here its organization was perfected, and the muster into the United States service completed on the 8th of March, 1862, and the regiment left the State on the 17th, for St. Louis, with the following roster:

COLONEL—EDWARD DANIELS.

Lieutenant Colonel— ——— ———; *Majors*—*First Battalion*, OSCAR H. LA GRANGE; *Second Battalion*, HENRY POMEROY; *Third Battalion*, WILLIAM H. TORREY; *Adjutant*—CHARLES W. BURBANK; *Quartermaster*—J. C. MASON; *Commissary*—HERMAN J. SHULTIES; *Battalion Adjutants*—*First Battalion*, RICHARD L. GOVE; *Second Battalion*, EDWIN F. BROOKS; *Third Battalion*, GEORGE O. CLINTON; *Battalion Quartermasters*—*First Battalion*, JOHN TAYLOR; *Second Battalion*, WALLACE W. LA GRANGE; *Third Battalion*, S. H. RAND; *Surgeon*—HORATIO N. GREGORY, *First Assistant Surgeon*—CHARLES H. LORD; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—HENRY W. CAUSDELL; *Chaplain*—Rev. GEORGE W. DUMMORE.

Co.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A	Thomas H. Mars,	Levi Howland,	William J. Philips,
B	Henry S. Eggleston,	Frank T. Hobbs,	John T. Consaul,
C	James W. Decker,	Alexander B. Burrows,	Charles F. Huxford,
D	Nelson Bruett,	Fernando C. Merrill,	George W. Frederick,
E	Richard H Chittenden,	Augustus J. Hunt,	Thomas W. Johnson,
F	John Hyde,	Newton Jones,	Henry W. Getchell,
G	Nathan Paine,	Stephen V. Shipman,	Joseph E Mosher,
H	Lewis M. B. Smith,	James M. Comstock,	William S. Cooper,
I	William M. Hoyt,	Joseph H. Morrison,	William G. Cooper,
K	Algernon S. Seaton,	Gilbert D. Coyle,	Joseph E. Atwater,
L	Henry Harnden,	Hiram Hilliard,	Talbot C. Ankeny,
M	Thomas J. Connatty.	George W. Barter.	John A. Owen.

Arriving at St. Louis, on the 19th of March, 1862, they were quartered at Benton Barracks. Here they completed their outfit, and on the 28th of April, the regiment moved down the Mississippi on transports to Cape Girardeau, Mo.

The Regimental Adjutant, Charles W. Burbanks, was mustered out on the 25th of March, and Lieutenant S. V. Shipman, acted as Adjutant.

Colonel Daniels was placed in command of the post, and assigned to the district of Southeast Missouri. On the 10th of May, a force of six squadrons proceeded to Bloomfield, fifty miles from Cape Girardeau, and took possession of the place. Major Pomeroy was placed in command of the post and was appointed Provost Marshal. From this time until the regiment left Southeast Missouri, they were engaged in scouting in various directions, repeatedly encountering the enemy. Ten miles south of Bloomfield, a rebel camp was broken up, and a few days after the rebel Colonel Phelan, and about 100 of his followers were captured. An expedition was made to Chalk Bluffs, on the St. Francis River. On the 14th of May, the river was crossed and the enemy's camp was found two or three miles beyond, and a skirmish occurred in which the regiment lost three killed, and four wounded, among them Lieutenant William J. Philips, of Company A, who was mortally wounded.

The casualties as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company A*—Lieutenant William J. Philips and Private William McClaughrey. *Company D*—Private Solomon Howard—3.

WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Privates Charles Ence and Thomas Tafe. *Company C*—Private J. O. Tuttle. *Company D*—Lieutenant F. C. Merrill—4.

On the 21st of of May, a detachment under the command of Colonel Daniels, proceeded to Kennett, in Dunklin County,

WESTERN ENGRAVING [illegible]

O. H. Palmer

COL. O. H. PALMER

where they learned that a steamer loaded with supplies was lying in Little River, at Hornersville, ten or twelve miles distant. Colonel Daniels pushed forward and succeeded in capturing the boat with about fifty prisoners, and a valuable cargo of sugar, molasses and other stores. On the 1st of June, Dr. H. N. Gregory was killed by a shot from a rebel sharpshooter at Chalk Bluff.

Not content with confining his operations to the district to which he was assigned, Colonel Daniels took the responsibility of making a raid into Arkansas. The regiment was concentrated at West Prairie, about thirty miles south of Bloomfield. About sixty men were left at Cape Girardeau, under command of Lieutenant Shipman, who had been appointed commandant of the post by order of the Department commander. About fifty men were left at Bloomfield, under the command of Captain Hyde. A few men also remained to guard the stores left at camp on West Prairie.

On the 12th of June, Major La Grange was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Henry S. Eggleston, Major.

The regiment left West Prairie on the 9th of July, with three pieces of artillery, and reached Chalk Bluff that evening, crossed the river and encamped. While crossing, one of the boats sunk with the cannon, and one man lost his life, Private Streeter, of Company C. The cannon was recovered next day.

The route pursued by the regiment was along Crawley's Ridge, a remarkable geographical feature of the country, having its northern termination in the hilly region Northwest of Cape Girardeau, and running in a southerly direction, inclining a little easterly between the St. Francis and White rivers, for about 250 miles, and terminating in a bluff at Helena, Ark.

From Chalk Bluff, on the 10th, Captain Harnden, of Company L, was sent in advance with about one hundred men, and reached Oak Bluff, or Scatterville, about daylight of the 11th, and surprised a force of 125 rebels, killing eight, and capturing fourteen prisoners, with a large number of rifles, and several horses and mules. The march was continued by way of Scatterville, Gainesville, Greensboro, Jonesboro, Harrisburg and Wittsburg, to Madison, without meeting the rebels in any considerable force. On the 16th, the regiment reached Jonesboro, when Captain Harnden was detached with thirty men to Cache River bridge and

captured ten men and a Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector General of the rebel forces in that part of Arkansas. The regiment reached Madison on the 22d, and captured the steamer Carl with several prisoners.

From Madison, Colonel Daniels proceeded to Memphis over land, where he found orders from the Department commander at St. Louis, inquiring by what authority he had left the post and district assigned him, and ordering the immediate return of the regiment. Colonel Daniels returned to Madison, and on the 28th, took passage in the steamer Carl, for Helena, and never rejoined the regiment. The First and Second Battalions, marched to La Anguille Ferry on the 28th, and reached Marianne, eight miles beyond, on the 29th. A heavy train of baggage wagons, escorted by the Second Battalion, under Major Eggleston, had moved several miles in the rear during the march. The train left Wittsburg on the 2d of August, marching to La Anguille Ferry, and camping on the north shore of the stream, where, on the morning of the 3d of August, they were surprised about daylight, by an overpowering force of the enemy, and but little resistance could be made. The Chaplain of the regiment, Rev. George W. Dunmore, was killed while dressing himself.

The list of killed, and those who died of wounds, we take from the Adjutant General's record.

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Staff Officer*—Chaplain George W. Dunmore. *Company B*—Sergeant William P. Ware, Corporals M. J. Bushnell, F. W. Hazard and E F. Mead, Privates Bradley Brown and Samuel Banker. *Company E*—Private William F. Mills. *Company F*—Private Edward Ochmer. *Company I*—Privates O. F. Willis and Adrian Horton. *Company K*—Private Philander Truesdell. *Company L*—Privates Nicholas Friddle and Carey C. Webb. *Company M*—Private Enoch Young—15.

Fifty seven were taken prisoners, and also twenty men of a Union Arkansas company, six of whom were afterwards shot by the rebels at Little Rock. Nearly 100 negroes who were following the train were captured, many of whom were shot down in cold blood.

The train consisted of twenty wagons laden with supplies, three ambulances, and two wagons with ammunition, also all the regimental papers, which were all captured by the rebels. The regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel La Grange, moved in immediate pursuit of the enemy as far as

Rough and Ready. Returning next day to Marianne, on the 5th, they marched to Helena, arrived there on the 6th, and reported to General Curtis.

When between Wittsburg and Madison, on the 29th of July, Captain Porter, of Company I, was ordered to detach twenty-two men and gather the sick who had been left on the march, and return with them to Bloomfield. When near Jonesboro, Captain Porter reports that he attacked a rebel camp, drove the enemy and took several prisoners, and other spoils. Proceeding to Jonesboro on the 2d of August, he took possession of the Court House, which in the night was surrounded by about two hundred rebels, who after a sharp fight, compelled him to surrender. They were soon paroled, and with those able to move forward, pushed through the woods to the Mississippi River at Osceola.

The casualties in this affair as reported by Captain Porter, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company I*—Privates Edward Stanley, John Somby, Frank Obermire, Benjamin Rattelle, Peter Schuck, Jeremiah White and Wm. Abells, who was murdered by the rebels next day, near Scatterville—7.

WOUNDED.—Privates George R. Williams and Nelson Nickerson—2.

Eight of the detachment were missing, and eight were taken prisoners and paroled.

On the 10th of August, the regiment was assigned to General Vandever's brigade, and moved out and camped on the Clarendon road until the 23d of September, engaged in scouting, having several men wounded.

On the 27th of September, the First Battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel La Grange, arrived at Cape Girardeau, the Third Battalion arrived a few days after, having rescued the steamer Forest Queen from a band of guerillas at the mouth of the Obion River. The Second Battalion arrived on the 29th of September, and encamped with the rest of the regiment one mile from town. On the 3d of October, the regiment moved to Greenville, Mo., leaving 400 sick at Cape Girardeau.

On the 23d of July, the squad left at West Prairie, were attacked, and Corporal E. W. Houck, of Company B, was mortally wounded. The most of the stores at that point were safely moved to Bloomfield.

In the latter part of July, the rebels made a spirited attack on Bloomfield, which was admirably defended by the little force under Captain Hyde. We find Job Warren, of Company E, reported killed at Bloomfield, on the 1st of August. They made another attack on the 11th of September, when Captain Hyde was compelled to evacuate the town, and retire to Greenville. Abner J. Keller, of Company E, is reported killed. A force of 500 men was sent from Greenville, and the place was retaken, but was held only a short time, the whole force returning to Greenville.

Adrian Horton, of Company I, died of wounds, August 5th, 1862, and Henry Van Valen, of Company H, died of wounds, September 12th, 1862, and C. M. Skinner, of Company A, died of wounds, October 26th, 1862.

From Greenville the regiment moved to Patterson, about thirty miles from Pilot Knob, and was brigaded in General Benton's Division of the Army of Southeast Missouri. During the winter the regiment encamped at West Plains, Pilot Knob, and St Genevieve, and engaged in scouting duty, and in the spring, the regiment was nearly all concentrated at Cape Girardeau.

Colonel Daniels never returned to the regiment, and finally resigned. Lieutenant Colonel La Grange was commissioned as Colonel, and Major Pomeroy as Lieutenant Colonel, on the 5th of February, 1863. On the 11th of December, 1862, Captain Thomas H. Mars was commissioned as Major, vice Major Eggleston, deceased.

In April, General Marmaduke advanced into Southeastern Missouri, and moved forward to attack Cape Girardeau. On the 24th, Company E, under command of Captain S. V. Shipman, was stationed to guard a bridge across Whitewater River, about sixteen miles from Cape Girardeau, on the Bloomfield road. One column of Marmaduke's army numbering about 3,000 men, approached. A body of about 300 men moved above the bridge some distance, crossed the river, and took possession of the only road through the swamp in rear of Captain Shipman's position. The enemy's whole force then moved against the bridge, which Captain Shipman found it impossible to hold. He therefore attempted to retreat to Cape Girardeau under cover of the darkness. Falling into an ambuscade set by the enemy, Captain

Shipman ordered his men to cut their way through, himself and Lieutenant Ogden leading the charge. In the attempt Captain Shipman was severely wounded, having his thigh bone badly shattered by a pistol ball, and was taken prisoner, with several of his men. Lieutenant Ogden, with twenty-two men, succeeded in cutting their way through and escaped to the Cape. Captain Shipman was paroled and sent into Cape Girardeau, under a flag of truce, where by superior surgical aid, his life was saved without amputation of the limb.

The casualties as reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company E*— Privates Henry Barden, Chas. M. Durant, Warren A. Gale and S. V. Corbin—4.

On the 25th, Marmaduke attacked Cape Girardeau with great vigor, and after a time, demanded its surrender, which General McNeill refused, and the fight was resumed. A second demand for its surrender was made, but it was again refused. In the mean time General Vandever was on the way to reinforce General McNeill, upon ascertaining which fact, Marmaduke fell back to Jackson, where he was attacked by General Vandever on the 27th, and soon began his retreat. General McNeill endeavored to reach the bridge over the Whitewater, to intercept him, but the rebel General succeeded in reaching the bridge first and destroyed the greater part of it. On the 28th, Major Torrey, with four companies of the regiment, had the bridge repaired by 11 o'clock, A. M., when McNeill's forces crossed and resumed the pursuit. The bridge over the Castor River, was also destroyed by the rebels. The stream was forded, and General McNeill advanced towards Bloomfield, where a severe skirmish ensued lasting all day. The enemy finally retreated across the St. Francis at Chalk Bluff, upon which further pursuit was abandoned, and General McNeill's forces returned to Cape Girardeau. The First Cavalry took an active part in the defence of the town and was in the advance in the pursuit, its conduct eliciting the warmest commendations from the commanding General. Sergeant Mitchell O'Neill, of Company C, and Christian Bjornson, of Company G, were reported as killed at Cape Girardeau; George P. Bates, of Company G, was killed at Castor River, and Corporal William Fenton, of Company H, at Bloomfield.

In the Spring of 1863, General Rosecrans was authorized to increase his cavalry force, and sent an order to the First Wisconsin Cavalry to report to him at Nashville. The regiment accordingly embarked on the 1st of May, at Cape Girardeau, and proceeded to join the Department of the Cumberland, reaching Eddyville, Ky., on the 4th, where they disembarked and marched to Clarksville, crossed the Cumberland River, and moved thence by way of Nashville to Triune, Tenn., where they were assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Cavalry wing of the Army of the Cumberland. The regiment was employed in picket duty till June 15th, when the cavalry advanced, and on the 19th, had a skirmish at Middletown. The regiment accompanied the cavalry column which captured Shelbyville and a large number of prisoners. After the evacuation of Tullahoma by General Bragg, the regiment moved with Major General Stanley's cavalry column to Huntsville, Ala., where they remained, with the exception of a short time at Fayetteville, until the 15th of August, at which time they moved to Larkinsville, Ala., and camped.

Accompanying the movements of McCook's Twentieth Corps, to which Stanley's cavalry division was attached, the First Cavalry left Larkinsville on the 31st of August, and reached Stevenson on the 2d of September, crossed the Tennessee River, ascended Sand Mountain, and took the advance in McCook's movement down Wills' Valley, to intercept the retreat of Bragg, from whence the whole corps was recalled by General Rosecrans and ordered to concentrate on Chicamauga Creek. On the 19th the regiment had an engagement with the rebel cavalry, about four miles south of Crawfish Springs, compelling the enemy to fall back across Chichamauga Creek, while a flank movement by a portion of the regiment compelled them to retire still further, by which the safety of the train was secured. Private Northrup, of Company G, was wounded in this affair.

They bivouacked in line at Crawfish Springs, and next day took an active part in the cavalry movement on the extreme right of our line during the battle of Chicamauga. In the afternoon they moved towards Chattanooga, followed by the enemy's cavalry, and camped in line nine miles from the town. On the 21st, they were engaged in skirmishing all day, holding their position until the morning of the 22d, when they were ordered to Chattanooga, and crossing the river, encamped on its north bank.

On the 26th of September, Major T. H. Mars resigned, and Captain Nathan Paine was appointed Major.

On the 1st of October, the effective force of the regiment encamped with the brigade at Jasper, Tenn. Next day, while on the march, it was ascertained that the rebel General Wheeler's command, had burned a Government train near Anderson's Gap. The First Wisconsin, then leading the brigade, was ordered forward. Moving with great rapidity the advanced guard of the regiment under command of Captain Smith, overtook the rebel rear guard and promptly attacked it. The enemy retreated steadily, skirmishing constantly with the advance guard of the regiment, which pursued him closely for about two miles, capturing eleven prisoners and liberating a number of our men, whom the enemy had previously captured. About a mile from the train, they encountered Martin's brigade, which the advance engaged and held until the arrival of the main body of the regiment, upon which four companies were dismounted and pushed forward as skirmishers, a mounted company protecting each flank, and the remainder of the regiment held within supporting distance. Advancing in this order, the skirmishers taking advantage of the nature of the ground, and moving rapidly from cover to cover, drove the enemy, who sustained a loss of twelve killed, and a considerable number wounded, a distance of two miles. Near this point, the enemy, in attempting to form, was thrown into confusion by the fire of our skirmishers, and at the proper moment, the reserve charged and scattered his wavering ranks in the wildest disorder. Thirty-seven of the enemy were killed and wounded, and forty-two made prisoners, the latter including a portion of the staff of General Wheeler, who himself narrowly escaped capture. In this affair, the regiment sustained a loss of Sergeant Forsyth, of Company D, severely, and three others slightly wounded. The retreating rebels were pursued two miles further when the regiment went into bivouac, remaining until the 4th of October, when they joined in pursuit of the rebel cavalry.

Marching by way of Dunlap across the Cumberland Mountains they reached McMinnville, from whence they proceeded by way of Rogersville and Athens, to Huntsville, Ala., and on the evening of the 13th, took part in the skirmish at Maysville, with a

portion of the force of General Rhoddy, whom they pursued next day in the direction of Lamb's Ferry. On the 16th they marched to Salem, and next day encamped near Winchester, where they remained until the 20th of November, at which date they moved to Murfreesboro, Tenn. From this point, they moved by the way of Crab Orchard Gap into East Tennessee, and arrived on the 16th of December, at Knoxville. They continued their march by way of Strawberry Plains, to New Market, where slight skirmishing with the enemy took place on the 23d. During the night, Captain Harnden, with Company L, forced back the rebel pickets, and on the following day the regiment, under the command of Major Torrey, took part in a severe engagement in which the rebels were driven across Mossy Creek. They participated in several other engagements in this vicinity, successfully resisting the enemy's attempts to establish his line beyond the stream.

The casualities as reported, were:

KILLED.—*Company H*—Private Jasper Talbot. *Company L*—Private Chatham Crook—2.
WOUNDED.—*Company L*—Private B. Shook and L. Stewart—2.

On the 14th of January, 1864, they marched to and encamped near Dandridge, and were engaged next day with the enemy, losing one man wounded. In the action of the 17th, the enemy was at first forced back, but being assailed subsequently by greatly superior numbers, our regiment was compelled to retire. Captain La Grange, Company D, was mortally wounded.

The casualities as offiicially reported:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—*Company G*—Privates James Clark and J. C. Brail. *Company D*—Captain W. W. La Grange. *Company E*—Private Arthur Morgan—4.
WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Corporal H. S. Chase and Private Charles R. Dodge. *Company B*—Sergeant N. Fields. *Company C*—Privates James Seaton and Edward Dwyer. *Company F*—Private Horace G. Stockton. *Company G*—Lieutenant William Langdon and Private Patrick Moran. *Company H*—Sergeant Clement H. Stockland and Corporal Phillip Dolan. *Company I*—Private William Sherman. *Company K*—Private Lewis Kress. *Company M*—Sergeant Henry G. Hubbard and Private W. Otter—14. Missing, 16.

Eli Braid, of Company L, died of wounds, January 17th, 1864.

During the night they marched towards Knoxville, through which they passed on the 19th, encamping on the Sevierville road. On the 2d of January, Major Torrey, was sent to Nashville to procure horses, and Major N. Payne was left in command

of the regiment. From the 21st of January, 1864, to March 12th, the regiment remained in East Tennessee, engaged in scouting duty, being stationed at different times at Sevierville, Marysville, Motley's Ford and Madisonville.

Lieutenant Colonel Pomeroy having resigned on the 11th of February, Major William Torrey was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, on the 1st of March.

George E. Cardeman, of Company E, and Albert L. Hinman and William Slater, are reported as dying of wounds April 14th, 1864.

The regiment on the 12th of March, encamped at Cleveland, Tenn., where their numbers were augmented on the 26th, by the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Torrey, with three hundred and fifty-four recruits, and fifty-six returned convalescents, increasing the aggregate strength of the regiment to one thousand and fifty-eight. Lieutenant Colonel Torrey took command of the regiment. While stationed here, details from the regiment were constantly employed in scouting parties, from which small numbers were frequently captured by the enemy. On the 11th of April, a picket post was surprised, and Lieutenant Caldwell, and nineteen men of Company L, were captured.

At the commencement of the Atlanta campaign, the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Torrey, moving with the Second Brigade, Colonel La Grange commanding, of the First Cavalry Division, left Cleveland, Tenn., on the 3d of May, and skirmishing constantly on the advance, arrived on the 7th, at Varnell's Station, Ga., on the Cleveland and Dalton Railroad, ten miles from the latter place A. J. Keller, of Company E, was killed on the 3d of May. On the 9th of May, Colonel La Grange was ordered, with the Second Brigade, to develope the strength of the enemy on the railroad, three miles south of Varnell's. It was found that nearly the entire command of General Wheeler, supported by a division of infantry, occupied a strong position, and after a severe engagement, the brigade returned to Varnell's. In this affair, our regiment lost; Colonel La Grange, Captain G. O. Clinton and Lieutenant Sandon, captured by the enemy. The latter officer was also wounded. Major Paine was badly injured by a fall from his horse and Lieutenants Warren and Crocker were wounded.

The following partial list of casualties we find reported:

KILLED.—*Company C*—Private Ichabod Howland. *Company F*—Corporal Elihu Newton. *Company G*—Private Joseph Gesser. *Company H*—Sergeant Samuel M. Greenwood. *Company L*—Private George H. Weaver—5.

WOUNDED.—*Company B*—Saddler George Bailey. *Company D*—Lieutenants James Crocker and John W. Warren, Privates George W. Bowers, Frederick Davely and Charles Rothe. *Company E*—Sergeant Charles Russell, Privates William Dent, Hiram G. Walker and Alden Youngman. *Company F*—Sergt. Peter Schlick, Privates Anthony Chesner, Caspar F. Knowles, George W. Thompson, Geo. W. Lord and Bethiel Bentley. *Company I*—Private John Downey. *Company K*—Privates Thomas J. Lynch, George Potter and J. L. Stevens—20.

MISSING.—*Company B*—Captain George O. Clinton, Corporal John Skeels, Privates D. E. Bates, Edgar W. Baldwin and H. K. Foot. *Company E*—Corporal Stephen D. Hall, Privates D. Appleton, John Hart, Bailey Butchins, Charles Kelleps, Thomas Lynch, William Negas, William Moel, Philo D. Payson, Eddress G. Van Scoter, James Van Doren, Alfred Wright and Nelson Fettemore. *Company G*—Lieut. Wm. Sandon—18.

Jared L. Stevens, of Company L, died of wounds, July 12th, 1864.

At the battle of Resaca on the 15th, the regiment occupied the extreme left and had four men severely wounded, as follows:

Company A—Privates Nelson H. Brown, David N. Bell and Charles A. Ence. *Company I*—Private Henry C. Tarbox—4.

On the 17th, Lieutenant Colonel Torrey went to the rear sick, and Major Paine assumed Command of the regiment. On the 20th, Major Paine being wounded, and disabled by a fractured arm, was sent to the hospital, and Captain Harnden, of Company L, took command of the regiment. On the 21st, the regiment had a heavy skirmish with the enemy, losing nine men missing.

On the 26th of May, five companies, with a portion of the Fourth Indiana, charged a brigade of rebel cavalry at Burnt Hickory, capturing forty-seven prisoners. In this action Captain Harnden was badly wounded while leading the charge, and Captain Seaton then took command of the regiment.

The casualties were:

KILLED.—*Company E*—Private James Coddington—1.

WOUNDED.—*Company L*—Captain Harnden, commanding the regiment. *Company A*—Private Goodsill A. Foss. *Company C*—Private Bristol Farnsworth. *Company E*—Private James Johnson. *Company I*—Private Eli Horton—5.

On the 1st and 2d of June, they participated, without loss, in the demonstration on Johnston's right, and on the 4th, a portion of the regiment drove out a small body of rebels, and occupied Ackworth. With the brigade, they dislodged the rebel force holding Big Shanty, on the 6th, and subsequently advanced with

the army to Lost Mountain. On the 1st of July, they marched from Lost Mountain to Howell's Ferry, on the Sweetwater. With the subsequent advance of the army, they crossed the Chattahoochie on the 22d. William Gerrets, of Company G, is reported killed on the 23d.

On the 27th, they re-crossed the river as part of General McCook's force for operations in rear of Atlanta. They again crossed the Chattahoochie next day, six miles below Campbelltown, where the regiment was detached from the main body and ordered to Campbelltown. Two miles east of the place, on the Fairbourn road, they attacked the advance of the rebel General Armstrong's division, and after a severe engagement, were compelled to retire with the loss of Major Paine, commanding regiment, killed, and Lieutenant Warren, wounded and captured, with nine men killed, wounded and missing. During the raid, the regiment lost forty men and officers, reported mostly as missing.

Major Paine was mortally wounded while making a charge. He fell from his horse saying, "I am shot—FORWARD." He fell into the hands of the enemy and was taken to a house near by where he died.

Major Paine was a brave and efficient officer, and a thorough gentleman.

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Torrey, who was then in command of the brigade, was killed on the 30th of July. To Colonel Torrey great credit is due for so disciplining the regiment as to make it one of the best cavalry regiments in the service. He was one of the bravest of officers, and his fall was deeply felt by the brigade which he commanded. In the regiment the deaths of Colonel Torrey and Major Paine, were greatly lamented.

Corporal J. T. Parsons and Private Ellis Brown, of Company C, were reported killed.

Acting as guard to the pontoon train and battery, they returned on the 31st, to Marietta, ten miles south of which place, they were afterwards stationed to cover the return of stragglers from General McCook's command, until the 7th of August, when they received marching orders. On the 12th, they arrived at Cartersville, where they remained, employed in forage and scout duty, until the 17th of October, when they again marched, arriving on the 19th, at Calhoun. While at Calhoun, the whole available

force of the regiment was constantly engaged in scouting and foraging, losing a number of men by the guerillas. Here the escort of a wagon train, commanded by Major Harnden, whilst foraging on Pine Log Creek, was fiercely attacked by a band of guerillas, who were thoroughly routed, and the band broken up.

They left Calhoun on the 4th of November, when they were ordered to Louisville, Ky. Here the regiment lay in camp being reorganized, remounted and rearmed with improved weapons, until on the 4th of December, under the command of Major Harnden, they set out in the direction of Nashville, then besieged by the rebel forces under General Hood. Upon arriving at Bowling Green, on the 12th, the regiment accompanied the movement of the Second and Third Brigades, which were ordered to proceed by forced march to Hopkinsville, where a force of the enemy was reported 2,000 strong, consisting of cavalry and artillery, under command of General Lyon. They arrived in front of Hopkinsville on the 15th, and next morning drove the enemy from the town, capturing two pieces of artillery and fifteen prisoners. Our regiment lost five men wounded:

WOUNDED.—*Company E*—Privates William H. Minnick, Henry S. Birch and James Higgs. *Company F*—Private J. B. Ayres. *Company K*—Private Jervis B. Miller—5.

They then pursued the enemy to Elizabethtown, overtaking about 400 of General Lyon's force at that point. Colonel La Grange, with twenty men of the regiment, at once charged upon the rebels, capturing eleven prisoners, when the pursuit was abandoned.

The campaign being closed, the regiment finally went into winter quarters at Waterloo, Ala., where they remained until the 10th of March, 1865, when they moved across the Tennessee River to Chickasaw, and on the 22d of March, took up their line of march for the interior of Alabama, and crossing the Black Warrior River at Jasper, on the 31st, arrived at Montavallo.

On the 6th of January, 1865, Major Harnden was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and Captains Shipman and Howland, Majors, and on the 25th of February, Captain Newton Jones was commissioned Major.

On the 1st of April, the Second Brigade was detached from the main column, and ordered to move to the right. One battalion of the regiment, under command of Major Shipman,

moved forward in advance to Centreville, where they put to flight a small force of the enemy, capturing fifteen prisoners. Upon being joined by the balance of the brigade, they crossed the Cahawba River at Centreville, and bivouacked for the night at Scottsville, having marched upwards of forty miles during the day. Early next morning they encountered Jackson's division of rebel cavalry, and after a severe engagement, lasting two hours, during which, Thomas H. Deming, of Company E, was killed, and two captured, they fell back towards Selma. They subsequently marched in various directions a distance of nearly two hundred miles, and on the 6th, arrived at Selma, where they rejoined the main column and remained two days. Crossing the Alabama, on the evening of the 9th of April, the brigade leading the marching column, had advanced about five miles from the river, when they met the enemy, and a running fight commenced in which the rebels were rapidly driven back, over a distance of about twenty-five miles, the brigade entering Lowndesboro at dusk. On the evening of the 12th, they occupied Montgomery, which was surrendered to the brigade, and continuing the march had advanced but two miles from the capitol, when they were fired upon. The First Wisconsin, and Seventh Kentucky, were then detached from the brigade and attacked the rebels, who had erected barricades about two miles apart. In the running fight which occurred as the rebels withdrew in their front from one barricade to another, the First Wisconsin was the only regiment actually engaged, and captured one hundred prisoners, sustaining a loss of one killed and five wounded.

The following casualties on the 14th, were reported by Lieut. Waterman:

KILLED.—*Company C*—Sergeant Wm. A. Carson and Private George Condiman—2.
WOUNDED.—*Company A*—Private Andrew J. Pearson. *Company E*—Sergeant Edward Culver. *Company F*—Private Carl G. Metzner. *Company L*—Second Lieutenant J. L. Ackley, First Sergeant Walter Carpenter, Corporal D. B. Turner and Wm. Taunton—7.

Passing through Tuskegee and Auburn, they reached West Point, Ga., at noon on the 16th of April. The brigade immediately assaulted and captured Fort Tyler at this place, with its garrison of two hundred men. Our regiment, dismounted, carried one side of the fort. They were the first to cross the ditch, and for twenty minutes, lay on the embankment within ten feet of

the enemy waiting for the other regiments assigned to the attack to attain position. At the appointed signal, they sprang up, when the garrison displayed the white flag. Loss, seven killed, including Lieutenant Vosburg, and fourteen wounded, including Lieutenant Colonel Harnden, slightly.

The following casualties at West Point on the 16th of April, were reported by Lieutenant Waterman, Adjutant of the regiment:

KILLED.— *Company A*—First Lieutenant Sheldon E. Vosburg, Privates Washington Dolph, Godfrey Gurgis and Valentine Brant. *Company H*—Privates Edgar Wyman and John Furguson—6.

WOUNDED.— *Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Harnden. *Company A*—Sergeant Charles R. Dodge, Privates Jeremy H. Smith and Lewis Clark. *Company B*—Private I. B. Jackson. *Company C*—Corporal James T. Lyons, Privates William Bond, William Mehring and Herbert Fassbinder. *Company D*—Sergeant J. L. Fredericks and Private Edward Weldon. *Company H*—Sergeants Josiah T. Foster and Azram Knapp. *Company M*—Sergeant N. L. White and Corporal William Grassman—15.

Sergeant Farrell, of Company K, was the first man to enter the fort. On the 17th, they crossed the Chattahoochie at West Point, and on the morning of the 21st, arrived at Macon, Ga., where they went into camp.

General Wilson, in his report, speaks highly of Lieutenant Colonel Harnden's management of the regiment, and recommended him for promotion.

The last active duty which this regiment was called upon to perform in the closing scenes of the rebellion, has already become historic by its association with the capture of Jefferson Davis, President of the so called Southern Confederacy.

In compliance with orders from the division commander, a detachment of 150 men of the First Wisconsin, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Harnden, left Macon on the evening of the 6th of May, and proceeding by way of Jeffersonville, in Twiggs County, where Lieutenant Hewitt, with thirty men, was detached to guard the cross roads, reached Dublin, in Lawrence County, fifty-five miles from Macon, on the evening of the following day, and encamped near the ferry across the Oconee River. At Dublin, Lieutenant Colonel Harnden ascertained that a train of light wagons and ambulances, with a number of led horses, had crossed the ferry during the day, taking the Jackson road, and subsequently learned that Davis and his wife were with the train. Leaving Lieutenant Lane, with forty-five men, to

guard the ferry and patrol the roads, the balance of the detachment started in pursuit at daybreak on the 8th, and on reaching Turkey Creek Bridge, learned the exact course the train had taken, and pushed forward, under the direction of a guide, to the site of their camp of the previous night, between the forks of Alligator Creek. At this point they were but four hours behind the train, and after feeding the horses, the pursuit was resumed, across the main Alligator Creek, and through a swamp, to Gum Swamp Creek, in Pulaski County, where the trail became too indistinct to follow in the darkness, and the detachment bivouacked for the night. Next morning they were again in motion at three o'clock, and crossing Sugar and Cypress Creeks, proceeded to the Ocmulgee River, the bank of which they followed, in the dense swamp, to Brown's Ferry. Here an accident to the ferry boat, caused a delay of two hours in crossing the river, after which they pushed forward to Abbeville, which place the train had left at ten, in the morning, taking the road to Irwinville, in Irwin County. Promptly dispatching his command in that direction, Lieutenant Colonel Harnden went to meet Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, who was in the vicinity, and whom he informed of the proximity of the train which he had pursued for such a distance, and that his command had gone forward in pursuit. Declining his offer of additional force, on account of the difficulty of procuring forage, Lieutenant Colonel Harnden left Colonel Pritchard at Abbeville, to which place he had been ordered, and moving rapidly forward, rejoined his command, which, about ten miles from the town, discovered the camping ground of the train, so recently left that the fires had not yet been extinguished. Colonel Harnden continued the pursuit through the pine woods, until nine in the evening, when, feeling certain that the train was close at hand, and that an attack in the darkness might afford an opportunity for some of the party to escape, he halted his command, with orders to be ready for an early start. At three in the morning of the 10th of May, he again gave the order to move forward. The command had proceeded about a mile, when the advance guard, commanded by Sergeant Hussey, was ordered to halt, by a party of men partly concealed behind trees. Supposing he had run upon the rebel pickets, Sergeant Hussey attempted to retreat,

when a heavy volley was fired upon the party, wounding three out of his seven men. Colonel Harnden then moved forward a squad of ten men, who were met with a similar volley, whereupon he deployed his whole force, and advanced rapidly, driving back the opposing force, one of whom was captured, proving to be a member of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, under command of Colonel Pritchard. All firing of course ceased, and upon explanation, it was shown that Colonel Pritchard, after his interview with Lieutenant Colonel Harnden at Abbeville, had selected a number of his best mounted men, pushed rapidly forward on the run, and thence by way of House Creek, back to Irwinville, which he reached before the arrival of the train. He had then sent a small force, dismounted, around to the rear of the train, and as he moved upon it with his principal force from the Irwinville side, Lieutenant Colonel Harnden encountered his dismounted men, as above related. While this unfortunate collision was in progress, a portion of Colonel Pritchard's force captured the train. In this affair our regiment lost three severely, and several slightly wounded.

The reward offered for the capture of Jeff. Davis will probably be divided, by the War Department, between the forces of Lieutenant Colonel Harnden and Colonel Pritchard. Colonel Wilson, commander of the cavalry corps, in a letter, says:

> Lieutenant Colonel Harnden is entitled to an equal share of the credit for the capture of Jeff. Davis, and is in no way responsible for the unfortunate collision which occurred.

Lieutenant Colonel Harnden then returned as rapidly as possible to Macon, where he reëntered camp on the 13th of May.

The regiment left Macon, Ga., on the 6th of May, and marching northward, by way of Forsyth, Dalton and Ringgold, arrived on the 2d of June, at Chattanooga, Tenn., from which they resumed the march on the 7th, encamping on the 15th at Edgefield, Tenn., opposite Nashville. At this place, the First Wisconsin Cavalry was mustered out of service on the 19th of July, and shortly afterwards, paid and disbanded.

After the regiment went to Tennessee, Colonel La Grange was almost constantly in command of a brigade, and distinguished himself in several brilliant actions, and gained the reputation of

being one of the very best cavalry officers in the service, and was brevetted Brigadier General on the 13th of March, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel Harnden was brevetted Colonel, and afterwards Brigadier General, and Major Shipman, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 1,124. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 295, in 1864, 597, in 1865, 164; substitutes, 83; by draft in 1863, 202, in 1864, 76; veteran reënlistments, 61; total, 2,602. Loss—by death, 366; deserted, 91; transferred, 67; discharged, 634; mustered out, 1,444.

CHAPTER LI.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—SECOND CAVALRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER — MOVE TO ST. LOUIS — TO SPRINGFIELD — FIRST BATTALION SENT TO CASSVILLE — SECOND AND THIRD BATTALIONS MARCH THROUGH ARKANSAS — AT HELENA — MEMPHIS — SNYDER'S BLUFF — ON BIG BLACK RIVER — BATTLE OF JACKSON — EXPEDITION TO CANTON — AT REDBONE CHURCH — FIGHT NEAR YAZOO CITY — MOVE TO MEMPHIS — MOVE TO TEXAS — MUSTER OUT — RETURN HOME — STATISTICS.

THE organization of the Second Cavalry was authorized by the War Department, in the Fall of 1861, as an "independent acceptance," but was finally turned over to the State authorities, under a general order revoking all power for the raising of volunteer regiments independent of the State. The regiment was recruited and organized under the superintendence of Colonel Cadwallader C. Washburn, at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and the muster of the last company into the United States service was completed March 12th, 1862, fully organizing the regiment. Under orders, they left the State on the 24th of March for St. Louis, Mo., with the following regimental roster:

COLONEL — CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

Lieutenant Colonel — THOMAS STEPHENS; *Majors* — *First Battalion*, WILLIAM H. MILLER; *Second Battalion*, H. EUGENE EASTMAN; *Third Battalion*, LEVI STERLING; *Adjutant* — WILLIAM H. MORGAN; *Quartermaster* — GEO. C. RUSSELL; *Commissary* — JAMES B. BRADFORD; *Battalion Adjutants* — *First Battalion*, HORATIO H. VIRGIN; *Second Battalion* — OLIVER GIBBS; *Third Battalion*, BENJAMIN S. BRISBANE; *Battalion Quartermasters* — *First Battalion*, CHARLES H. COX; *Second Battalion*, WILLIAM BONES; *Third Battalion*, SAM'L E. RUNDLE; *Surgeon* — CLARK G. PEASE; *First Assistant Surgeon* — ALEXANDER MCBEAN; *Second Assistant Surgeon* — MOSES P. HANSON; *Chaplain* — Rev. WM. H. BRISBANE.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenant.*
A—	William Woods,	Napoleon Boardman,	Henry Decker,
B—	Albert W. Bishop,	John Whytock,	Thomas La Flesh,
C—	Reuben R. Wood,	Myron W. Wood,	Daniel L. Riley,
D—	George F. Hartwell,	Joseph H. Burnell,	Daniel Mears,
E—	George N. Richmond,	Wallace Smith,	Joseph P. Dean,
F—	Charles M. Palmer,	Roswell R. Hamilton,	Newton De Forrest,
G—	Nicholas H. Dale,	James P. Walls,	Edwin Skewes,
H—	Henry Von Heyde,	Aloys Klaus,	Peter Howen Lutern,
I—	Edward D. Luxton,	George W. Ring,	William H. Brisbane,
K—	Fred. W. Hutchins,	Edson Williams,	Porter M. Roundy,
L—	Arthur M. Sherman,	Israel B. Burbank,	Thomas J. Nary,
M—	Nathaniel Parker.	Freeman A. Kimball.	John C. Metcalf.

Arriving at St. Louis on the 26th of March, they were furnished with quarters at Benton Barracks, where they drew their horses, and were fully equipped for the field. On the 15th of May, the first battalion left St. Louis for Jefferson City, Mo., followed, on the 19th, by the second and third battalions. They remained in this place until the 28th, when they marched, in three divisions, to Springfield, where the command was concentrated on the 9th of June. On the 13th of June, the first battalion, under command of Major Miller, marched to Cassville, Mo. This battalion remained on duty in Missouri, until September, 1864, when they rejoined the second and third battalions at Vicksburg.

The second and third battalions, on the 14th of June, 1862, took up their line of march for Batesville, on White River, Ark., where they joined the forces of General Curtis, the two battalions having been assigned to a brigade, of which Colonel Washburn had been placed in command. Lieutenant Colonel Stephens was detached from the regiment, by order of General Brown, and placed in command of a Camp of Instruction, at Springfield, Mo., and Major Sterling placed in command of the two battalions which left Springfield on the 14th, as escort to a train loaded with rations for General Curtis' army. They marched all night, reaching Ozark at four o'clock, on the morning of the 15th. Here Captain Sherman, of Company L, with thirty men, Lieutenant Ring, of Company I, with fifteen men, and Lieutenant DeForrest, of Company F, with fifteen men, were sent in pursuit of a party of rebels, under command of the notorious McBride. Returning in the evening, Captain Sherman reported that he had overtaken about 150 of the enemy, ten miles out on the Forsyth road, with whom he had a running fight for ten or fifteen miles,

killing six rebels, capturing three prisoners, some horses and other property, without any loss on his side. On the next morning Colonel Washburn joined them with the first battalion of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and they left Ozark and followed the north bank of the White River, by the most practicable route, to Batesville. This command was first to follow the march of General Curtis' army after the battle of Pea Ridge. The road passed over the spurs of the Ozark Mountains, and in many places was almost impassable for the heavy trains.

The rebel force, reported 2,500 strong, under Coleman and Crabtree, hung upon their left flank, and annoyed them greatly, for 150 miles, but did not make any attack. Scouting parties were kept out by Colonel Washburn, but no attack was made upon them. The train extended ten miles, and it required constant vigilance on the part of Colonel Washburn, with his command of a thousand men, to prevent its capture. When within twenty miles of Batesville, three messengers, sent by Colonel Washburn to inform General Curtis of his approach, were fired upon when two miles from the camp, upon which they returned, and reported the enemy near. Colonel Washburn, with an adequate force, went in pursuit, but did not find the enemy. In the afternoon, Lieutenant Ring, of Company I, while out reconnoitering, had his left arm broken in two places by rebel shots. The enemy, however, fled. On the 1st of July, learning that General Curtis' army had left Batesville for Jacksonport, sixty miles distant, and that the rebels had possession of Batesville, Colonel Washburn left that town on the right, and reached Jacksonport on the 4th of July, and joined General Curtis at Augusta on the 6th, having marched 400 miles without the loss of a man, and having captured 150 prisoners.

On the 5th of June, 1862, Colonel Washburn was appointed Brigadier General.

On the 8th of July, the Second Cavalry, under command of Brigadier General Washburn, took part in the battle of Cotton Plant, and pursued the enemy to Cash River, destroying two ferry boats, and capturing several prisoners. Moving by way of Clarendon, they reached Helena on the morning of the 12th of July.

On the 7th of August, Lieutenant Colonel Stephens was commissioned Colonel of the regiment, vice Colonel Washburn, promoted. Major Sterling was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel on the 21st of August. On the 2d of October, Captain Luxton, of Company I, was promoted to Major of third battalion. The regiment remained in Helena until January, 1863, engaged in scouting, and sundry expeditions against the enemy. Among others, in November, together with a cavalry force comprising 2,000 men, under General Washburn, they made a raid into Mississippi, and succeeded in getting on the enemy's communications, in the rear of Abbeville, where he was confronting the forces of General Grant, which were marching southward to get into the rear of Vicksburg, causing the rebel force to retreat from their position. The battle of Oakland was fought while on this raid, the forces of General Washburn driving a brigade of Texas troops, under General Whitfield, entirely from the field, with considerable loss. Thomas Welch, of Company I, and Henry C. Cook, of Company M, are reported as killed at Helena, and Wm. Bartle, of Company F, as having died of wounds, December 30th, 1862.

Early in February, 1863, the second and third battalions, under orders, moved to Memphis, Tenn., and reported for duty to Major General Hamilton, department commander, and afterwards to Brigadier General Veatch, commander of the post. Here the regiment remained during the months of February, March, April and May, Lieutenant Colonel Sterling commanding, Colonel Stephens being Chief of Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade. In April, a detachment of the Second Cavalry, took part in the action at Coldwater, under command of Colonel Bryant, of the Twelfth Wisconsin, and did very effective service.

The next morning after Colonel Bryant started, 100 men of the Second Cavalry, under Major Eastman, followed and overtook the main force, just after the battle on the Coldwater, and returned with them to Hernando, and camped. Next morning a detachment of the Second Cavalry, under Lieutenant Riley, of Company C, was sent forward to ascertain the whereabouts of General Smith, who was to coöperate with Colonel Bryant, but they returned to camp without finding him. They returned towards Memphis, and, with the whole force, were countermarched

to the Coldwater. It was ascertained that a large number of horses and mules were to cross the river, to be sent south. Lieutenant Riley was permitted by Colonel Bryant to attempt their capture, which he successfully accomplished, obtaining sixty to seventy head of mules and horses, and a variety of other secesh property, and returned to camp.

Major General Washburn, placed in command of all the cavalry forces at Memphis, on the 10th of June, received orders to report to General Grant at Vicksburg. The regiment reported for duty to General Washburn at Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, on the 13th of June. Here they were employed in scouting, up to the 4th of July. On that day the regiment moved to the forks of Deer Creek and Big Black River. On their way, they received the information that Vicksburg had surrendered, which caused great satisfaction in the regiment. On the 6th, they joined Colonel Bussy's command, and moved up the river, and on the 7th, under orders, marched with the other forces of General Sherman to Jackson, Miss. Johnston's forces disputed their advance, and on the 8th, the Second Cavalry, being in the advance, had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, near Clinton. The fire was so severe that Colonel Stephens was ordered to fall back and remain in the woods until daylight the next morning. On the following day, the enemy continued to contest their progress. On the 9th, they reached the vicinity of Jackson, where the Second Cavalry went into camp near the Insane Asylum, three miles from the city. On the morning of the 11th, the entire cavalry force of the left wing, under Colonel Bussy, proceeded towards the city of Canton, destroying the railroad track, and demolishing station houses, until they arrived within a mile and a half of Canton.

Here the entire force was ordered in another direction, and on the 14th, went into camp near Jackson, where the men and horses rested until the 18th, when they were again ordered to Canton, with an additional force of four pieces of ordnance and 3,000 infantry. The Second Wisconsin Cavalry was in advance, engaged in skirmishing, which continued until within two miles of Canton, where the enemy was found in great force. Filing to the right of the road, they formed a line of battle in a large field

The enemy, finding that the force consisted of infantry and artillery, besides cavalry, retired towards the town, burned the two bridges, and attempted to prevent their being rebuilt. They were, however, taken possession of, and made passable. During the night, the rebels burned the railroad buildings, with all their supplies, and evacuated the town, our force entering it the next morning.

Major Eastman was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel on the 1st of April, and Captain Wm. Woods commissioned Major of the second battalion.

After scouring the surrounding country in search of the enemy, they left Canton, and on the morning of the 17th, reported to General Sherman at Jackson. On the 20th, they entered the city of Jackson. On the 21st, they moved towards Vicksburg, in the rear of Sherman's army, and on the 26th, went into camp near General Sherman's headquarters, where they remained until the latter part of August, and were ordered to Redbone Church, twelve miles from Vicksburg, where they remained in camp until about the first of September, when they moved nearer Vicksburg, to a more healthy locality.

On the 12th of June, Lieutenant Colonel Sterling resigned, and Major Miller was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain N. H. Dale was commissioned Major of the first battalion. In September, Colonel Stephens and Lieutenant Wagner were ordered to Wisconsin on recruiting service. On the 11th of November, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Miller was dismissed the service.

We find the following list of killed, at Redbone Church, in the records of the Adjutant General:

KILLED.— *Company B* — Corporals Charles B. Lafflin and Thomas McRae. *Company E* —Private William Payne. *Company F*— Private H. F. Decker. *Company L* —Private William H. Vasey —5.

The regiment remained on duty during the winter of 1863 and '64, at Redbone Church, under command of Major Eastman. Colonel Stephens returned from Wisconsin in March, 1864, with a large number of recruits, reported to General McPherson at Vicksburg, and on the 22d, rejoined the regiment at Redbone Church. On the 23d, Major Eastman and Major Richmond

returned to Wisconsin with the veterans, on veteran furlough. Colonel Stephens and the other officers remained in camp to drill the recruits, during the absence of the veterans. Scouting parties were sent out daily, and many men were lost by the fire of their bushwhacking enemy.

On the 1st of April, 1864, Major Eastman was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. On the 27th of April, 1864, the regiment moved to Vicksburg, and on the 11th of May, the veterans returned from Wisconsin. Colonel Stephens was placed in command of all the cavalry regiments at that post, and Major Richmond took command of the regiment.

The first battalion, under Major Miller, which remained in Missouri, in 1862, consisted of Company A, Captain William Woods, Company D, Captain Burnell, Company G, Captain Dale, and Company K, Captain Hutchins. We find but little on the records, showing the history of this battalion. Company A was retained by General Brown at Springfield, as a body guard, and on the 10th of June, companies G and K, under command of Major Miller, moved to Cassville, and reported to Colonel Julius White, in command of the post. Here they remained until the 1st of August, engaged in scouting in southwestern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas. On the 1st of September, the battalion returned to Springfield, where it acted as General Brown's body guard until the 10th of November, when they were detached, and assigned to the First Brigade, of the Third Division, of General Herron. The battalion took part in the forced march of General Herron to the aid of General Blunt, and was sent forward to General Blunt with the other cavalry of General Herron, and participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, with General Blunt's forces, without sustaining any loss.

The battalion remained in connection with the command of General Herron until the 16th of April, when they were assigned to duty as the escort of General Orme. The Adjutant General's office affords no data or information in regard to the movements of the first battalion while in Missouri, except the record of casualties in a skirmish at Lane's Prairie, on the 26th of May, 1864, as follows:

KILLED.— *Company A*—Privates Patrick Garrity and Daniel Males. *Company K*—Sergeant LeGrand Carter, Privates James H. Mosher and Edward Mowlett—5.

The battalion remained on duty in Missouri, mostly in the vicinity of Rolla and Springfield, engaged in guarding trains and scouting through the surrounding country, until September, 1864, when they rejoined the regiment at Vicksburg. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Vicksburg, sending out scouting parties in the direction of Big Black River. On the 14th of July, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Eastman was dismissed the service, and Major Dale was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. Corporal Nathan L. Bebee is reported killed at Clinton, July 13th, 1864.

During the months of October, November and December, the regiment was engaged in heavy scouting duty.

By special order No. 402, dated November 17th, 1864, Colonel Stephens and Major G. N. Richmond were dismissed the service. By special order No. 35, January 23d, 1865, so much of special order No. 402, of November 17th, 1864, as related to Colonel Stephens, was suspended, and he was ordered to report to General Dana for trial by court martial. What further proceedings were had we are not informed. Colonel Stephens was mustered out of service in July, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel Dale, with 250 men of the Second Cavalry, on the 2d of December, 1864, encountered a large body of the enemy on the Vicksburg road, near Yazoo City. After fighting some time, the enemy appeared in such numbers as to outflank the force of Lieutenant Colonel Dale. After twice repelling the charges of the enemy, Dale's forces were withdrawn, the Lieutenant Colonel being wounded in the ankle. The casualties, as published, were:

KILLED.— *Company L*—Privates Joshua T. Thompson and George Gray—2.
WOUNDED.— *Field Officer*—Lieutenant Colonel N. H. Dale. *Company C*—Privates A. M. Parker and Richard Ladd. *Company F*—Privates Ira Burton, Stuart Craig and Wm. Noble. *Company I*—Lieutenant Tinkham, Private Amos Sperry. *Company L*—Private Anton Zittel—8.

Twenty-seven were reported as taken prisoners.

On the 8th of December, the regiment moved up the river to Memphis, where they were engaged in scouting, under General Grierson, and other commanders, up to the last of April, when they were put upon the duty of guarding citizens from depredations of returned rebel soldiers and bushwhackers. They were engaged in this duty until, in June, they were ordered to report to General Sheridan, at Alexandria, La.

J. H. Sigsby, of Company A, died of wounds at Vicksburg, April 9th, 1865.

On the 3d of July, Colonel Stephens, and the officers and men whose term expired on or before the 1st of October, 1865, were mustered out, embracing about 200 men.

In compliance with orders, the last of the regiment moved from Memphis to Alexandria on the 3d of July, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Dale. At Alexandria the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division. They left Alexandria on the 8th of August, 1865, crossed the Sabine River at Burr's Ferry, and proceeded by way of Jaspar, Livingston and Swartwout, to Trinity River, thence through Danville and Montgomery, to Hampstead, Texas, arriving there on the 26th, after a march of 310 miles in nineteen days, through a poor country, where men and animals suffered for rations and forage. Here they were employed in drilling and camp duty, and on the 30th of October, they commenced their march to Austin, where they arrived on the 4th of November. Here they were mustered out on the 15th, and on the 17th, set out for home, marching on foot to Brennan, 100 miles, thence by steamers and rail, by the way of New Orleans and Cairo, arriving at Madison on the 11th of December, and were paid off and disbanded.

While in Texas, an unhappy difficulty is said to have arisen, by which Lieutenant Colonel Dale caused the arrest of several of the officers and men of the regiment, for an alleged refusal to obey his orders. We know so little of the character of this affair, that we do not feel authorized to place it on the record as a matter of history.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 1,127. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 137, in 1864, 630, in 1865, 212; substitutes, 18; by draft in 1865, 1; veteran reënlistments, 61; total, 2,510. Loss—by death, 271; missing, 5; deserted, 103; transferred, 33; discharged, 557; mustered out, 1,541.

CHAPTER LII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—THIRD CAVALRY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—MOVE TO ST. LOUIS—TO LEAVENWORTH CITY—ON DUTY IN KANSAS—MAJOR HENNING AT FORT SCOTT—REGIMENT JOINS SALOMON'S BRIGADE—AT BATTLE OF CANE HILL—PRAIRIE GROVE—FIGHT AT FORT GIBSON—HONEY SPRINGS—CABIN CREEK—MASSACRE AT BAXTER SPRINGS—ON VETERAN FURLOUGH—RETURN TO LITTLE ROCK—REGIMENT REORGANIZED—ON DUTY IN ARKANSAS—MISSOURI AND KANSAS—ORDERED TO LEAVENWORTH CITY—MUSTER OUT—RETURN HOME—STATISTICS.

THE Third Cavalry was recruited and organized by Colonel William A. Barstow, by authority of the War Department, and was mustered into the United States service at Camp Barstow, Janesville, the muster of the last company being completed on the 31st of January, 1862, the regiment left the State on the 26th of March, to report at St. Louis. The following was the roster of the regiment:

COLONEL—WILLIAM A. BARSTOW.

Lieutenant Colonel—RICHARD H. WHITE; *Majors*—*First Battalion*, ELIAS A. CALKINS; *Second Battalion*, BENJAMIN S. HENNING; *Third Battalion*, JOHN C. SCHROELING; *Adjutant*—HENRY SANDES; *Quartermaster*—ASA W. FARR; *Commissary*—FRANCIS QUARLES; *Battalion Adjutants*—*First Battalion*, JOHN D. WELCH; *Second Battalion*, WILLIAM H. THOMAS; *Third Battalion*, CHARLES L. NOGGLE; *Battalion Quartermasters*—*First Battalion*, ISAAC WOODLE; *Second Battalion*, FRANCIS QUARLES; *Third Battalion*, AUGUSTUS O. HALL; *Surgeon*—BENONI O. REYNOLDS; *First Assistant Surgeon*—WILLIAM H. WARNER; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—JOSEPH S. LANE; *Chaplain*—Rev. HIRAM W. BEERS.

Co.	*Captains.*	*First Lieutenants.*	*Second Lieutenants.*
A	Jeremiah D. Damon,	Robert Carpenter,	Leonard Moreley,
B	Alexander F. David,	William Wagner,	Lorenzo B. Reed,
C	Edward R. Stevens,	Jason Daniels,	James B. Pond,
D	Leander J. Shaw,	Fernando C. Kiser,	Byron H. Kilbourn,
E	Ira Justin, Jr.,	Alexander M. Pratt,	Leonard House,
F	David S. Vittum,	Asa Wood,	C. O. Farris,
G	John P. Moore,	Hugh Calhoun,	Henry Goodsell,
H	Nathan L. Stout,	Julius Giesler,	DeWitt C. Brown,
I	Theodore Conkey,	Hudson Bacon,	Marshall M. Ehle,
K	Ernest Off,	John P. McDonald,	Charles T. Clothier,
L	Thomas Derry,	Charles A. Parry,	James Campbell,
M	Henry F. Rouse.	William Schmidt.	Olaf Muser.

The regiment took cars at Madison. When within three miles of Chicago, four cars were thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle, by which twelve were killed or drowned, and twenty-eight wounded. The second car was thrown into a ditch filled with water, by which seven in the car were drowned. The following is a list of those who were killed or drowned:

Non-commissioned Staff.—Hospital Steward Elisha Sharp. *Company A*—Privates Wm. Davis, Lucian M. Ranger, J. F. Palmer, Caspar Stone, Charles Briggs and Charles D. Hatch. *Company G*—Quartermaster Sergeant L. J. Edwards, Privates Walter Snell, Wm. Case and E. M. Bemis. *Company L*—Private Byron Wilcox, died of injuries—12.

Five or six of those wounded were injured seriously, and were sent to Camp Douglas Hospital. The remainder were able to go forward with the regiment.

The regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and was quartered at Benton Barracks, where they remained until the 3d of May, when they embarked for Fort Leavenworth, where they were assembled on the 11th of May. Here they were furnished with horses. Soon after their arrival, Colonel Barstow was appointed Provost Marshal General of Kansas, and the regiment was distributed throughout the state, engaged in provost duty, as follows:—First Battalion, Major E. A. Calkins, Company A, Captain Dammon, at Elwood, Donaphan County, Captain Dammon acting as Deputy Provost Marshal; Company G, Captain Moore, at Shawneetown, Johnson County; Company E, Captain Justin, at the city of Leavenworth; Company L, Captain Derry, near Aubrey and Cold Water Grove, Johnson County, Captain Derry acting as Deputy Provost Marshal. The Second Battalion, Major B. S. Henning, consisting of Company C, Captain Stevens, Company I, Captain Conkey, Company F, Captain Vittum, and Company M, Captain Rouse, were sent to Fort Scott, where Major Henning was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal of the district. The Third Battalion, Major Schroeling, Company D, Captain Shaw, at Atchison, Atchison County, Captain Shaw acting as Deputy Provost Marshal; Company K, Captain Off, city of Leavenworth, Company B, Captain David, and Company H, Captain Stout, at Fort Leavenworth. Major Calkins, of the First Battalion, was appointed Provost Marshal of Leavenworth City.

The Second Battalion arrived at Fort Scott on the 17th of June, and Major Henning took command of the post, which was then the extreme outpost of the Union forces. Company I, Captain Conkey, occupied Carthage, Mo., sixty-five miles from Fort Scott, to protect the Union people and disperse guerilla bands, and watch the motions of the enemy in Arkansas. The other companies were engaged in scouting around Fort Scott. Near the last of July, Colonel Barstow arrived at Fort Scott, with an escort of thirty men, on a tour of inspection. Moving towards Humboldt, it was ascertained that the rebels were concentrating a large force near Montevallo, Mo., which obliged Colonel Barstow to return to the Fort. The rendezvous of the rebels was at a place styled "Church in the Woods." The plan of attack was made, and Captain Conkey was ordered to march with his command from Carthage, to coöperate with a detachment of the forces from Fort Scott to rendezvous near the "Church in the Woods" on the night of the 4th of August. Captain Conkey immediately evacuated Carthage, and with his force augmented by Union citizens to about 125, set out on the 3d of August, and keeping in the enemy's rear, discovered that they were encamped at "Church in the Woods," their strength being about 2,000 men. Deeming it necessary to inform the approaching troops, Captain Conkey, before daylight on the 4th, charged directly through the rebel camp, without loss. He, however, missed Colonel Barstow, who had taken another road, and with his detachment of 150 men, had proceeded to Montevallo, where he had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, and soon after fell back toward Fort Scott, in doing which, he was attacked in flank by a large force, which took four men prisoners, with all the transportation. The whole force was next day assembled at the Fort, in anticipation of an attack. Shortly afterwards, General Blunt arrived at the Fort, when two expeditions were organized for the pursuit of the enemy. The first set out on the 14th of August, marching in the direction of Montevallo, companies F and I, of the Third Wisconsin, forming part of the expedition. An additional force, under General Blunt, followed next day, Major Henning accompanying as volunteer aid to General Blunt. The expedition was out ten days, during which, the troops were frequently engaged. Company I acquitted themselves with great bravery in the action

of Taberville, their conduct receiving special commendation in the official report of Colonel Cloud. They all participated in the action at Coon Creek, where the Union force, numbering 600, routed 1,500 of the enemy.

The companies of the First and Third battalions were engaged during the summer on duty at the posts assigned them, and the companies at Leavenworth City, in addition to provost duty, engaged in various scouting expeditions through the border counties of Missouri, which were then infested with Quantrell's guerillas. Josiah Davis, of Company A, was reported as killed in Kansas, August 31st, 1862.

The First and Third battalions, with the exception of companies H, Captain Stout, and B, Captain Wagner, left Fort Leavenworth for Fort Scott, on the 11th of September, where ten companies were assembled, and on the 3d of October, two battalions, consisting of six companies, moved from Fort Scott, in charge of a commissary train and two paymasters, intended for the supply and payment of the troops in the field in southwestern Missouri, marching by way of Carthage, Granby and Sarcoxie, to Cassville. Here they were attached to General Salomon's brigade, in the Army of the Frontier. The regiment was under command of Lieutenant Colonel White and Majors Calkins and Schrocling, Colonel Barstow being sick at Fort Scott. The regiment accompanied the movements of General Blunt's forces in the pursuit of Raines, Parsons, etc., finally marching to Camp Babcock, on Lindsley's Prairie, where they awaited the approach of General Hindman. On the 27th of November, the forces of General Blunt moved to Cane Hill, and on the 29th, found the enemy in position. He was vigorously attacked, and thrown into confusion by a simultaneous charge of the cavalry. The Third Wisconsin Cavalry took part in this battle. They remained at Cane Hill during the night, and the next morning, with Salomon's brigade, moved to Rheas' Mill, nine miles from Cane Hill, under command of Major Calkins. They accompanied General Blunt's forces to the assistance of General Herron, and occupied a position on the right, during the battle of Prairie Grove, most of the time in the reserve. Robert Armstrong, Company E, died of wounds at Fayetteville, on the 10th of December, 1862.

After the battle of Prairie Grove, the regiment took part in the raid of Generals Blunt and Herron, over the Boston Mountains, to Van Buren, on the Arkansas River. Returning, they countermarched by way of White River, and subsequently encamped at Forsyth, Mo. During this time they were continually engaged with guerilla parties of the enemy, and the men and horses suffered greatly by the lack of supplies. Martin Van Duzen, Company I, died of wounds at Spring River, Mo., January 13th, 1863, and Robert Goodman, Company C, at Fort Scott, January 13th, 1863, and Andrew McCord, of Company M, was killed in Missouri, on the 30th of March, 1863.

Leaving Forsyth, they marched by way of Yellville, Dubuque and DesPlains, to Springfield, Mo., where they remained in camp for some time, in order to allow the regiment to recuperate, having been engaged in the preceding months, almost continually, in scouting and fighting guerillas, in a country nearly devoid of rations for the men, or forage for the animals. From Springfield they moved to Salem, and on the 20th of June, proceeded to Fort Scott, where they arrived on the 5th of July. Companies B and H, left at Fort Leavenworth in September of 1862, moved to Fort Scott, and during the month of May, 1863, together with companies G, I and M, under command of Captain Stout, marched to Fort Blunt, as escort to the post supply train. They were attacked on the 30th of May, four miles from the Fort, by 1,500 Texans and Indians, under the rebel General Cooper, whom they repulsed with great slaughter, the detachment losing five men, killed and wounded. Having returned to Fort Scott, they again, on the 20th of June, took the road for Fort Blunt, forming part of the escort to a large supply train. The train was attacked on the 27th, at Cabin Creek, in the Cherokee Nation, by a greatly superior force of rebels, under command of General Cooper. The enemy was totally defeated, and driven across the Verdigris River. Corporal Wm. Page and Azro Mann, of Company H, are reported as killed at Fort Gibson, May 25th, 1863.

On arriving at Fort Blunt, they were attached to the Third Brigade, Army of the Frontier, and on the 16th of July, marched southward, under command of General Blunt. On the 17th, they took part in the battle of Honey Springs, in which the rebels, under Generals Cooper and Standwaite, were utterly

routed, with the loss of a large number of prisoners and all their artillery. On the 19th, the regiment returned to Fort Blunt.

On the 22d of August, they accompanied the army in another forward movement, in which they were constantly in advance, and actively engaged in skirmishing and scouting, following the retreating enemy, and capturing large quantities of stores, and when sixty miles from Red River, fired the last shot at the enemy as they evacuated Perryville, which was captured and burned. John H. May, of Company M, was killed at Honey Springs, August 24th, 1863.

In the Summer of 1863, Colonel Barstow was detailed on duty at St. Louis, as President of a Court Martial, and never rejoined the regiment.

Early in September, Company I returned to Fort Scott, and acted as escort to General Blunt. The remainder of the detachment, from the 21st of August to the 6th of October, were constantly engaged in scouting, and in encounters with the guerillas in the vicinity of Shelbyville, the capitol of the Choctaw nation. Marching to Van Buren, Ark., on the Arkansas River, on the 6th of October, they were joined by companies E and K, and on the 16th, made a raid to Waldron, Ark., routing a large force of the enemy, and on the next day, moved into the Choctaw nation, and attacked and put to flight a large force of rebel Indians, capturing all their stores, after which they returned to Van Buren. On the 5th of November, they moved through the Mulberry Mountains, to Clarksville. On their way, they encountered the rebel Colonel Brook, with 1,000 men, whom they drove across the Arkansas River, after a sharp fight, capturing a large number of the enemy. They returned to Van Buren on the 12th, and two days afterwards, with a scouting party, accompanied by artillery, made a raid to Waldron and Dallas, Ark., where they captured the rebel Colonel Alexander, with fourteen of his men, returning to Van Buren on the 22d, where they remained until February, 1864.

On the 4th of September, 1863, General Blunt left Fort Scott for Fort Smith, designing to establish district headquarters at the latter place. He was accompanied by several members of his staff, among them, Major B. S. Henning, of the Third Cavalry, Provost Marshal of the district, and Lieutenant A. W. Farr,

of the same regiment, Judge Advocate, together with the brigade band, which was composed of Wisconsin men, and the employees in the different departments of the district headquarters. His escort consisted of forty men of Company I, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, under Lieutenant H. D. Bannister, forty-three men of Company A, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, under Lieut. Pierce, the whole escort under command of J. G. Cavart, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and a train of eight wagons, transporting the effects of the district headquarters.

At noon, on the 6th of September, when within a short distance of a camp near Baxter's Spring, in the Cherokee Nation, the command was halted, to permit the train to come up. Soon after, a column of men was seen coming out of the woods, about eighty rods to the left, and forming into line. The escort was immediately formed in line of battle, and the train took up its position in the rear. A scout soon came in, informing General Blunt that the force in front, disguised in Federal uniforms, were enemies, and that an engagement was taking place at the camp of Lieutenant Pond, who was in command at Baxter's Springs. Of the men comprising the escort, twenty were acting as rear guard to the train, leaving but sixty-five to form the line of battle, and receive the charge of a force of from 300 to 500 men. The lines were not more than 200 yards distant. The enemy advanced at a walk, firing. The men of Company A, Fourteenth Kansas, began to break, which the enemy perceiving, the charge was ordered, and the whole rebel line advanced with a shout, at which the remainder of Company A broke, and could not be rallied. In the meantime, a full volley was fired by Company I, Third Wisconsin Cavalry. The enemy, however, continued to advance. Company I stood, firing their revolvers, till the enemy was within twenty feet of them, when they turned to escape, but before any distance could be made, the enemy were in their midst, who shot down the fleeing men, and murdered such as were merely wounded. Of the forty men of Company I, who composed part of the escort, twenty-two were killed, and four were wounded and left on the field for dead.

During the attack, the band wagon attempted to escape, and had made about half a mile when one of the wheels came off, which the enemy perceived, and rushed upon its occupants with

a yell, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the whole band. Many of them were shot while in the wagon. The bodies were gathered and thrown in or under the wagon, which was set fire to, and many of them were much burned, and otherwise brutally mutilated.

About the time of the appearance of the enemy on the left, a fight was going on, on the opposite side of the ridge, a portion of the rebel band having attacked the position of Lieutenant Pond. The Lieutenant had sent off the greater portion of his force, foraging, but still made a gallant defense. The enemy, however, was drawn off to the attack of General Blunt and his party, and the Lieutenant prepared himself to meet still further demonstration from them, not dreaming that a bloody massacre was being enacted in close proximity to his camp.

After plundering the wagons, and making sure that their victims were dead, Quantrell and his bloody band left the field.

Major Curtis, Blunt's Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant A. W. Farr, were found dead, evidently murdered in cold blood. Major Curtis was son of General Curtis, of Iowa, and was a man of established character for courage and ability. Lieutenant A. W. Farr, was a lawyer by profession, and was a resident of Geneva, Walworth County. He was a democrat in politics, and had represented his district in the legislature. On the outbreak of the rebellion, being a democrat of the Ben Butler stamp, he accepted a position where he thought he could be of service to his country, and in the execution of that trust he lost his life, stating, but a few days before his death, that it "was not ambition nor gain that prompted him to enter the army, but only that he might do his mite towards crushing the rebellion; that he did not seek promotion, but was willing to serve where he could do the most good."

The list of those who were killed at the massacre of Blunt's command, we find in the Adjutant General's records:

KILLED.—*Staff Officer*—Quartermaster; Lieutenant A. W. Farr. *Company G*—Private George W. Tice. *Company H*—Sergeant A. A. Bennett, and Private Ornan Shaver. *Company I*—Sergeant Joseph Burlingame, Corporals David Beam, William C. Hopper, Samuel P. Hart and Robert R. Murphy, Privates Henry Brewer, William C. Clark, Jas. Dimpsey, Stephen V. Gallea, John Ganier, Alfred Green, William M. Gifford, Frank Galvin, G. F. Mossinger, Henry A. Pond, Lincoln S. Rice, Marion Rickard, D. Smith, Francis Van Camp, Abram Woodfall, John C. Wright and John Zahner—26.

WOUNDED.—*Company I*—Sergeant J. Splain, Privates A. McCune, F. Arnold and Jesse Smith—4.

The casualties in the brigade band we find given as follows:

KILLED.—*Leader*, H. Pellage, T. L. Davis, H. Barlow, F. Rosmanith, F. Balaun, M. Mumser, N. Nott, T. Lusher, S. Orvis, F. Simon and J. Fritz—11.

During the engagement which Lieutenant Pond had with the rebels, the following casualties occurred:

KILLED.—*Company C*—Privates John Davis, William W. Lloyd, Thomas P. Leath, Dennis McNary, Abram C. Rokefellow and Philander T. Stimpson—6.

Lieutenant Pond, of Company C, of the Third Cavalry, received great praise for the manner in which he defended his position.

On the 26th of October, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel White was dismissed the service, and Major E. A. Calkins was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel on the 29th of December, and Captain Derry, Major, on the 22d of January, 1864.

The following casualties we find recorded in the Adjutant General's office:

KILLED.—At Choctaw Nation.—*Company B*—First Sergeant C. K. Bly, October 11th, 1863. At Carthage, Mo.—*Company C*—Private S. Howard, December 22d, 1863. At Ballstown, Mo.—*Company E*—Privates John H. Robinson, July 8th, 1863, and Geo. R. Kelley, October 10th, 1863. At Clarkesville, Ark.—*Company E*—Privates Fred. A. Martin and J. C. Russel, November 8th, 1863. At Fort Smith.—*Company L*—Sergeant D. E. Bartram, September 8th, 1863—7.

Reënlistments commenced in January, 1864, and continued until three-fourths of the regiment had reënlisted, and on the 30th of March, the regiment moved from Van Buren, and arrived at Little Rock on the 16th of April, where the veterans were embodied in companies B, E, G, H, I, K and L, and proceeded by steamer and rail to Madison, Wis., where they spent their thirty days furlough, reassembled at Madison, and on the 19th of June, 1864, were again in camp at Duvall's Bluff, from whence they subsequently moved to Huntsville, near Little Rock, where they were engaged in picket and guard duty, and scouting between the Arkansas and White Rivers, frequently engaged portions of Shelby's men, and were also employed as escorts to trains between Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff. August 28th, a detachment of 104 men, under Major Derry, joined an expedition in pursuit of

the rebel Shelby's force, from which they returned, and resumed picket duty at Little Rock on the 7th of September. The regiment subsequently moved to a camp one mile west of Little Rock.

The other five companies were stationed in Kansas and Missouri. Company A at Ballstown, Company C, at Fort McKean, Company D at Fort Hamer, Company F at Fort Insley, all in Missouri, and Company M, at Pawnee, Kansas. Here they were engaged in scouting, picketing, forage and escort duty.

On the 25th, Major Derry left camp with a detachment of 141 men, as part of an expedition to Fort Smith. They returned to Little Rock on the 13th of October, 1864, where companies B, E, G, H, I, K and L remained during the winter, engaged, in detachments, in scouting, guarding trains, patroling the roads in the surrounding country, and skirmishing with guerillas and bushwhackers.

The following list is from the records of the Adjutant General, reported for 1864:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—At Van Buren, May 17.—*Company L*—Privates Saml. H. Castello and Lewis A. McClure. Missouri.—*Company C*—Private Eugene Hunt, June 16. *Company B*—Private William Copeland, August 11. At White Oak Creek.—*Company L*—Private Alva Hanson, August 11. *Company A*—Private George W. Carr, September 1. At Clarksville, Ark.—*Company H*—Private Wm. Jones, September 28. *Company M* First Lieutenant Lorenzo A. Dixon, October 20. *Company K*—Joseph Bohnard. At Fort Scott.—*Company C*—Private George C. Foster, November 21. At Dardanelles, Ark.—*Company I*—Private Riley R. Stillman, January 14, 1865—11.

On the 10th of March, 1865, a small detachment, under Captain Geisler, of Company A, was sent from camp at Little Rock, to capture a band of guerillas near Clear Lake, about forty miles distant. Accompanied by the person who gave information as to the whereabouts of the band, as a guide, they moved forward, and as they approached a cane brake, the guide gave a signal and disappeared in the thicket. A volley of musketry assailed the head of the column, and Captain Geisler fell from his horse, mortally wounded, with five gun shot wounds in his body, from which he died next day. The force of Captain Geisler numbered about forty; the force of the enemy in ambush was estimated at 200. The detachment returned to Little Rock, and a larger force of cavalry was sent out to secure the body of Captain

Geisler, and capture the guerilla by whose hand he was betrayed to his death. The casualties in this affair, as reported by Major Derry, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— *Company A* — Captain Geisler. *Company D* — Private Daniel H. Hooper — 2.
WOUNDED.— *Company D* — Corporal Steadman L. Jackson, and Private Wm. Shelton. *Company E* — Private Jacob C. Forty — 3.

Eleven were reported as missing.

February 24th, 1865, Lieutenant Colonel Calkins was mustered out on expiration of service.

On the 9th of March, 1865, Lieutenant Colonel Derry was commissioned as Colonel, and Captain Vittum as Lieutenant Colonel.

On the expiration of the term of service of the original organization, the regiment, on the 19th of April, 1865, was reorganized, by order of the General commanding the department. The companies stationed at Little Rock were consolidated into five companies, A, B, C, D and E, under command of Major Derry. The designation of the other companies, stationed in Missouri and Kansas, was also changed, Company F, at Fort Insley, Mo., alone retaining its position. Company M, at Pawnee, Kansas, became Company G, Company C, at Fort McKean, Mo., became Company H, Company D, at Fort Hamer, Mo., became Company I, and Company A, at Fort Curtis, Mo., became Company K.

The battalion at Little Rock, under Colonel Derry, left that city on the 21st of April, 1865, and proceeded to Duvall's Bluff, where they remained till the 3d of June, when they proceeded down White River and up the Mississippi, to St. Louis, thence to Rolla by rail, from whence they marched to Springfield, Mo. Here they remained until the 18th of July, when they took up their line of march to Fort Leavenworth, reaching there on the 2d of August. Here the battalion was mustered out on the 8th of September, and returned home, arriving at Madison on the 14th, where they were paid and discharged.

Companies F, H, I and K were mustered out on the 29th of September, at Fort Leavenworth, and arrived at Madison on the 2d of October. Company L was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth on the 23d, and Company G on the 27th, soon after which they returned home, and were paid off and disbanded.

The varied character of the service in which most of the companies of the Third Cavalry were engaged, being stationed at different points in Missouri and Kansas, makes it exceedingly difficult to give much of their history, as the reports sent into the Adjutant General's office are deficient in information as to their several operations.

Regimental Statistics. — Original strength, 1,186. Gain — by recruits in 1863, 324, in 1864, 608, in 1865, 30; substitutes, 18; reënlistments, 357; total, 2,523. Loss — by death, 215; missing, 9; deserted, 126; transferred, 64; discharged, 418; mustered out, 1,691.

F. A. Boardman

COL. F.A. BOARDMAN.

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CHAPTER LIII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—FOURTH CAVALRY.

ORGANIZED AS A CAVALRY REGIMENT—ON SCOUTING DUTY—EXPLOIT OF LIEUTENANT EARL—EXPEDITION TO ROSEDALE—TO GROS DE TETE—VETERANS ON FURLOUGH—EXPEDITION TO CLINTON, LA.—DEATH OF COLONEL BOARDMAN—EARL'S INDEPENDENT SCOUTS—MAJOR CRAGUE CAPTURES CLINTON—MARCH TOWARDS MOBILE—RETURN TO BATON ROUGE—SKIRMISH—MARCH TO MOBILE—INTO GEORGIA—RETURN TO VICKSBURG—MOVE TO TEXAS—STILL IN SERVICE.

THE change of the Fourth Infantry to the cavalry service required additional regimental officers. It was accordingly organized as a cavalry regiment with the following roster:

COLONEL—FREDERICK A. BOARDMAN.

Lieutenant Colonel—JOSEPH BAILEY; *Majors—First Battalion*, WEBSTER P. MOORE; *Second Battalion*, ERASTUS J. PECK, commissioned March 10, 1864; *Third Battalion*, GEO. W. DURGIN, commissioned May 4, 1864; *Adjutant*—NEWTON H. CHITTENDEN; *Quartermaster*—CHARLES A. JOHNS; *Commissary*—THEODORE W. GILLETTE.

The surgeons and line officers remained the same as in the infantry service.

The following were reported as having died of wounds in June and July:

Company D—Private Stephen Grimmols. *Company E*—Privates Francis Duval and T. D. Taylor. *Company I*—J. L. Chandler—4.

On the 1st of August, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Bailey returned and took command of the regiment, having been on detached service as Department Engineer, remaining until the 30th, when he proceeded to Wisconsin on recruiting service for the regiment. On the 1st of September, the regiment was fully equipped as cavalry, and on and after that date, it was known and designated in the Military Department of the State, as the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Major Moore was left in command of the regiment until the 24th of September, when Colonel Boardman arrived and took command. After its organization as cavalry, the Fourth was actively engaged in scouting, picketing and foraging, principally in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, but took no part in a pitched battle. Under orders from the commandant of the post, Colonel Boardman made a reconnoissance of the country surrounding Baton Rouge, crossing the Amite River at a point in advance of any former movement. By information obtained by this reconnoissance, Lieutenant Earl, with a small party, captured seventeen of the enemy including one Colonel and two Captains, together with their horses and equipments. On the 11th of October, companies F and K, Captain Craigue commanding, were placed on detached duty, along the left bank of the Mississippi, from Baton Rouge to opposite Donaldsonville, to prevent trade in contraband goods, and to protect navigation, telegraphic communication, etc., where they did excellent service, seizing large quantities of goods intended for the enemy, and capturing eighty-five rebel soldiers with a loss of eight men taken prisoners, and two wounded. They also constructed a stockade work for a defence of their post. During the fall and winter of 1863 and '64, their operations were chiefly in the country lying between the Comite, Amite and Mississippi rivers, as far south as Manchac Pass, being very successful in capturing or routing the enemy.

On the 10th of January, 1864, Lieutenant Earl left camp with seventeen men on a scouting expedition. Swimming the Comite River, he surprised a party of fifty rebels at Olive Church, twenty-three miles from Baton Rouge, and gallantly charging upon them, succeeded in capturing twenty-five men and all the horses. In endeavoring to return to camp, they fell in with Wirt Adams' cavalry who greatly outnumbered them. Nothing daunted, Earl and his men charged furiously upon them, killing and wounding several, when another force appeared in the rear. Earl was compelled to abandon his prisoners in order that his men might cut their way through and escape to camp if possible. In attempting to do so, most of the men had their horses killed, but continued to fight though overpowered by numbers. Earl losing his horse, took to the woods and endeavored to escape but was taken

prisoner after swimming the river. Only two of the band succeeded in reaching the camp, they having seized two of the captured horses and escaped. The party was taken to Clinton, where they were confined. Lieutenant Earl, after several months imprisonment, returned to the regiment on the 1st of May. He had been confined near Mobile. After four different unsuccessful attempts to escape, each time being hunted by blood hounds, he succeeded in making his way to Pensacola, where he joined a gunboat. On it he went to New Orleans. The adventures of the Lieutenant would undoubtedly be very interesting, but he afterwards died while in a rebel prison and left no record of his exploits.

On the 4th of February, a detachment of eighty men, under Colonel Boardman, crossed the Mississippi and proceeded to Rosedale, a town on Bayou Gros Tete, thirty miles from Baton Rouge. Landing on the west side of the river ten miles above Baton Rouge, they commenced their march over the most intolerable of muddy roads. Arriving at the bridge where the Baton Rouge and Opelousas road crosses a bend in the Bayou Gros Tete, ten picked men under Lieutenant Medhurst, of Company B, were ordered to charge upon the bridge, capture the picket post and dash into the rebel camp, which they most gallantly accomplished, dashing at full speed upon the bridge, and capturing two sentinels, and pursuing the third into Rosedale, a distance of ten miles, which was traversed in forty-five minutes, notwithstanding the muddy roads. Here they found a camp of rebels numbering about thirty, who broke and precipitately fled, in all directions. They were pursued and some were taken prisoners. Only three men with the Lieutenant entered the town. They took possession of it, and held it until the remainder of the ten joined them, when they formed a picket and awaited the arrival of Colonel Boardman. Pursuit was made for twelve miles, when Colonel Boardman found that he was only fifteen miles from Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafalaya, where the rebel General Walker was stationed with a brigade, upon which he returned to Rosedale. The Colonel returned with his command to Baton Rouge on the afternoon of the 5th, having as prisoners, one Assistant Adjutant General, one Major, one Lieutenant, one

sergeant, ten privates and three thousand dollars worth of quinine, fifty horses and mules, and a quantity of arms, losing two men wounded and prisoners. While on a scout on the 6th, Lieutenant Bush, of company C, fell into an ambuscade and was severely wounded.

On the 14th of February, another expedition of 150 cavalry, under Captain Keefe, was sent to Rosedale. Moving down the left bank of Bayou Gros Tete, to Lieutenant Slack's plantation, they seized horses, cattle and mules, and bivouacked three miles farther down on the right bank of the bayou until midnight of the 20th, when they moved towards Plaquemine by way of Indian Village, with fifty beeves, twenty mules, twelve horses and four rebel prisoners. As they left the bayou, the rebels opened fire, which was promptly returned. The expedition reached Baton Rouge at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day.

On the 8th of March, a scout of twenty privates and a sergeant under Lieutenant Williams, of Company A, was sent out. When five miles out from Baton Rouge, the advance guard was fired upon from an ambush; C. Schuman, of Company C, was mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Williams was instantly killed by a minie ball. His last words were, "Fight them boys; don't run." The little band succeeded in keeping the enemy, about 100 in number, at bay until reinforcements arrived, when the rebels fled. Lieutenant Williams was greatly beloved by his comrades, and was one of the best scouting officers in the regiment.

Patrick Toohey was reported to have died of wounds, on the 19th of March.

On the 8th of April, 250 of the veterans reënlisted and left for Wisconsin on veteran furlough.

On the first of May, Colonel Boardman was ordered to make a reconnoissance in force to Clinton, La., back of Baton Rouge, where the enemy had from 1,200 to 1,500 cavalry. His force consisted of his own and another cavalry regiment. The enemy's pickets were found about seventeen miles out. Heavy skirmishing commenced. Colonel Boardman halted his command and advanced alone, for the purpose of discovering a suitable place for the passage of his cavalry over the creek. In doing so he exposed himself to the fire of the enemy in the coolest manner.

He was struck by four balls, the last penetrating the brain, causing instant death. He was the only man killed in the expedition. Colonel Boardman was brave to a fault, and his ability as a commander, was unanimously certified to by the regiment. Chester H. Burgess, of Company B, and Morris Fyfe, were severely wounded. The command of the Fourth, after the death of Colonel Boardman, devolved upon Major Peck, who proved himself well qualified for the position. On the return of the regiment to Baton Rouge, Major Moore, who had returned from Wisconsin, took command of the regiment. On the 30th of May, the reënlisted veterans returned from their furlough. On the 24th of May, Lieutenant Colonel Bailey was promoted Colonel, Major Moore, Lieutenant Colonel, Captain N. F. Craigue, Major of the First Battalion, Captain George W. Durgin, Major of the Third Battalion. Lieutenant Earl was authorized to recruit an independent company of scouts from the refugees, and three years' soldiers whose term of service had expired. With this company Earl was assigned to duty at Natchez. The history of this company and its daring leader, is unknown to us further than that it was engaged in such enterprises as required the utmost exercise of boldness, bravery, and endurance. Lieutenant Earl was finally taken prisoner and died from ill-treatment received whilst in prison.

On the 27th of June, the regiment embarked on transports, moved up the river to Morganzia, where they went into camp. On the 4th of July, Major Peck resigned, and Captain Keefe was appointed Major. At Morganzia the regiment was brigaded in the Fourth Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, of the Nineteenth Army Corps. On the 9th of August, the regiment returned to Baton Rouge.

On the 25th of August, the regiment accompanied an expedition to Clinton. On reaching the Comite River at Olive Branch, they found the rebels had destroyed the bridge, and were drawn up on the opposite side with three pieces of artillery. Three hundred men of the Fourth, were dismounted in order to cross the river to fight them on foot. They moved down the river a few rods and crossed on a log which had broken in two in the middle, forming an angle, which compelled the men to get astride the tree and slide down to the water, climbing up on the other

side by the branches, and arriving on the opposite shore in safety. The enemy found himself flanked and withdrew his forces and artillery. Major Craigue swam the river with 100 men and started in pursuit, the rest of the regiment following as soon as possible. Major Craigue ran the rebel force into Clinton with his advance guard, and gave them no time to recover, pressing right on without waiting for support. On reaching Clinton his ammunition being expended, he remained on the outskirts of the town to wait for reinforcements. While they were coming up, the rebels improved their time in running. The balance of the force came up about noon and took possession of the town. The Fourth returned to Baton Rouge by the way of Green Hill Springs.

Two other expeditions to Clinton were undertaken in the months of October and November, which were both highly successful.

On the 27th of November, the Fourth Wisconsin, with eight other cavalry regiments with pontoon trains, left Baton Rouge for the purpose of making a feint on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad with the object of keeping the forces in the vicinity of Mobile from making a demonstration on General Sherman's army: taking seventeen days' rations, they marched 300 miles. Arriving within two miles of Mobile, they took a southerly course and struck the Gulf of Mexico on Mississippi Sound, at West Pascagoula, Miss., 140 miles east of New Orleans, where they remained two weeks when they embarked for New Orleans, arriving at Baton Rouge on the 5th of January, without losing a man.

On the 6th of January, 1865, Lieutenant Colonel Moore was commissioned as Colonel, but did not muster as such; Major Craigue was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain G. C. Pierce, as Major.

On the 1st of March, 1865, while on a foraging expedition, the cavalry forces under Brigadier General Bailey, were attacked by the enemy, by which the Fourth Regiment lost, as reported by the Chaplain, Henry McCabe and Frederick Mansel, of Company H, killed, and Lieutenant Henry O. Gleason, of Company B, Sergeant Martin, of Company D, Joseph Bowers and Frederick Meuner, were wounded.

With other cavalry forces the regiment was in the vicinity of Mobile when that city capitulated, after which an expedition, of which the Fourth Cavalry was a part, proceeded through Alabama into Georgia, crossing the Chattahoochie River at Eaufala. They returned by the way of Montgomery, Ala., to Columbus, Miss., whence they marched across the State of Mississippi to Vicksburg, where they arrived on the 1st of June, men and horses much exhausted, having been seventy days in the saddle and on the march.

On the 26th of June, the regiment left Vicksburg and proceeded to Shreveport, on the Red River, from thence on the 9th of July, they took up their line of March to Texas, passing through Marshall and Austin, and encamped near San Antonio.

The regiment is still in service, (March 20, 1866,) under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Craigue and Major Durgin, with headquarters at Ringgold Barracks, Texas.

Regimental Statistics.— Original Strength, 1,047. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 32, in 1864, 810, in 1865, 140; substitutes, 16; reënlistments, 260; total, 2,305. Loss—by death, 350; missing, 23; deserted, 74; transferred, 2; discharged, 474; mustered out, October 1st, 1865, 754.

MILWAUKEE CAVALRY.

In the summer of 1861, Captain Von Deutsch, of Milwaukee, was authorized to recruit a Company of Cavalry, as an "Independent acceptance." The company was filled up and mustered into the United States service on the 23d of September, 1861, with the following officers:

CAPTAIN—GUSTAV VON DEUTSCH.

First Lieutenant—CHARLES LEHMAN; *Second Lieutenant*—ALBERT GALORSKOWSKI.

The company under orders, proceeded to St. Louis, and for a short time served under General Fremont. It was afterwards incorporated into the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, with whose history it is identified. No reports have ever been made to the Adjutant General whereby a history of its operations can be given.

CHAPTER LIV

COMPANY HISTORIES—LIGHT ARTILLERY.

THE original project of forming a regiment of light artillery in the State was overruled by the War Department, and the several batteries of light artillery were sent from Wisconsin as independent organizations.

THE FIRST BATTERY

Was organized at La Crosse, under the superintendence of Captain Jacob T. Foster. The original La Crosse Artillery, a well drilled company before the war, was filled up to a maximum by Captain Foster, and moved to the rendezvous at Camp Utley, Racine, in October, 1861, where its organization was perfected, and the company mustered into the United States service, with the following officers:

CAPTAIN—JACOB T. FOSTER.

First Lieutenant—ALEXANDER CAMERON; *Junior First Lieutenant*—JOHN D. ANDERSON; *Second Lieutenant*—CHARLES B. KIMBALL; *Junior Second Lieutenant*—DANIEL WEBSTER; *Surgeon*—WILLIAM HOBBINS.

The battery remained at Camp Utley without a full equipment necessary to perfect themselves in Light Artillery drill, until the 23d of January, 1862, when they left the State, being ordered to Louisville, Ky., where they went into Camp Irvine, near the city. At this camp they were fully equipped, and placed under a thorough system of drill and discipline, in all that pertains to Light Artillery. They were furnished with a battery of six twenty pounder Parrott rifle guns.

About the last of March, 1862, they were assigned to the command of Brigadier General Morgan, and on the 3d of April, joined in the expedition against Cumberland Gap, under that General. During the march, Captain Foster was appointed, by General Morgan, chief of artillery, the First Battery being in command of Junior First Lieutenant Anderson, Lieut. Cameron

being unable to be in the field. The rugged character of the country made it exceedingly difficult to find passage for the artillery. The work was, however, accomplished, under the energetic chief of artillery. Heavy guns were dragged up the steep mountain sides by means of ropes, and let down on the opposite sides. On the 17th of June, an advance was made from Cumberland Ford towards Cumberland Gap, which position was occupied next day by the forces of General Morgan, the enemy evacuating on their approach. On the 6th of August, a brisk skirmish ensued near Tazewell, in which the First Battery took part. Two guns, under Lieutenant Anderson and Lieutenant Webster, were in the advance, with the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, for a support, when the enemy, in large numbers, suddenly appeared and made a charge upon the two guns, which were leveled at them, charged with double charges of canister. On the advance of the rebels to within a short distance, the guns were discharged, and before the enemy could recover from the shock, they were safely moved to the rear. The rebels afterwards attempted a second charge upon the battery, but a well directed fire caused them to break and run.

On the 5th of June, 1862, First Lieutenant Cameron resigned, and Second Lieutenant Daniel Webster was commissioned to fill the vacancy.

On the 16th of August, General Morgan's position at the Gap was besieged by a force of several thousand rebels. The place held out until the 17th of September, when, finding his provisions getting short, General Morgan determined to evacuate the Gap. He accordingly, on that day, commenced his march through the mountains, with the determination to reach the Ohio. After incredible hardships, and for much of the way fighting the enemy night and day, suffering for the want of food, with clothing and shoes reduced to tatters, the gallant Army of the Gap, after marching 200 miles, reached Greenupsburg, Ky., where they crossed the Ohio on the 3d of October, and moved to the neighborhood of Galliopolis, Ohio, where they remained a short time to refit, when the First Wisconsin Battery proceeded to Cincinnati, and on the 26th of November, moved with the troops of General Morgan, down the river to Memphis, Tenn., and joined General Sherman's forces.

On the 17th of October, Junior First Lieutenant Anderson resigned, and Second Lieutenant Charles B. Kimball was commissioned to fill the vacancy.

Accompanying General Morgan's division, which formed part of Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg in December, 1862, the First Battery landed on the banks of the Yazoo River on the 25th of December. On the 27th, General Morgan's division, occupying the center of the line, advanced to attack the enemy on Chickasaw Hill. Foster's battery took part in the fight, doing effective service, and having only one man mortally wounded, named Mattison, as reported by Lieutenant Webster. On the 29th, the battery did good service, and took part in an artillery fire, to attract the enemy's attention from a charge on their works by DeCourcy's brigade of Morgan's division. The attack was finally abandoned, and General Sherman's forces retired on the 1st of January, 1863, and returned to the Mississippi River.

On the 10th of January, 1863, the First Battery accompanied the forces of General McClernand in the attack on Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River. Attached to the division of General Osterhaus, one section of the battery, with a brigade as support, was placed on the opposite side of the river from the fort, to prevent the escape of the rebels. The right section, under Lieutenant Webster, was stationed on the right bank of the river, half a mile from the fort. In the fight that ensued, the guns of Lieutenant Webster succeeded in silencing most of the enemy's artillery, entirely demolishing one of the barbette guns.

General Osterhaus, in his official report, thus speaks of the First Wisconsin Battery:

> The cannonade lasted fully two hours, during the whole of which time I was near Lieutenant Webster's section of artillery, (my presence not being necessary at any other place) and I consider it my duty to state that I never saw a better officer or better men serving artillery. Cool, deliberate and intrepid, they sent their shot against the enemy's stronghold, their commander controlling every round and its effect, the men quietly obeying his orders, without the very superfluous huzzaing and yelling, which is incompatible with the artillery service. I heartily congratulate Lieutenant Webster and his men upon their success. The reduction of the lower casemates, and the silencing of three or four formidable guns, are their exclusive merit.

The battery suffered no loss. On the 14th, the command returned to the mouth of the Yazoo River, and on the 23d, landed at Young's Point, and encamped. Here they remained until the rising water in the Mississippi compelled the removal of the Thirteenth Corps up the river, to Miliken's Bend, where they

remained until the 5th of April. The exemplary good conduct and discipline of the First Wisconsin Battery, elicited a strong complimentary order from General McClernand.

On the movement of the Thirteenth Corps across the Peninsula, to commence the advance on the rear of Vicksburg, the First Battery accompanied the division of General Osterhaus, and crossed the river at Bruinsburg, and accompanied the march towards Port Gibson. Taking position on Thompson's Hill, on the 1st of May, under a heavy fire, they held it during the day, and in the afternoon, succeeded in dismounting four of the enemy's guns, which were annoying General Osterhaus' division on the left. In the battle of Thompson's Hill, the battery had one man mortally wounded, James A. Magill.

The battery moved with Osterhaus' division towards Jackson, when the direction of the march of the Thirteenth Corps was changed on the 15th, and moving towards Champion Hills, the enemy was encountered, but owing to the roughness of the ground, and thickness of the timber, the First Battery was not engaged. In the afternoon, they joined in pursuit of the enemy to Edward Station, and next morning followed him up to Black River Bridge. In the artillery duel which took place prior to the assault on the rebel works at this place, the First Battery was effectively engaged. Almost the first shot fired by the enemy blew up the ammunition chest of one section of the battery, by which General Osterhaus and Captain Foster were wounded, and Charles Wiltsie, of the battery, was so severely injured that he died. The battery, however, continued to pour in an effective fire for the next two hours.

On the 19th, they were in position before the rebel works in the rear of Vicksburg. During the siege which followed, the battery maintained a prominent position, close to the enemy' works, and by the accuracy of its fire, succeeded in silencing most of the enemy's guns within range. In the absence of Captain Foster, by reason of his wounds, and Lieutenant Webster, on detached service as ordnance officer of the corps, the battery was mostly managed by Second Lieutenant O. F. Nutting, who made himself immensely popular by the coolness and bravery he displayed. He was ably assisted by Junior Second Lieutenan E L. Hackett, and Orderly Sergeant Aylmer.

After the surrender, the battery moved with Osterhaus' division to Jackson, where they took part in the second battle at that place. After its evacuation, they returned to Vicksburg, and encamped.

The Thirteenth Corps being transferred to the Department of the Gulf, the First Battery moved down the river on the 16th of August, encamping at Carrolton, La., till the 3d of September, when they crossed the Mississippi and proceeded to Brashier City, thence moved to Berwick City, across Berwick Bay, where they remained until the 7th of October, when they recrossed the Bay to Brashier City, from whence they moved, in December, to New Orleans, and were assigned to position in the defences of that city. In the winter of 1864, thirty-four of the battery reënlisted as veterans, and returned to Wisconsin on veteran furlough.

The battery remained at New Orleans until the 22d of April, 1864, when, taking part in the celebrated Red River Expedition, they embarked, and proceeded up the Mississippi and Red rivers, and on the 28th, landed at Alexandria, and immediately took position in front of the town. The battery participated in the movements of the army near Alexandria, and on the retreat down the river, the center section, under Lieutenant Hackett, was temporarily attached to the cavalry division, and formed part of the rear guard, and with a portion of the Thirteenth Corps, on arriving at the mouth of Red River, proceeded to Morganzia, and in June, returned to camp at New Orleans.

The battery moved up the river to Baton Rouge in August, and took part in an expedition to Clinton, La. They remained at Baton Rouge until the 26th of November, when they accompanied the cavalry expedition of General Davidson, to Mobile, returning by way of West Pascagoula, and New Orleans, to Baton Rouge, where they arrived on the 4th of January, 1865. They remained at Baton Rouge until ordered to Wisconsin for discharge, where they were mustered out at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, on the 18th of July, 1865.

Statistics.—Original strength, 155. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 17, in 1864, 53, in 1865, 42; substitutes, 2; reënlistments, 34; total, 303. Loss—deserted, 7; transferred, 14; discharged, 48; mustered out, 212.

SECOND BATTERY.

Early in the outbreak of the rebellion, Captain Ernest Herzberg of Milwaukee, tendered to the Governor the services of the "Washington Artillery Company," of that city. When Governor Randall received authority to raise five batteries, the tender of Captain Herzberg was accepted, and he was instructed to fill up his company to 150 men. This was done, and the company went into rendezvous at Camp Utley, Racine, and was mustered into the United States service on the 10th of October, 1861, with the following officers:

CAPTAIN — ERNEST F. HERZBERG.

First Lieutenant — J. C. H. VON SCHLEN; *Junior First Lieutenant*—C. J. EMIL STEPHAN; *Second Lieutenant* — JOHN SCHABEL; *Junior Second Lieutenant* — CHARLES BEGER.

They left the State for Baltimore, Md., on the 21st of January, 1862. Arriving there on the 24th, they were sent forward to Fortress Monroe, where the battery was stationed as part of the garrison, until September, when they moved to Camp Hamilton, near Hampton, where it was engaged in garrison duty until the 10th of January, 1863. They then moved to Suffolk, where five pieces of the battery took part in the battle of South Mary's Bridge, on the 30th of January. During the greater portion of 1863, the battery was stationed at different points on the Peninsula, in the neighborhood of Yorktown. On the 20th of January, 1864, they embarked at Yorktown, and proceeded to Point Lookout, Md., where they engaged as guard to the rebel prisoners at that place.

In January, 1864, forty-eight of the battery reënlisted as veterans, and proceeded to Wisconsin on furlough.

The Second Battery remained at Point Lookout until mustered out of service.

Statistics.— Original strength, 153. Gain — by recruits in 1863, 5, in 1864, 35, in 1865, 2; reënlistments, 48; total, 243. Loss — by death, 12; deserted, 6; transferred, 7; discharged, 30; mustered out, 188.

THIRD BATTERY.

The Third Battery was recruited under the superintendence of Captain L. H. Drury, at Madison and Berlin, and its organization was completed at Camp Utley, Racine. It was mustered into the United States service on the 10th of October, 1861, with the following officers:

CAPTAIN—L. H. DRURY.

First Lieutenant—CORTLAND LIVINGSTON; *Junior First Lieutenant*—JAMES T. PURDY; *Second Lieutenant*—ALBERT LEBRUN; *Junior Second Lieutenant*—HIRAM F. HUBBARD; *Surgeon*—HENRY W. CAUSDELL.

Remaining at Camp Utley until the 23d of January, 1862, they left the State on that day, being ordered to Louisville, Ky., where they went into quarters at Camp Irvine. Here a Camp of Instruction was established, and the company engaged in drilling until the 10th of March, when, being furnished with a battery of four thirty-two pounder rifle guns, they embarked at Louisville, and proceeded up the Cumberland River, to Nashville, Tenn. Here they remained encamped until the 29th, when they were assigned to a position with the forces of General Buell, and marched to reinforce General Grant at Pittsburg Landing. They arrived at Savannah, Tenn., on the 9th of April, and subsequently moved to Pittsburg Landing, thence to the vicinity of Corinth, where they remained until after the evacuation. On the 11th of June, being attached to General Crittenden's division, the battery took up its line of march with Buell's forces, and moved by way of Iuka, to Tuscumbia, Ala. They remained on duty in Northern Alabama and Southern Tennessee, until the general movement of Buell's forces to the northward, in which they took part.

Junior First Lieutenant Purdy resigned on the 18th of August, 1862, and Junior Second Lieutenant H. F. Hubbard was promoted to fill the vacancy, and Walter J. Colburn was appointed Junior Second Lieutenant, vice Hubbard, promoted. Second Lieutenant Lebrun deserted July 2d, and Henry Currier was appointed Second Lieutenant.

On the 1st of October, attached to Van Cleve's division of Crittenden's corps, the Third Battery left Louisville, and on the

8th of October, were in position near the battle field of Perryville, or Chaplin Hills. Captain Drury had been appointed chief of artillery, on General Van Cleve's staff, and Lieutenant Livingston commanded the battery. The forces of General Crittenden were not permitted to reinforce General McCook's corps, who were fighting desperately on the left, and they remained idle spectators of the battle, but joined in the pursuit to Crab Orchard. On the 15th of October, the boys of the Third Battery had their first skirmish with the enemy. On that day they had the advance in the pursuit, and followed hotly after the enemy, taking advantage of every hill top to pour in the fire from their long range guns. Pursuit being relinquished at Crab Orchard, the troops returned. The battery camped for a time at Mount Vernon, thence moved to Nashville, where they remained until the 26th of December, when they moved forward with the forces of General Rosecrans, to attack the rebels at Murfreesboro.

On the morning of the 31st of December, they occupied a position on the extreme left of the line of General Rosecrans, to guard a ford, but were not engaged, except in repelling a cavalry charge on one of our hospitals, in which Henry S. Utley was wounded by a rebel sharpshooter. On the 1st of January, the battery, with Beatty's brigade, crossed the river and took position overlooking the enemy's right wing, when they opened fire on the rebel skirmishers and cavalry. During the forenoon of the 2d of January, 1863, they were assailed by the enemy's fire from two or three directions, but by lying close to the ground, only one man, Leonard J. Ulin, was wounded.

The enemy having failed in his efforts against the position of Rosecrans' center and right, massed a large force on his right, and moved to the attack of our left, which consisted of a few regiments of Van Cleve's division. About two o'clock, the enemy, under Breckenridge and Cheatham, about 30,000 strong, advanced in three lines. The troops on that side of the river were too feeble to resist their furious charge, and the Third Battery was ordered to retire across the river at the lower ford, which was accomplished with the loss of several horses and two men wounded, Sergeant Hollenbeck and Daniel Robin. On reaching the opposite side of the river, General Rosecrans massed his artillery, and brought it to bear so effectually on the

enemy, that they were unable to withstand it, and broke and ran, closely followed by Negley's and Davis' divisions, who drove them into their intrenchments. The battery remained in its position on Saturday, without further casualty, and the enemy evacuated Murfreesboro next day.

The battery encamped near the Lebanon road, and remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until the 5th of July, when it marched to McMinnville, where it remained until the general movement of the "Army of the Cumberland," in the Chicamauga campaign.

On the 13th of September, Captain Drury was severely wounded by a shot from a rebel sharpshooter, which fortunately did not prove fatal. In the battle of Chicamauga, on the 19th and 20th of September, the Third Battery was actively engaged, occupying a position on the enemy's extreme left, on the 19th. On the 20th, the battery was in position as a support to the left of General Davis' division, and with the brave Fifteenth Wisconsin, endeavored to hold the position, which was left exposed by the withdrawal of Wood's division. The whole force was driven back, as elsewhere related, by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and the Third Battery was compelled to leave five of its six guns on the field. The total loss of the battery was five guns, thirty-three horses and twenty-six men killed, wounded and missing.

The casualties reported by Lieutenant Livingston, were:

DIED OF WOUNDS.—Privates Azro J. Nobles and Samuel Palmer—2.
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Gasherie Decker, Corporal Ira Smith, Privates T. S. Fessenden, H. H. G. Bradt, David S. Bedal, Edward Kanouse, Charles W. Hubbard, Peter Foreman, Thomas Rundle, Henry Weymarth, O. W. Martin, L. W. Lusted, Maurice Scanlan and H. D. Stevens—14.

After the battle of Chicamauga, the Third Battery took position in the defences around Chattanooga, where it remained during the year 1864, being attached to the First Brigade of the Second Division of the reserve artillery. A large number of the men were detached to an Illinois and a New York battery, besides two sections were acting as guard on steamers plying above and below Chattanooga.

Thirty-three of the men reënlisted early in 1864, and proceeded to Wisconsin on furlough, from whence they returned with a large number of recruits.

The Third Battery remained at Chattanooga, Tenn., until the spring of 1865, when it moved to Murfreesboro, and remained until ordered to be discharged, arriving at Madison on the 3d of July. On the 20th, they were mustered out and disbanded.

The imperfect returns made to the Adjutant General's office, give but little information relative to the operations of the battery.

Statistics.— Original strength, 170. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 35, in 1864, 32; reënlisted, 33; total, 270. Loss—by death, 26; deserted, 3; transferred, 4; discharged, 60; mustered out, 177

FOURTH BATTERY.

The Fourth Battery was recruited under the supervision of Captain Vallee, of Beloit, and on the 19th of September, moved to the general rendezvous, at Camp Utley, Racine, where the organization was perfected, and its muster into the United States service completed on the 1st of October, 1861. They left the state on the 21st of January, 1862, with the following officers:

CAPTAIN—JOHN F. VALLEE.

First Lieutenant—GEORGE B. EASTERLY; *Junior First Lieutenant*——— ———; *Second Lieutenant*—CHARLES A. RATHBUN; *Junior Second Lieutenant*—MARTIN H. MCDEVITT.

Reporting at Baltimore, on the 26th they arrived at Washington, and moved down the Potomac, arriving at Fortress Monroe on the 28th, where they were assigned to duty at that place, as part of the garrison. Here they remained until the month of September, when, having been mounted and equipped, they moved to Camp Hamilton, near Hampton, Va., and engaged in garrison and guard duty until the 11th of January, 1863. On that day, proceeding to Suffolk, they took part in the defence of that place against the attack of Longstreet, remaining until the siege was abandoned. Marching to Portsmouth, they embarked and proceeded to West Point, on York River, where they were employed in building fortifications, and guard duty. West Point was abandoned, and on the 30th of May, the battery landed at Yorktown.

On the 9th of June, they took part in the expedition of General Keyes up the Peninsula, to join the forces of General Dix, from which they returned, on the 10th of July, to Yorktown, and acted as garrison till the 25th of August, when, for sanitary reasons, they were ordered to Gloucester Point, where they encamped.

On the 6th of July, Captain Vallee resigned, and First Lieutenant George B. Easterly was commissioned as Captain, and Martin H. McDevitt as First Lieutenant.

While at Gloucester Point, the battery suffered severely from sickness, the command being reduced to only four enlisted men fit for duty. Leaving Gloucester Point, they moved to Portsmouth, where they were attached to the command of General Getty, and remained on duty until the 13th of April, 1864, when they took part in a reconnoissance towards Smithfield, Va., returning to Portsmouth on the 15th.

On the 23d of April, the battery proceeded to Yorktown, where they joined the Eighteenth Army Corps, of General W. F. Smith, and were assigned to the Artillery Brigade of the First Division. Embarking at Newport News on the 7th, they proceeded up the James River to Bermuda Hundreds, and moved immediately to the front, and on the 9th, moved with the Third Brigade, and took position in front of the rebel Fort Clifton, situated at the junction of Swift Creek with the Appomattox, where they succeeded in silencing the guns in half an hour. Occupying various other positions until the 13th, they then marched to Proctor's Run, near Drury's Bluff, where they engaged the enemy's fortifications, losing one man wounded. The position was maintained till the 16th, when our forces retired a mile to the rear, the battery covering the movement, and in the evening, occupying a position in the intrenchments at Bermuda Hundreds. On the 4th of June, they were attached to Kautz' Cavalry Division, and with it, participated in the battle of Petersburg on the 15th, when that General was to be supported by General Gilmore. General Kautz was left to get out of his dilemma, after penetrating to the enemy's inner lines. For over two hours the battery was exposed to the concentrated fire of fourteen guns. Their loss was three men wounded. They soon after returned to camp at Bermuda Hundreds.

On the 8th of July, by order of General Butler, the entire battery was converted into Horse Artillery, all the cannoniers being mounted, and on the 27th of July, the left section moved with the cavalry, and took part in the battle of Malvern Hill, returning to camp on the 30th. After two or three unimportant movements, the battery marched to Prince George's Court House, and camped till the 26th, when they moved to a position in rear of the Ninth Corps, before Petersburg.

On the 28th of September, with the cavalry, they approached within 1,000 yards of the rebel works in the suburbs of Richmond, and on the next day, moved around the city under a continuous fire of the enemy from his works. The right section under Lieutenant Noggle, with the Second Brigade, engaged a small force of the enemy on the Charles City road and drove them into the city, approaching within 800 yards of the rebel main line of works. A cavalry charge was repulsed by the battery on the 30th.

On the 7th of October, the rebels attacked Kautz' cavalry with a heavy force. The Battery opened but could not stop the rebel advance. A battery opened on them from the left, and a large force came up on the right to cut off their retreat. The battery fell back four times, keeping up a rapid fire, but all to no purpose, the rebels continuing to press upon them when an order was given to retreat. When near a creek, the cavalry and artillery got jammed together, and a piece of artillery becoming mired, prevented the escape of those behind, and the Fourth Battery was compelled to abandon four of their guns, besides losing forty-five horses. A private named Isaacson, was killed, L. Wells, J. Flanders, W. Warren and ——— Brooks, were wounded.

The subsequent history of this battery is not shown in any report or record in the Adjutant General's office. It was mustered out of service at Richmond, Va., on the 3d of July, 1865.

Statistics.—Original strength, 151. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 1, in 1864, 60, 1865, 1; by substitutes, 38; reënlistments, 43; total, 294. Loss—by death, 24; missing, 1; deserted, 15; transferred, 1; discharged, 82; mustered out, 171.

FIFTH BATTERY.

The Fifth Battery was recruited under the superintendence of Captain Oscar F. Pinney, of Monroe, Green County, and its organization was perfected at Camp Utley, Racine, where it was mustered into the United States service on the 1st of October, 1861. It remained at Camp Utley until the 15th of March, 1862, when it left the State for St. Louis, Mo., with the following officers:

CAPTAIN—OSCAR F. PINNEY.

First Lieutenant—WASHINGTON HILL; *Junior First Lieutenant*—CHARLES B. HUMPHREY; *Second Lieutenant*—ALMON SMITH; *Junior Second Lieutenant*—GEORGE Q. GARDNER.

The battery arrived at St. Louis on the 16th, and on the 19th, under orders, embarked and proceeded down the river to Cairo, where they crossed to Bird's Point, took the cars on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and proceeded to Sykestown, from whence they marched to New Madrid, and reported to General Pope on the 22d. New Madrid just before had been evacuated by the rebels, and the battery was placed on duty in detached parties in the forts, and were also employed in constructing earthworks along the river bank. Here they remained engaged until the surrender of Island No. 10. On the 19th of April, they embarked and proceeded by way of Cairo, up the Tennessee river, and landed at Hamburg, Tenn., and on the 7th of May, took position about seven miles south of Hamburg, with the army destined for the reduction of Corinth. They were attached to General Pope's division. At the battle of Farmington, two sections of the battery occupied a position commanding a bridge, but were not called into action.

After the evacuation of Corinth, the battery was attached to General Jefferson C. Davis' brigade, and were moved first to Jacinto, thence to Ripley. Returning to Jacinto, on the 14th of August, with the Second Brigade of General Davis, they proceeded to Iuka, where, on the 21st of August, they were transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and crossing the Tennessee River at Eastport, marched to Nashville, nearly two hundred miles distant.

On the 23d of August, Senior Second Lieutenant Almon Smith died of disease, and Joseph McKnight, was commissioned as Second Lieutenant.

Joining with the forces of General Buell in their march North, in pursuit of Bragg, the battery reached Louisville, and on the 1st day of October, 1862, marched with Davis' division, following Bragg in his retreat from Kentucky. On the 7th, the first section, under Lieutenant Hill, was in the advance, skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery, and in the afternoon, had quite an artillery duel, in which the enemy's guns were silenced. In the battle of next day, the battery did not get into position till after 5 o'clock P. M. Then five guns opened upon the enemy doing splendid execution. Being handled with skill and ability, the loading and firing was done with such rapidity, coolness, and precision, as to elicit praise from those who witnessed their movements. The enemy replied with equal vigor. The action lasted until nearly 8 o'clock, when both sides ceased firing. Colonel Golding, commanding the brigade, specially commends Captain Pinney and his battery for the efficient service they rendered. The casualties were John F. Smith, killed, and William Sparks, wounded.

The battery joined in the pursuit to Crab Orchard, from which they returned by way of Lebanon, Bowling Green, and Franklin, to the vicinity of Nashville, where they went into camp on the 16th of November.

On the 26th of December, the battery moved forward with Davis' division, and took part in the battle of Stone River, being in the hottest of the fight on the 31st of December, occupying a position to the right of the division, which was in McCook's Corps, forming the right wing of the army. In the battle of that day Captain Pinney was mortally wounded.

Captain Pinney was a native of Vermont and had served five years in the regular army. When Governor Randall received orders to organize five batteries, Captain Pinney's recommendations were such, that a commission was given him to recruit a company. The Fifth Battery was the result of the labors of himself and co-adjutators. Captain Pinney was always ambitious of making the Fifth Battery one of the best in the service, and he succeeded in doing so. He was brave and daring to a fault.

After the rebels got possession of the field, they took him prisoner and paroled him, but did not remove him from the field. Setting him up against a tree they wrapped his blanket around him, built a fire for him, and for two days and one night, he was left without aid or assistance. He was at length removed to a Union hospital where he died on the 17th of February, 1863.

The casualties in the battle we find reported, as follows:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—Captain Oscar F. Pinney, Privates Charles Adair, David S. Welty and John G. Thomas—4.
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Elijah Booth, Privates Martin Campbell and Josiah C. Forbes—3.

The Fifth Battery went into camp near Murfreesboro, Lieutenant Humphrey being in command, proceeded to refit the battery for service in the coming campaign. On the death of Captain Pinney, Lieutenant Humphrey was commissioned as Captain. He resigned on the 29th of April, when Lieutenant George Q. Gardner was commissioned as Captain.

The battery remained in camp until the 31st of January, when it accompanied the division of General Davis, in an expedition to Franklin, from which it returned without engaging the enemy, and resumed its duty on picket on the Shelbyville pike, three miles south of Murfreesboro.

The battery was completely refitted, and refurnished with horses, and on the 24th of June, marched with the First Division, General Davis, in McCooks Corps, in the general advance of the army upon General Bragg at Tullahoma. The battery was under the command of Captain Gardner, with Joseph McKnight, Senior First Lieutenant, George Lafferty, Junior First Lieutenant, Daniel Titus, Senior Second Lieutenant, and Elijah Booth, Jr., Junior Second Lieutenant.

During the march, the battery was not called into action. Proceeding through Manchester to Tullahoma, which they found deserted by the enemy, on the 3d of July, they crossed Elk River, and marched to Winchester, and went into camp. On the 17th of August, the forward movement against Bragg at Chattanooga began. On that day Gen. Davis' Division left Winchester and began the crossing of the Cumberland Mountains to Stevenson, Ala., reaching that place on the 20th. On the 28th

of August, the movement across the Tennessee River commenced. Colonel Heg's brigade, of Davis' division, was sent forward to lay the pontoons, the work being covered by the guns of the Fifth Battery.

On the 30th, the division, with the rest of McCook's Corps, crossed the river, and commenced its march to intercept the enemy should he retreat from Chattanooga. The troops ascended Sand Mountain, the artillery being got over by the joint labor of men and horses. They descended into Wills' Valley at the foot of Lookout Mountain, and continued their march to Valley Head. Here they remained from the 4th to the 10th of September, when they left the valley and ascended Lookout Mountain. In the retrogade movement of McCook's Corps to rejoin the centre and left on Chicamauga Creek, the battery occupied a position with the cavalry as rear guard, and arrived at Crawfish Springs in the forenoon of the 20th. Here the battery took position with Mitchell's cavalry. It was soon ascertained that the right of Rosecrans' army had been driven back, and that the enemy was between Mitchell's cavalry and the army of General Thomas. A retreat was determined on, and the force of General Mitchell fell back seven miles towards Chattanooga, where they remained till the 22d, when march was resumed. The Fifth Battery was put in position, and the enemy's guns, which had opened on the column, were silenced. On the 24th, the battery encamped within the fortifications at Chattanooga.

During the remainder of the year 1863, the battery was not called into action. A large number of the veterans reënlisted, and were remustered on the 2d of January, 1864, soon after which, they started for Wisconsin, on veteran furlough, returning to Chattanooga, on the 3d of March.

For the campaign of 1864, the battery was equipped anew, and took its place with the division in the Fourteenth Army Corps, then encamped at Rossville, whence, on the 2d day of May, they moved to Ringgold, Ga. The battery was not engaged at Dalton, but accompanying the Fourteenth Corps, moved by way of Snake Creek Gap, and on the 14th of May, took part in the battle of Resaca. They were held in reserve until about 2 o'clock P. M., when they took position on a hilltop which overlooked a portion of the enemy's works. Here they opened a severe fire on the

enemy's battery which was soon silenced. The position was retained until dark, when their ammunition being expended, except canister, they moved to the rear. Next morning they relieved a battery on another portion of the line. They kept up a fire during the day, and although much exposed, did not lose a man.

On the morning of the 16th, Davis' division was sent forward to take possession of Rome. A spirited skirmish ensued, but the place was entered on the 21st. Davis' division rejoined the Fourteenth Corps at Dallas, on the 26th of May. Here the battery occupied several different positions until the 10th, when they moved forward with the general advance, without coming into action until the 23d of June, when the battery took position on a low ridge about 1,200 yards from Kenesaw Mountain. By the aid of a detail of infantry, slight earthworks were thrown up during the previous night. In the morning the enemy's artillery opened on them from a position several hundred feet above them on the mountain. The Fifth Battery being armed with Napoleon guns, their fire was terribly effective, and in the end, compelled the rebel guns to withdraw. The battery had no one hurt. They retained their position until the 2d of July, when they moved to join the division which was five miles to the right. On the retiring of the rebels to the north bank of the Chattahoochie, the battery took position and opened fire upon the rifle pits and main works of the enemy, until he finally returned across the river on the 9th.

Crossing the river with the division on the 20th, the battery took position on a commanding hill near Peach Tree Creek, and shelled the rebels out of their rifle pits. On the 22d, they took position in the lines within two miles of Atlanta. With several changes of position, the battery remained until August 26th, engaged in the duties of the siege. On that day they accompanied the Fourteenth Corps in their movement on the enemy's communications to the south of Atlanta, and on the 1st of September, took part in the battle of Jonesboro, where they were engaged for three hours, when the enemy was repulsed at all points. The battery returned to the vicinity of Atlanta and went into camp near the city.

The Fifth Battery accompanied the movement of Sherman's forces in pursuit of Hood in his raid on the former General's communication. Returning to Rome, Ga, the men were reclothed and the battery refitted. On the 12th of November, they moved to Atlanta, and on the 15th, joined with Sherman's forces, accompanying the Fourteenth Army Corps in the march to Savannah, where it arrived and took position in the lines before Savannah on the 13th of December. The march was resumed, the battery being occasionally placed in position, without entering into any general engagement, and the army arrived at Goldsboro, from thence marched to Raleigh, and thence to Washington, where it took part in the Grand Review of the 24th of May, 1865, after which, they moved into camp and remained until ordered to Wisconsin to be discharged. They arrived at Madison, Wis., on the 6th of June, and were mustered out of service on the 14th, to date from the date of their arrival.

Statistics.— Original strength, 155. Gain — by recruits in 1863, 5, in 1864, 64, in 1865, 1; reënlistments, 74; total, 304. Loss — by death, 24; deserted, 1; transferred, 5; discharged, 61; mustered out, 213.

SIXTH BATTERY.

The Sixth Battery was recruited and organized under the supervision of Captain Henry Dillon, of Lone Rock, and was mustered into the United States service at Racine, on the 2d of October, 1861. It remained at Camp Utley until the 15th of March, 1862, when it left the state with orders to report at St. Louis. It was officered as follows:

CAPTAIN—HENRY DILLON.

First Lieutenant—SAMUEL F. CLARK; *Junior First Lieutenant*—THOS. R. HOOD; *Second Lieutenant*—JOHN W. FANCHER; *Junior Second Lieutenant*—DANIEL T. NOYES; *Surgeon*—CLARKSON MILLER.

They arrived at St. Louis on the 16th, and on the 19th, embarked, and proceeded to Cairo, thence crossed to Bird's Point, and proceeded by rail to Sykestown, on the Cairo and Fulton

Railroad, in southeastern Missouri; thence marching twenty-two miles, they arrived at New Madrid, and reported to General Pope on the 21st. The rebels had, but a few days before, evacuated the place, and the battery boys found themselves in comfortable quarters, with plenty of rations. Here they were employed in building or repairing the fortifications, and in the performance of heavy artillery duty. After the surrender of Island No. 10, they were occupied in garrison duty until the 17th of May, when they embarked, and proceeded up the Mississippi, to Cairo, and thence up the Tennessee to Hamburg, arriving there on the 23d of May, and immediately took position in the reserve of the forces investing Corinth. Soon after its evacuation, the Sixth Battery, which was attached to the Fifth Division, under General Asboth, moved with the division to Rienzi, twenty miles south of Corinth, where they engaged in the construction of earthworks. The Sixth Battery was charged with the defence of three of the batteries, and here it remained until the 1st of October. Up to this time the battery had never been in action, although it had been in service a year.

On the 1st of October, it commenced its march to Corinth, and reached that place on the morning of Friday, the 3d, and formed in battery with the reserve forces of Brigadier General Sullivan, north of the town. In the afternoon, they were moved to a position on the right, where they were brought under the enemy's fire, which they were unable to return, without endangering our skirmishers. Two men were wounded. In the evening they were ordered back to town, where they occupied several different positions during the night.

Early on the morning of the 4th, Captain Dillon took up a position on the brow of a hill, north of the position occupied by the First Missouri Artillery, and to the right of General Davies' division, having the Tenth Iowa and Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry supporting on the right and left. Soon after nine o'clock, the enemy appeared, advancing in three columns, driving in the skirmishers. They were but a few hundred yards distant when the battery opened upon them with canister and shell, which swept destruction through their ranks, but did not check their advance in the least. They kept on, with scarcely any check to their progress, the battery, in the meantime pouring in a steady

fire of canister at short range. The supports reserved their fire too long, until the enemy began an enfilading fire on the right flank. Several of the men of the battery were by this time killed or wounded, and finding it impossible to carry off his guns, Captain Dillon ordered the limbers and caissons to the rear. The guns were soon after recovered, on the falling back of the enemy. Taking four of the guns, with the remaining effective men, Captain Dillon again took the field, but the enemy were on the retreat, and the battery was not again brought under fire. The battery joined in the pursuit of the rebels, but did not go into action. In this affair the men were exposed on open ground, without protection of any kind, but there was no faltering or giving way.

Captain Dillon had his horse shot under him, and Lieutenant Hood had a narrow escape. Lieutenant Daniel T. Noyes, of Spring Green, was left on the field wounded, and was bayonetted by the rebels.

The casualties which we find reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—Lieutenant Daniel T. Noyes, Corporal L. B. Horn, Privates Gilbert L. Thomas, George D. Brown and George W. Barney—5.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant J. B. Jackson, Corporal Stephen A. Ferris, Privates H. Demmer, Christian Berger, Daniel Goodwin, George A. Bickford, Philip J. Seiders, Menzo Tenant, Henry J. Baynes, William N. Piper, Peter J. Wallport, Aug. Trunkhill, Lyman Leach, Hiram M. Morey, Hugh Flannery, John C. Eagan, Jules Francois, Harlan P. Duuning, Fred. Malish, Charles H. Fernald and Ulrich Ballman—21.

Returning to Corinth, the battery remained until the 2d of November, when it moved with Sullivan's brigade, to which it was attached, and with General Hamilton's forces, proceeded to Grand Junction. From there, the battery, with Sullivan's brigade, was sent to Davis' Mills, when the mills were seized, and set to grinding corn for the Union army. The brigade was soon after sent to Moscow, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. On the 28th of November, they camped at Lumpkins' Mills.

The division commanded by General Quimby, moved with General Hamilton's forces to the southward, reaching Yokona, whence they were recalled when the disaster of Holly Springs took place. They subsequently moved, and camped at Holly Springs and Lafayette, and finally took up a position at Buntyn Station, five miles from Memphis, where they remained until the 3d of March, 1863, when they moved down the river with Quimby's

division, to the neighborhood of Yazoo Pass, where the levee was cut and the country flooded, which enabled the steamers to float into Moon Lake. The battery was divided, so as to have a gun on each of four boats. In this manner the expedition proceeded up the Coldwater, and made a second demonstration on Fort Pemberton. The command of General Quimby returned to Helena on the 9th of April, and on the 13th, again embarked and proceeded to Milikin's Bend, where, on the 25th of April, they moved across the peninsula, as part of the army of General Grant, intended for the investment of Vicksburg. Crossing the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, they immediately commenced the march to Port Gibson. They did not take part in the battle, being stationed to prevent a flank movement. They, however, joined in the pursuit, and overtook the enemy at Jones' Cross Roads, on the 3d of May, when a sharp skirmish ensued, in which the battery took part. They followed the retreating army to Jackson, where, on the 14th, they took an active part in the battle, the division, under General Crocker, doing much of the fighting. At Champion Hills, the battery did good service. On the 19th, they took position in the trenches before Vicksburg, where they were constantly engaged in the duties of the siege, until the surrender. On the 3d of July, Alva B. Page was killed by a rebel sharpshooter, after the capitulation, while sitting on a gun, looking at the rebel fortifications.

Remaining in camp at Vicksburg until the 12th of September, the battery, in detached portions, left for Helena, where it all assembled on the 26th, and next day proceeded to Memphis.

Attached to the First Brigade, of the division of General J. E. Smith, which had recently been transferred to the Fifteenth Army Corps, of General Sherman, the battery moved from Memphis on the 6th of October, with the forces of General Sherman, intended for the relief of Chattanooga, and reached Glendale, Miss., by rail; thence they marched to Dickson, Ala., crossed the Tennessee River at Chickasaw on the 29th, and continued their march through Florence, Ala., to Elk River, which they crossed at Fayetteville, Tenn. Passing through Winchester, and crossing the Cumberland Mountains at Cowan, they reached Bridgeport, Ala., thence they moved to Chattanooga, arriving there on the 20th of November, having marched 240 miles.

In the movement on Mission Ridge on the 25th, the battery took part, having two guns in an important position. Joining in the pursuit to Grayville, Ga., the battery returned to Chattanooga, and after turning over their guns, as unserviceable, to the ordnance department, moved, and went into camp at Bridgeport, from thence marched to Larkinsville, where they remained until the 9th of January, 1864, when they moved to Huntsville, and went into camp.

Here the battery was thoroughly reëquipped, and supplied with horses, and six new twelve pounder Napoleon guns. The veterans who had reënlisted, went home on veteran furlough, returning with 53 recruits.

One section of the battery, under Lieutenant Hood, was stationed at Whitesburg during March and April, where they were occasionally engaged with the enemy. On the 21st of April, the armament was reduced to four guns.

Accompanying the movement of General Smith's division, the battery left Huntsville on the 22d of June, and proceeding by way of Stevenson, to Kingston, Ga., were sent forward, and occupied a fort commanding the bridge across the Etowah River, near Centreville.

The original term of service expiring, the non-veterans were mustered out, leaving the battery with two officers and 96 enlisted men, of whom, forty were veterans. On the 1st of November, twenty-three horses of the battery were transferred to the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, with which organization, the Sixth Battery soon after were ordered to exchange guns, receiving Rodman rifles for their Napoleon guns.

The battery remained at Fort Etowah until the 10th of November, when they moved to Cartersville, thence by rail to Chattanooga, Tenn., where they turned over the remainder of the horses and transportation, proceeded on their way to Nashville, where they arrived on the 16th, and was assigned to the Reserve artillery. Captain Hood assumed command of the battery on the 29th of November. During the threatened attack by General Hood, the Sixth Battery was stationed at Fort Gillem, where they remained without participating in the battles around the city, until the 29th of December, when they returned to their former camp. They had again been supplied with horses and transportation.

On the 7th of January, 1865, the Sixth Battery was transferred to the Reserve Garrison Artillery of the Department of the Cumberland, and the horses and transportation were again turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, and the men were armed with muskets, and in addition to manning the guns of the battery furnished details for duty as provost guard in the city. On the 17th of February, they left Nashville and proceeded to Chattanooga, and went into camp, where they remained until ordered to proceed to Wisconsin for discharge from service. They arrived at Madison on the 3d of July, when they were mustered out on the 18th.

Statistics.— Original strength, 157. Gain — by recruits in 1863, 18, in 1864, 64, in 1865, 1; substitutes, 2; reënlisments, 34; total, 276. Loss — by death, 29; deserted, 5; transferred, 9; discharged, 36; mustered out, 197.

SEVENTH BATTERY.

The Seventh Battery was recruited under the supervision of Captain Griffiths, at Milwaukee, and was mustered into the United States service at Camp Utley, Racine, on the 4th of October, 1861. They remained at Camp Utley until the 15th of March, 1862, when, with the Fifth and Sixth batteries, they proceeded to St. Louis, under the following officers:

CAPTAIN — RICHARD R. GRIFFITHS.

First Lieutenant — HENRY S. LEE; *Junior First Lieutenant* — GILLEN E. GREEN; *Second Lieutenant* — ARTHUR B. WHEELOCK; *Junior Second Lieutenant* — SAMUEL HAYS; *Surgeon* — L. C. HALSTEAD.

On their arrival at St. Louis they were ordered to report to General Pope, at New Madrid, the siege of Island No. 10, then being in progress. Moving down the Mississippi River, they landed at Cairo, and proceeded by rail to Sykestown, on the Fulton and Cairo Railroad. From Sykestown, they marched to New Madrid, reporting on the 21st. Here they were employed in the construction and repair of the fortifications along the river, the place having recently been evacuated by the rebels. Detachments were placed in charge of some of the siege guns. After the surrender

of Island No. 10, the Seventh Battery was stationed at Fort Bankhead, Fort Harney, and Fort Thompson, near New Madrid. They subsequently moved to Island No. 10, where, on the 13th of June, they received orders to move to Union City, which they reached the next day.

The battery had been furnished with horses and guns before they left Island No. 10. At Union City, they joined the brigade of General R. M. Mitchell. The battery was stationed, during the summer and fall, first at Trenton, and then at Humboldt, engaged in railroad guard duty. On the 1st of December, the battery was divided, three guns being stationed at Trenton, eleven miles north, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The rebel General Forrest in his raid on Grant's communications in December, 1862, made a feint on Jackson, which induced General Sullivan to concentrate his force on that place. The Seventh Battery was ordered to take only their horses, guns, and gun detachments, leaving everything else at Humboldt. On the 20th, the enemy entered Humboldt and captured thirty men of the battery, and their horses, and all the camp equipage, including books and papers. In this affair, John Haney and J. W. Haney, were wounded. Ten of the men succeeded in escaping with their horses to Jackson. The caissons and equipage at Trenton, were also captured and destroyed, the men escaping, and eventually reaching Columbus.

On the 24th of December, the battery moved to Trenton, where pursuit of Forrest was commenced. General Sullivan's forces were concentrated into two brigades, to each of which, one half of the Seventh Battery was attached. On the 31st of December, the enemy was encountered at Parker's Cross Roads, by the Second Brigade, under Colonel Dunham. The two guns of the battery were under the command of Lieutenants Wheelock and Hays. Without waiting for the First Brigade, Colonel Dunham commenced the action and engaged the whole force for seven hours. The battery went gallantly into the fight. They soon found themselves under the concentric fire of at least eight of the enemy's guns. The brigade fell back three fourths of a mile. The battery kept up an effective fire until its ammunition was entirely exhausted. Not until then did they despair. The enemy had surrounded the force of Colonel Dunham, and he

would soon have been compelled to surrender, when General Sullivan appeared with the First Brigade, and soon Lieutenant Green, with the other guns of the battery, opened on the enemy. A general charge was made by the First Brigade, and the enemy were completely routed. The conduct of Lieutenants Wheelock and Hays, in this affair, was highly commended. Every man acted heroically. The latter officer was mortally wounded. Lieutenant Lee was absent, sick.

The casualties at Parker's Cross Roads, which we find reported, were:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.—Second Lieutenant Samuel Hays, Sergeants M. J. Marsden and Alfred Walworth and Corporal John Graham—4.

WOUNDED.—Privates Charles Willard, Harrison S. Barrett, A. J. Wright, L. Conklin and O. Austin—5.

On the 20th of November, 1862, Captain Griffith resigned, and Lieutenant Lee was commissioned as Captain. Lieutenant G. E. Green was commissioned as Senior First Lieutenant, Arthur B. Wheelock, as Junior First Lieutenant and William E. Hearsey, Senior Second Lieutenant. These commissions were made to rank from November 20th, 1862.

The enemy was pursued across the Tennessee River, when the Seventh Battery returned to Jackson, where they were again equipped. Remaining at Jackson until the 1st of June, 1863, they moved to Corinth, where they were employed in garrison duty until the 1st of July, when they moved to Memphis, and encamped. Here they were attached to the Fourth Brigade, Fifth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

The reënlisted veterans visited Wisconsin on veteran furlough in February, 1864, and reported again for duty at Memphis, on the 9th of April. With the exception of two or three expeditions into the surrounding country, the Seventh Battery remained on duty at Memphis, until the close of the war.

On the 1st of May, 1864, the right section accompanied an expedition after the rebel General Forrest, marching 200 miles. They also accompanied the unfortunate Sturgis expedition, encountering the enemy at Guntown, Miss., where they had a severe engagement for eight hours, in which the left section lost its guns and five men, captured by the rebels.

On the 21st of August, General Forrest made a raid into Memphis. In this affair the battery was surprised, and the enemy held temporary possession of their guns. The men of the battery soon after rallied, got possession of the guns, and used them effectively against the retiring rebels. The records of the Adjutant General report First Sergeant Samuel Hawkins and Privates Augustus B. Mower, W. W. Griffin and Richard Walker, as killed in this skirmish.

The battery remained at Memphis until ordered to Wisconsin for discharge from service. No muster out rolls are in the Adjutant General's office to show the date of muster out.

Statistics.— Original strength, 158. Gain — by recruits in 1863, 40, in 1864, 50, in 1865, 1; substitutes, 93; reënlistments, 92; total, 344. Loss — by death, 29; deserted 9; transferred, 1; discharged, 68; mustered out, 237.

EIGHTH BATTERY.

This battery was organized under the direction of Stephen J. Carpenter, of Stevens' Point, and was mustered into United States service at Camp Utley, on the 8th of January, 1862, and left the State with the following officers:

CAPTAIN — STEPHEN J. CARPENTER.

First Lieutenant — JAMES E. ARMSTRONG; *Junior First Lieutenant* — HENRY E STILES; *Second Lieutenant* — JOHN D. MCLEAN; *Junior Second Lieutenant* — ——— ———

Leaving Camp Utley on the 18th of March, 1862, they reached St. Louis on the 20th, where they were quartered at Benton Barracks until the 4th of April, when they proceeded up the Missouri River to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Here they were attached to the famous Lane "Southwestern Expedition," and marched to Fort Scott, from whence they moved to Fort Riley, Kansas. The New Mexico Expedition being abandoned, the battery returned to Leavenworth City, where it was attached to the command of General Mitchell, and proceeded with his forces to Columbus, Ky. Marching to Humbolt, Tenn., the battery was engaged in railroad guard duty until the 1st of July, when

they proceeded to Corinth, Miss. Early in August, they proceeded to Iuka, on the way encountering a force of rebels, with whom they had a sharp skirmish.

At Iuka, the battery was transferred to the "Army of the Tennessee," with orders to report at Nashville. The right and left sections, after a long and toilsome march, reached Nashville on the 4th of September. The center section, under Lieutenant McLean, was left at Eastport, and subsequently returned to Corinth, where it took part in the battle of the 3d and 4th of October. The manner in which Lieutenant McLean managed his guns, elicited the applause of those who witnessed it. We have no data for an extended notice of its operations in that battle.

The right and left sections participated in the retrograde movement of Buell to Louisville, and with the division of General Davis, which was temporarily under the command of General R. B. Mitchell, took part in the movement in pursuit of Bragg, and was placed in Colonel Caldwell's brigade. General Mitchell's division was ordered to reinforce General McCook, at the battle of Perryville, October 8th, 1862. The brigade of Colonel Caldwell did not take an active part in the battle, but followed in pursuit of the enemy to Crab Orchard. The battery shelled the enemy from his position at Lancaster. Returning from Crab Orchard by way of Lebanon and Bowling Green, they reached Nashville, and went into camp on the 7th of November, where they were joined by the center section, under Lieutenant McLean.

With General Davis' division, the Eighth Battery, on the 26th of December, 1862, commenced its march to Murfreesboro. On the 30th, they took position near the center of the right wing of General McCook. The battery was attached to General Woodruff's brigade, and was stationed between that brigade and the right of General Sheridan's division. Not much was done on the 30th, except to occasionally shell the enemy, which was skilfully done, eliciting the praise of the brigade commander. On the morning of the 31st, the rebels succeeded in surprising General Johnson's division on their right, and came sweeping along in three lines upon the position occupied by Davis' troops. The battery, under command of Captain Carpenter, opened with canister, every discharge making large gaps in their ranks, but

still they came on. Captain Carpenter's supports giving way, he was obliged to retire with his guns, and had just given an order to limber to the rear, when he received a shot in the head, which killed him instantly. Sergeant Germain immediately took command of the battery, as there were none of the Lieutenants present, and succeeded in getting off three of the guns. The other gun was eventually recovered. The battery took position near the railroad and pike, where it remained on duty during the rest of the battle.

In the battle, Quartermaster Sigfas commanded one section, and Orderly Sergeant Germain the other. The casualties, besides Captain Carpenter, killed, were:—Quartermaster Sigfas slightly wounded, and Joseph Worby, Thomas Gannt, Joseph Powers and P. Murphy, wounded.

General Woodruff, in his report, says: "To the men and officers of the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Illinois and Eighth Wisconsin Battery, I owe especial thanks, for the determined bravery and chivalric heroism they displayed throughout." He also says: "First Sergeant Germain, of the Eighth Wisconsin Battery, merits much praise for the cool, skilfull and determined manner in which he served his battery after he succeeded to the command."

After the battle, the battery went into camp near Murfreesboro, to refit for the coming campaign. First Lieutenant Henry E. Stiles was commissioned Captain, vice Carpenter, deceased. First Sergeant Obadiah Germain was commissioned First Lieutenant, to date from December 26th, 1862, and Second Lieutenant McLean was commissioned as Junior First Lieutenant.

The Eighth Battery accompanied the movement of General Rosecrans to Tullahoma, thence to the Tennessee River, crossing with McCook's corps in September, and pushing forward to Winston's Gap, or Valley Head. Returning from thence with General McCook's corps, they took part in the battle of Chicamauga, and on the 22d of September, retired with the forces to Chattanooga, where they took position in the defences. They participated in the battle of Mission Ridge on the 24th of November, soon after which, they moved to Nashville, where they were assigned to the Second Division, Artillery Reserve. Here they were refitted, receiving new guns and equipments.

Sixty-six of the members having reënlisted, they were remustered into the United States service on the 26th of January, 1864. The veterans left Nashville on the 12th of March, for a thirty days' furlough in Wisconsin. They returned to Murfreesboro on the 25th of April, where they found the non-veterans. Here they were assigned position in Fortress Rosecrans, one of the defences of Murfreesboro. They remained in this position until ordered to Wisconsin, where they arrived on the 10th of August, 1865, and were mustered out, paid and disbanded.

Statistics.—Original strength, 161. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 2, in 1864, 90, in 1865, 10; reënlisted, 66; total, 329. Loss—by death, 25; missing, 1; deserted, 13; transferred, 14; discharged, 53; mustered out, 223.

NINTH BATTERY.

The Ninth Battery was organized at Burlington, Racine County, under the superintendence of Captain Cyrus H. Johnson, and was mustered into the United States service on the 27th of January, 1862. Moving to Camp Utley, Racine, on the 18th of March, they were ordered to St. Louis, and left the State with the following officers:

CAPTAIN—CYRUS H. JOHNSON.

First Lieutenant—JAMES H. DODGE; *Junior First Lieutenant*—WATSON J. CROCKER; *Second Lieutenant*—JOHN A. EDINGTON; *Junior Second Lieutenant*—HENRY A. HICKS.

Arriving at St. Louis on the 20th, they were equipped with a battery of six guns, and their complement of men was filled by the transfer of forty-five men from the Tenth Battery. They moved up the Missouri to Leavenworth City, Kansas, where they were furnished with horses and otherwise supplied for their march across the Plains. They left Leavenworth on the 26th of April, and reached Denver City, Colorado, on the 2d of June, a distance of over 500 miles.

At Denver, the battery was divided, the right section, under Lieutenant Dodge, marching to Fort Union, in New Mexico, and thence to Fort Lyon, in Colorado, a distance of 450 miles. The

left section, under Lieutenant Crocker, marched to Fort Lyon, and thence to Fort Larned, in Kansas, a distance of 480 miles. The center section, under Captain Johnson, marched to Fort Lyon, 246 miles. They were ordered back in August to Denver City, where they remained until the 11th of December.

On the 21st of October, 1863, Captain Johnson was dismissed the service, and Lieutenant Dodge was commissioned as Captain, Lieutenant Crocker as Senior First Lieutenant, Lieutenant John A. Edington as Junior First Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Henry A. Hicks as Senior Second Lieutenant.

On the 11th of December, the center section again marched to Fort Lyon, where they joined the right section. These positions were occupied until the 17th of April, 1864, when the two sections at Fort Lyon were relieved from duty, and they left Fort Lyon, and arrived at Council Grove, Kansas, on the 18th of May. The section under command of Lieutenant Crocker, at Fort Larned, remained at that post until January, 1865.

The right section, under Lieutenant Edington, left Council Grove on the 24th of July, and leaving a detachment, under Lieutenant Hicks, at Salina, joined an expedition under General Curtis. The second section, under Captain Dodge, took part in an expedition for the relief of Government trains which had been attacked by Indians, returning to camp on the 31st of July, after marching 195 miles. The right and center sections were subsequently stationed at Fort Riley.

On the 14th of October, 1864, two sections, except a small detachment under Lieutenant Edington, left Fort Riley, Kansas, and, by forced marches, reached Shawneetown on the 18th, and joined the division of General Blunt, then in pursuit of General Price's retreating forces. They followed the retreating general from Kansas City, taking part in the battle of Westport, Mo., thence to Little Santa Fe, from whence they proceeded to Fort Scott. By a forced march of 142 miles, they reached Keittsville, Mo., on the 30th of October, from whence they moved to Fayetteville, Ark., where it was ascertained that General Price's forces had been driven across the Arkansas River. They were allowed to rest until the 15th of November, when they moved to Paoli, Kansas. In December, they moved to Fort Leavenworth, where, in January, 1865,

they were joined by Lieutenant Crocker's command from Fort Larned.

On the muster out of the non-veterans, on the 26th of January, the command of the battery devolved on Lieutenant Crocker. A detachment which had been left at Fort Riley, under Lieutenant Edington, rejoined the battery at Fort Leavenworth.

The battery was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 30th of September, and arrived on the 4th of October at Madison, Wis., where the men were paid and received their final discharge.

Statistics.—Original strength, 155. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 4, in 1864, 53, in 1865, 6; reënlisted, 78, total, 296. Loss—by death, 6; deserted, 6; transferred, 1; discharged, 56; mustered out, 227.

TENTH BATTERY.

The Tenth Battery was recruited and organized at New Lisbon, under the superintendance of Captain Beebe, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Milwaukee, on the 10th of February, 1862. Proceeding to Camp Utley, Racine, they remained until the 18th of March, when they left the State with the following officers:

CAPTAIN—YATES V. BEBEE.

First Lieutenant—DAVID C. PLATT; *Junior First Lieutenant*—JAMES TONER; *Second Lieutenant*—P. H. M. GROESBECK; *Junior Second Lieutenant*—HENRY A. HICKS.

They arrived at St. Louis on the 20th of March, and were quartered at Benton Barracks. On the 1st of April, by order of Gen. Halleck, twenty-five men were transferred to the Eighth Battery, and Lieutenant Hicks, with forty-five men, to the Ninth Battery, leaving Captain Beebe with only forty-seven men. They were joined soon after by twenty-four recruits from Wisconsin, and having been armed and equipped, embarked on the 30th, and proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, where, on the 5th of May, they were assigned to the Reserve Artillery. They took part in

the action before Corinth on the 28th. They continued on duty in the vicinity of Corinth, until the 21st of July, when they moved to Iuka. Here they were, with the division, transferred to the Army of Tennessee, and began the march to Nashville on the 12th of August, and arrived at that place on the 14th of September. The battery remained at Nashville, as part of the garrison of that place, while the forces of General Buell marched to the defence of Louisville. On the arrival of General Rosecrans in November, fifty recruits from Wisconsin, under Lieutenants Clark and Fowler, joined the battery.

First Lieutenant David C. Platt resigned in June. On the 20th of October, Second Lieutenant Groesbeck was commissioned First Lieutenant, and Elbert W. Fowler was commissioned Second Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy. Oscar A. Clark was commissioned Junior Second Lieutenant on the 22d of September, and James Toner resigned December 17th, and Ebenezer W. Stetson was commissioned Junior First Lieutenant.

The battery was engaged mostly as escort to forage trains. They remained on duty mostly in the vicinity of Nashville and at Murfreesboro, until the 1st of September, 1863, when they moved to Huntsville, Ala., thence to Stevenson, where one section was sent to Caperton's Ferry, to guard the pontoon bridges at that place. They moved by way of Bridgeport, to Anderson's Cross Roads, in Sequatchie Valley. The battery remained in this section of Tennessee, engaged principally in guard duty, during the winter and spring.

On the 3d of May, 1864, they proceeded to Catoosa Spring, where the battery was permanently assigned to the Third Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland, and on the 9th, reported to General Kilpatrick for duty. They took part with the cavalry in the actions at Resaca and Calhoun Ferry. They engaged in guard duty at Adairsville and Carterville Ferry, until the 3d of August, when they moved to Sandtown.

On the 14th of August, they accompanied General Kilpatrick in his celebrated raid on the communications of Atlanta, during which they engaged the enemy at Red Oak and Jonesboro. At Lovejoy's, they opened fire on a division of the enemy, and attacked them vigorously with a portion of Kilpatrick's force, while a detachment destroyed the railroad and depot. The whole

force then charged through the rebel division, and passed around Atlanta, returning to Sandtown on the 23d. Retiring to the vicinity of Red Oak, they encountered the enemy several times, and finally drove him into Jonesboro. The battery, with the cavalry, was engaged in several skirmishes near Burnt Bridge, on Flint River. They joined the Seventeenth Corps at Lovejoy's on the 3d of September, and returned to Atlanta with the rest of General Sherman's forces, going into camp midway between Sandtown and Atlanta, on the 7th of September.

The battery accompanied the movement of the cavalry corps on the 1st of October, breaking camp near Atlanta, and marching to Salt Springs, on the Sweetwater River, where they took part in an action near that place, and on the 3d, in an action near Powder Springs. The movement northward was continued, and on the 10th, the battery participated in an engagement near Van Wirt, which lasted two hours. They arrived at Rome on the 13th. From this time until the 27th of October, they were engaged in reconnoisances to different sections of the country, without having any engagement. On the 28th they arrived at Marietta, where they went into camp, having marched 230 miles during the month.

The Tenth Battery took part in General Sherman's march to the sea coast, being still attached to Kilpatrick's division of cavalry. On the 15th of November, they advanced by way of Marengo, and on the 16th, engaged the enemy at Lovejoy's Station and Bear Creek, capturing two guns. The march was continued, the enemy not being encountered in any force until the 27th, when the rebels attacked the rear guard. One gun of the battery was engaged in assisting in the repulse of the enemy. The battery also assisted in the engagements at Buckhead Church and Jones' Plantation on the 28th. With one or two exceptions, the remainder of the march to Savannah was completed without encountering the enemy, and the battery went into camp near King's Bridge, Savannah, where it remained until the 28th of January, 1865.

On that day the march through the Carolinas commenced. The battery took part in the action at the Salkahatchie, near Barnwell, losing John Watts killed, and on the 11th of February, participated in the attempt of the cavalry to take the town of

Aikin by storm. Being obliged to retire, the battery formed part of the rear guard. On the 14th of February, they took part in an engagement near Gunter's Bridge, on the North Edisto. On the 3d of March, they took part in repulsing the rebel attack near Hornsboro, in Anson County, N. C. On the 7th, one section of the battery was engaged with the enemy near Rockingham.

On the 9th of March, the battery was encamped, with Kilpatrick's cavalry near Monroe's Cross Roads. About daylight on the 10th, General Hampton's cavalry surprised the camp. In the engagement which followed, the battery lost ten prisoners, thirty horses killed and captured, and one gun disabled. Continuing the march, the cavalry pushed forward, skirmishing with the enemy, and on the 16th, took part in the engagement at Averysboro. On the 24th of March, the battery arrived at Mount Olive, fourteen miles south of Goldsboro.

On their arrival at Goldsboro, the non-veterans of the battery, who were entitled to discharge, were ordered to Wisconsin. They arrived at Madison on the 20th of April, and were mustered out on the 26th. The balance of the battery was temporarily attached to the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, with which they served until discharged from service.

Statistics.—Original strength, 47. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 89, in 1864, 30, in 1865, 2; reënlistments, 11; total, 179. Loss—by death, 24; deserted, 4; discharged, 60; mustered out, 91.

ELEVENTH BATTERY.

In the organization of the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, in 1862, it was ascertained that eleven companies had been recruited. The "Oconto Irish Guards," which had been enlisted by Captain McAfee, of Oconto, desirous of entering the artillery service, were transferred to that branch, and attached to the "Irish Brigade," then organizing at Camp Douglas, Chicago, by Colonel James A. Mulligan. The company was filled up by a detachment of Illinois recruits, and the battery was organized with the following officers:

CAPTAIN—JOHN O'ROURKE.

First Lieutenant—JOHN MCAFEE; *Junior First Lieutenant*—CHARLES BAGLEY; *Second Lieutenant*—WM. L. MCKENZIE; *Junior Second Lieutenant*—MICHAEL LANTRY.

With Colonel Mulligan's command, the battery proceeded to New Creek, West Virginia, arriving on the 23d of June, 1862. Here the battery was used chiefly by sections in different parts of the country. In October and November, the rebel Imboden was encountered first near Petersburg, and afterwards a few miles beyond Morefield. At Petersburg, a sharp skirmish occurred. Near Morefield, after a fight of three hours, the rebels broke and fled to the mountains.

In April, 1863, Imboden was encountered near Phillippi, and driven back, soon after which, Lieutenant McAfee, with a detachment of the battery, encountered a large force of the enemy near Fairmount, with which he skirmished, and was obliged to fall back to Grafton, with a loss of three men wounded, Francis Mallot, Peter Keelan and Charles Heberle.

In order to coöperate with the Army of the Potomac, the forces of West Virginia were ordered to concentrate in Eastern Virginia. The battery proceeded by way of Cumberland, Md., through Hancock and Williamsport, near which they crossed the Potomac and encamped near Hedgesville, Va., on the 18th of July.

On the 17th of August, the battery returned to Petersburg, and one section was sent to Morefield, where, on the 4th of September, they were attacked by superior numbers. After repulsing two attacks, the little force fell back to Petersburg, rejoining the battery. Scouting parties, mounted as cavalry, were frequently sent out, and in December, one section of the battery, accompanied General Averill, for the purpose of destroying the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, returning to Petersburg on the 24th.

Petersburg was evacuated on the 30th of January, 1864, the battery retreating to New Creek. On the retreat, Captain O'Rourke was captured by the enemy. In April, one section, under Lieutenant Cunningham, occupied Greenland Gap. Lieutenant Bagley, took command of the battery at Petersburg, and on the 5th of May, with a detachment of infantry and one gun, attacked and routed the enemy at Bloomington. The post at

Greenland Gap, was abandoned on the 25th of July, and Lieutenant Cunningham's command returned to New Creek.

The last day of July, the center section, under Lieutenant McKenzie marched to Cumberland, Md., to assist in the defence of that place. At Folck's Mills, the enemy was attacked, and after an obstinate resistance of five hours, was driven from the field with severe loss. The battery had one man severely wounded. The same rebel force appeared before New Creek, where the left section was stationed, and was again defeated. On the 10th of September, the battery was united at New Creek.

On the 1st of October, 1864, they were stationed at three different points in West Virginia; the centre section, under command of First Lieutenant McAfee, at Grafton, the right section, Lieutenant Charles Bagley, at Clarksburg, and the left section, Lieutenant McKenzie, at New Creek.

Lieutenant McAfee, with a detachment of eighteen men and one gun of the battery, accompanied an expedition under Lieutenant Colonel Fleming, of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry towards Morefield, on the 26th of November. They encountered a superior force of the enemy, and were driven back to New Creek, with the loss of six men, eleven horses and one piece of artillery.

On the 28th of October, the enemy attacked the post of New Creek, and captured forty-eight men, and one commissioned officer of the battery, with sixty-eight horses, and three pieces of artillery. Lieutenant Bagley then assumed command of the battery, and Lieutenant Cunningham took charge of the detachment at Clarksburg.

On the 21st of January, 1865, the battery was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where it arrived on the 22d, and reported to General Stevenson, commanding the post. Here the battery remained until ordered to be discharged from service. No muster out rolls are in the Adjutant General's office to show the date of their muster out.

Statistics.—Original strength, 87. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 1, in 1864, 1, in 1865, 6; by reënlistments, 39; total, 134. Loss—by death, 3; deserted, 20; transferred, 2; discharged, 17; mustered out, 92.

TWELFTH BATTERY.

Early in 1862, William A. Pile, a chaplain in the Missouri service, received permission from Governor Harvey to recruit a company for the First Missouri Artillery, to be known as the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery. He succeeded in enlisting ninety-nine men, who were mustered into the United States service, and sent forward to St. Louis in squads, where the company was to be organized and equipped.

In completing the organization of the battery, Captain Pile ignored the authority of the Governor of Wisconsin, and proceeded to distribute the men to suit his own purposes. This course finally caused the revocation of Mr. Pile's commission as Captain of the company on the 18th of July. The company was officered as follows:

CAPTAIN—WILLIAM A. PILE.

First Lieutenant—WILLIAM ZICKRICK; *Junior First Lieutenant*—WM. MILES; *Second Lieutenant*—WILLIAM H. HAMILTON.

On the revocation of Captain Pile's commission, Lieutenant Zickrick was commissioned as Captain, Edward G. Harlow was commissioned as Senior First Lieutenant.

Two sections of the battery, on the 6th of May, went forward up the Tennessee River to Hamburg, Tenn., thence they moved to Farmington, where they found the first section of the battery, under Lieutenant Immel, of Missouri, and joined General Pope's command. They took part in the investment of Corinth, and on the 29th, one section, under Lieutenant Zickrick, took position and destroyed a fort of the enemy which commanded the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Joining in the pursuit of the enemy, the battery finally went into camp near Clear Creek, and engaged in post and garrison duty, where they remained, with the exception of a few days, until the 14th of August, when they moved to Jacinto.

While at Clear Creek, Captain Zickrick took command of the battery, which, on the 11th of August, was furnished with four 10-pounder Parrot guns.

At Jacinto, they were joined on the 14th of September by Lieutenants Harlow and Miles, with seventy-one recruits, mostly from the vicinity of Janesville.

Participating in the movement of General Rosecrans' forces, the battery took part in the battle of Iuka, on the 19th of September, occupying a position on the left, supported by the Tenth Iowa Infantry. Here the battery, under Lieutenant Immel, did splendid service, for which the command was warmly commended by General Hamilton, who commanded the Union forces on that day, for the unyielding skill and bravery they displayed in handling their guns.

The battery returned to Jacinto, and, on the 1st of October, moved to Corinth, and took part in the battles of the 3d and 4th. It was put in position on the 3d, but was not very actively engaged. On the 4th, they occupied an elevated and exposed position in front of Corinth, in the right wing of the army, commanded by General Hamilton. The batteries in their front were captured or obliged to retire. The Twelfth opened on the advancing line of the enemy with shell and case shot, and as the rebels came nearer, the guns were double shotted with canister, which caused terrible destruction in the enemy's ranks. They held the position, and went through the battle without losing a man. First Sergeant Samuel E. Jones and Corporal Marcus Amsden were noticed in the official report for their gallant conduct.

Following in the pursuit till it was abandoned, the battery returned to Corinth, where it remained until the 8th of November, when they moved in conjunction with General Hamilton's forces into West Tennessee. On the 19th, they were at Moscow, being attached to Quimby's division of the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee.

Second Lieutenant William H. Hamilton having been mustered out, Marcus Amsden was commissioned Second Lieutenant, November 1st, 1862. Following the general movements of the army of General Grant in its operations in West Tennessee in the winter of 1862, the battery, on the 4th of January, 1863, was stationed at Germantown, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, engaged in railroad guard duty.

On the 8th of February, they moved to Memphis, thence to Grand Lake, Ark., and on the 24th of March, with Quimby's division, took part in the Yazoo Pass Expedition, from which they returned, without suffering any loss, on the 11th of April. On the 16th, they moved to Milikin's Bend, and accompanied the movement of the Seventeenth Army Corps of General McPherson across the Peninsula, crossing the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, and moved forward towards Jackson. It was present at the battle of Raymond, in the reserve. At Jackson, the battery was under fire, but did not exchange shots with the enemy

At the battle of Champion Hills, on the 16th, they occupied a position near the centre, on the left of the artillery lines. On the 21st of May, the battery took position before the enemy's fortifications in the rear of Vicksburg. Here they were employed in the duties of the siege until the surrender. During the siege, James Gray and William West were mortally wounded.

The battery remained encamped near Vicksburg until the 12th of September, when it moved to Helena, with the division then commanded by General Smith. Here orders were received to join the Fifteenth Corps of General Sherman, then at Memphis, en route to the relief of Chattanooga. They left Memphis on the 6th of October, and moved to Glendale, Miss., and thence took up their line of march with the Fifteenth Corps for the relief of Chattanooga and Knoxville. This march has been before described. The forces of General Sherman reached Chattanooga on the 18th of November.

From this time till the 7th of January, 1864, the battery was stationed successively at Bridgeport and Larkinsville, Ala. On the 7th of January, they moved to Huntsville, where they went into winter quarters, and engaged in garrison duty until the 22d of June. At Huntsville they were furnished with three inch Rodman guns in lieu of their 10-pounders.

Second Lieutenant Amsden was promoted to Junior First Lieutenant, February 22d, Samuel E. Jones, to Second Lieutenant, and Sylvester C. Cheney, to Junior Second Lieutenant.

On the 22d of June, they left Huntsville, marched to Stevenson, Ala., and proceeded by rail to Kingston, Ga., where they remained until the 13th of July, when they moved to Allatoona,

Ga., where they entered upon duty as a part of the garrison at that place.

On the approach of the forces of General French, on the 5th of October, to the attack of Allatoona, one gun of the Twelfth Battery was ordered outside of the works, to open fire on an eminence about a mile from the fort, where the enemy were throwing up temporary works and planting a battery. The rebels soon opened, with six guns, upon the gun of the Twelfth Battery. By the aid of the other guns of the battery it was, however, kept in its position for two hours, until the enemy ceased firing. At nine, a demand for surrender was made, and, of course, refused. On the return of the flag, the whole force of the rebels, six thousand, formed and advanced to the attack on the west and north, their battery being posted on the south, in front of the works. For three hours the engagement continued, until the Union forces were forced back to the inner line of works, when the fight was continued with great gallantry on both sides, until the ammunition of the garrison was nearly exhausted. The rebels were crowding round the works, intent on carrying them, when a deadly fire of canister was opened on them from all the guns of the fort, which caused them to waver, and finally break and retreat. In this engagement, the Twelfth Battery covered itself with honor, losing six men killed and fifteen wounded:

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.— First Lieutenant Marcus Amsden, Sergeant Sylvester Barton, Corporal Alva P. Hamilton, Privates Samuel H. Doolittle, David C. Davis, Chas. C. Baker and Joseph W. Chase — 7.

WOUNDED.— Privates Robert W. Burton, James Craft, Granville B. Daily, J. Henrich, John Roll and Sylvester St. John.

The above are the only names on the descriptive book which are recorded as wounded at Allatoona.

On the 5th of November, Sylvester C. Cheeny was commissioned Junior First Lieutenant, vice Amsden, deceased, and Philander H. Cody, Second Lieutenant, vice Jones, discharged.

The battery remained at Allatoona until the 12th of November, when they marched to Atlanta, where they took part in the march of General Sherman to Savannah, on the 15th, being attached to the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Arriving at the outer defences of Savannah on the 12th and 13th of December, two sections of the battery were placed in position, 1,200 yards from the rebel works, and were heavily engaged. These sections retained position, under a heavy fire from the enemy, until the 21st of December, at which date they entered the city.

Frank Wood and Alex. W. Russell are reported as wounded at Savannah.

Leaving Savannah on the 14th of January, 1865, they moved, by transports, to Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, S. C., from whence they marched, with the Fifteenth Corps, through the Carolinas, being engaged with the enemy at Columbia and Bentonville, where Robert Shields was wounded, and reached Goldsboro on the 24th of March. From thence they marched to Raleigh, and after Johnston's surrender, with the balance of Sherman's forces, took up the line of march for Richmond and Washington. At the latter place, they took part in the grand review on the 24th of May. They soon after started for Wisconsin, arriving at Madison on the 7th of June, and were mustered out of service on the 26th, the muster out to date from the day of their arrival.

Statistics.—Original strength, 99. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 86, in 1864, 121, in 1865, 2; substitutes, 3; reënlistments, 31; total, 342. Loss—by death, 30; missing, 1; deserted, 2; transferred, 81; discharged, 105; mustered out, 123.

THIRTEENTH BATTERY.

The organization of this battery was commenced in the summer of 1863. In November, seventy-one men, with a First Lieutenant, were mustered into the United States service. A sufficient number of men were enlisted under the superintendance of Captain R. R. Griffith, and the organization was completed, and the men mustered in on the 29th of December, with the following officers:

CAPTAIN—RICHARD R. GRIFFITH.

First Lieutenant—WM. W. PERRINE; *Second Lieutenant*—W. M. BRISTOL; *Junior Second Lieutenant*—FRANK FOX.

Leaving Camp Washburn on the 28th of January, 1864, they proceeded by way of Chicago and Cairo, to New Orleans, where they arrived on the 12th of February. Under orders, they left New Orleans on the 17th, to report at Baton Rouge, where they arrived on the 18th.

There the battery was assigned to duty in Fort Williams. On the 16th of March, they were armed with Springfield muskets, for guard and other duty. From March 24th to July 10th, except a few days when they were on provost duty in Baton Rouge, they engaged in heavy artillery duty, having in charge the six heavy guns of the fort.

On the 10th of July, they were completely equipped as Light Artillery, and went into camp, near the fort, on the 15th.

With the exception of a few days spent by a portion of the battery at Highland Stockade, seven miles south, the Thirteenth Battery remained at Baton Rouge until mustered out of service.

Statistics.—Original strength, 156. Gain—by recruits in 1864, 22, in 1865, 10; total, 188. Loss—by death, 14; missing, 1; deserted, 25; transferred, 3; discharged, 39, mustered out, 106.

CHAPTER LV.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY—FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER—BATTERY A IN DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON—BATTERY B AT LEXINGTON, KY.—BATTERY C AT CHATTANOOGA—IN EAST TENNESSEE—BATTERY D AT BRASHIER CITY, LA.—BATTERIES E TO M IN DEFENSES AT WASHINGTON—MUSTER OUT—STATISTICS.

IN the Summer of 1861, Company K, Captain Langworthy, of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, was detached and placed on duty as heavy artillery. In December, its place in the Second Regiment was taken by Captain Stahel's company, and Captain Langworthy was authorized to fill up his company to the necessary number for a company of heavy artillery. This company, which was designated as "A, First Regiment Heavy Artillery," was the only one organized until in the summer of 1863, Captain Meservey, who had succeeded to the command of Company A, was authorized to come home and recruit three companies to complete the battalion. Batteries B, C and D were organized, and Captain Meservey was commissioned as Major of the battalion. In the Summer of 1864, further authority was given for the completion of the regimental organization, and eight additional companies were organized. On the 9th of September, the field and staff officers were commissioned, and the regiment was fully organized, with the following roster:

COLONEL—CHARLES C. MESERVEY.

Lieutenant Colonel—JACOB T. FOSTER; *First Major*—L. H. DRURY; *Second Major*—RICHARD W. HUBBELL; *Third Major*—DAVID C. FULTON; *Surgeon*—WILLIAM H. BORDEN; *First Assistant Surgeon*—MARVIN WATERHOUSE; *Second Assistant Surgeon*—IRA MANLY, JR.

Co.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A—	Wallace M. Spear	John Jameson,	William A. Hopkins,
		Jun. Edgar A. Van Wie,	*Jun.* George H. Van Eps,
B—	Charles W. Hyde,	Waldo B. Gwynne,	——— ———
		Jun. George T. Peckham,	*Jun.* Charles B. Palmer,
C—	John R. Davis,	John Silsby,	Frederick Ullman,
		Jun. Benjamin F. Parker,	*Jun.* Winfield S. Tefft,
D—	Henry W. Peck,	Cornelius V. Bridge,	Isaiah Culver,
		Jun. Charles M. Ball,	*Jun.* William M. Hanchett
E—	Justus H. Potter,	Andrew J. Garrett,	John Jay Gibbs,
		Jun. Elverton Bigelow,	*Jun.* Horatio G. Billings,
F—	Jared S. W. Pardee,	Herman Fenner,	Thomas Graham,
		Jun. Asa P. Peck,	*Jun.* ——— ———
G—	Henry F. Rouse,	Martin E. Stevens,	William Fallows,
		Jun. Samuel A. Phœnix,	*Jun.* Robert Bullen,
H—	Charles S. Taylor,	Albert F. Mattice,	Alonzo E. Miltimore,
		Jun. Charles E. Hoyt,	*Jun.* James P. Blakeslee,
I—	David H. Saxton,	Jasper Daniels,	Edmund A. Gibbon,
		Jun. Samuel Johnston,	*Jun.* Samuel F. Leavett,
K—	Wallace Jennings,	Isaac U. Jennings,	Albert McNitt,
		Jun. Charles Law,	*Jun.* James E. O'Neill,
L—	P. Henry Ray,	Edward Goodman,	A. S. Trowbridge,
		Jun. Obed W. Wallace,	*Jun.* Francis O. Ball,
M—	Ira H. Ford.	William A. Coleman,	A. J. Close,
		Jun. Ogden A. Southmayd.	*Jun.* Herbert R. Lull.

Battery A, during the war, remained on duty in the defenses at Washington, and was mustered out on the 18th of August, 1865. Battery B was recruited and organized under the superintendence of Captain Babcock and Lieutenant R. W. Hubbell, and left Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, in October, 1863, and were assigned to duty at Fort Terrill, Murfreesboro, Tenn. On the 4th of January, 1864, they moved to Fort Clay, at Lexington, Ky., where they remained, engaged in garrison duty, until mustered out of service, on the 30th of August, 1865. Battery C was organized under the superintendence of Captain Davis, and left Camp Washburn on the 30th of October, 1863, and was assigned to position at Camp Wood, Chattanooga. They subsequently moved into Fort Creighton and finally into Fort Sherman, where they remained until March 29, 1865, when they moved to Athens, East Tennessee, thence to Mouse Creek, and finally to Strawberry Plains. On the 21st of September, they were mustered out at Nashville, and the men returned to Madison, where they were paid and disbanded. Battery D was organized under the superintendence of Captain Peck, mustered in on the 7th of November, 1863, and went forward to New Orleans, arriving there on the 9th of February, 1864. They garrisoned Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, until the 23d of July, when they

were transferred to Fort Berwick, near Brashier City, where they remained until June, 1865, when they were ordered to Washington, and were mustered out on the 18th of August, 1865.

The other nine batteries were employed in garrison duty in the defenses at Washington until the 26th of June, 1865, when they were mustered out of service, reaching Milwaukee on the 1st of July, and were soon after paid and disbanded.

Regimental Statistics.—Original strength, 1,777. Gain—by recruits in 1863, 103, in 1864, 133, in 1865, 146; by draft, 4; reenlistments, 29; total, 2,192. Loss—by death, 73; deserted, 70; transferred, 30; discharged, 223; mustered out, 1,795.

CONCLUSION.

From the Adjutant General's report of 1866 we compile the following summary:

Aggregate number of troops, including naval recruits, furnished the General Government during the war,	91,379
Aggregate number required under all calls,	90,116
Excess over all calls,	1,263

The following losses were sustained during the war:

Killed or died of wounds and by disease,	10,868	
Missing,	258	
Deserted, (chiefly drafted men,)	3,362	
Transferred,	2,961	
Discharged,	15,193	
Mustered out,	54,052	
	86,694	
Still in service, November 1st, 1865,	4,685	91,379

Of the above aggregate number of troops furnished by the State

The veteran re-enlistments amounted to	5,784	
Re-enlistments of those discharged for disability, etc., estimated	5,000	10,784
Number of actual individual enlistments,		80,595
		91,379

About one in ten of the inhabitants of the State, or over one half of its voting population.

We have been furnished with the following, by the Secretary of State, as to the amounts paid by the State, during the war, up to April 1st, 1866:

As aid to soldiers' families,	$2,531,983 60	
For other war expenses,	1,370,443 28	$3,952,426 88
Amount of money actually paid by towns and counties, during the war, as bounties, and to sustain families of volunteers,		7,752,505 67
Aggregate amount paid by the State for war purposes,		$11,704,932 55

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number of inhabitants.	Am't of money actually paid by the several towns for war purposes during the rebel'n.	Am't of money raised by counties at large.
Adams,	5,698	$2,080 00	.....
Ashland,	256	.....	.....
Brown,	15,282	68,965 99	.....
Buffalo,	6,776	67,737 68	.....
Burnett,	171	.....	.....
Calumet,	8,638	31,525 00	$1,000 00
Chippewa,	3,278	23,647 26	.....
Clark,	1,011	9,765 00	5,000 00
Columbia,	26,112	307,518 25	.....
Crawford,	11,011	51,039 00	4,574 76
Dane,	50,192	648,751 61	.....
Dallas,	.....	.....	.....
Dodge,	46,841	445,277 78	.....
Door,	3,088	34,726 31	.....
Douglas,	532	4,147 63	.....
Dunn,	5,170	29,424 00	14,078 04
Eau Claire,	5,281	50,758 27	4,000 00
Fond du Lac,	42,029	388,575 39	83,000 00
Grant,	33,618	333,507 46	5,000 00
Green,	20,646	226,507 55	54,102 35
Green Lake,	12,596	148,571 08	.....
Iowa,	20,657	150,797 97	.....
Jackson,	5,631	44,613 31	.....
Jefferson,	30,597	248,766 74	33,500 00
Juneau,	10,013	32,826 15	.....
Kewaunee,	7,039	20,692 87	1,500 00
Kenosha,	12,676	126,183 67	10,000 00
La Crosse,	14,834	164,884 20	3,325 50
La Fayette,	20,358	246,056 39	72,000 00
La Pointe,	269	2,375 00	.....
Manitowoc,	26,762	117,943 53	2,000 00
Marathon,	3,678	41,768 52	.....
Marquette,	7,327	29,010 50	.....
Milwaukee,	72,320	348,980 00	*130,000 00
Monroe,	11,652	34,960 22	.....
Oconto,	4,858	43,886 00	.....
Outagamie,	11,842	49,284 17	11,000 00
Ozaukee,	14,882	90,155 95	.....
Pepin,	3,002	20,214 75	7,000 00
Pierce,	6,324	31,314 22	.....
Polk,	1,677	13,030 68	12,825 00
Portage,	8,145	44,166 34	2,000 00
Racine,	22,886	224,165 90	18,000 00
Richland,	12,186	48,152 00	.....
Rock,	36,033	571,490 60	102,408 31
St. Croix,	7,255	83,719 93	.....
Sauk,	20,154	99,409 00	12,000 00
Shawano,	1,369	10,721 71	8,358 09
Sheboygan,	27,671	111,558 06	.....
Trempeleau,	5,199	27,916 59	12,500 00
Vernon,	13,644	46,669 49	4,367 50
Walworth,	25,773	333,777 34	.....
Washington,	24,019	160,792 00	.....
Waukesha,	27,029	240,320 00	.....
Waupacca,	11,208	61,762 00	.....
Waushara,	9,002	31,082 17	4,625 00
Winnebago,	29,767	301,388 89	.....
Wood,	2,965	4,380 00	.....
Total,	868,937	$7,134,341 12	$618,164 55

* County issued bonds for $200,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES S. HAMILTON.

General Charles S. Hamilton was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1822, and removed at an early age, to Western New York. In 1839, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, in the class with Generals Grant, Augur, J. J. Reynolds, Peck, Quimby, Steele, Franklin, Judah, Hardie and others, and graduated in 1843. He was assigned to the Second Regiment, United States Infantry as brevet Second Lieutenant, was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and transferred to the Fifth Infantry, and joined the regiment, which formed part of the force of General Taylor, who was then at Matamoras, engaged in the war with Mexico. The regiment was in McIntosh's brigade, Worth's division. Lieutenant Hamilton, with his regiment, took part in the assault on Monterey, and is handsomely mentioned in the report of his superior officers. On the organization of General Scott's column at Lobos Island, Worth's division was transferred to that command. Lieutenant Hamilton took an active part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and battle of Cerro Gordo, and won a brevet captaincy at the battle of Contreras and Churubusco, and was severely wounded at Molino del Rey, being shot through the shoulder which laid him up in hospital six months in the City of Mexico.

After the war, he was engaged in the recruiting service at Rochester, New York, for two years, then for a year and half, was stationed in the Indian Territory and Texas, fighting the Camanches.

He resigned in 1853, and removed to Wisconsin, settling at Fond du Lac, and remaining in civil life until called by Governor Randall to act as his aid in organizing the Wisconsin troops. At

the outbreak of the rebellion, Governor Randall needed the advice of men experienced in military affairs, and called Lieutenant Ruger, of Janesville, to his assistance. A friend showed to the Governor the record of Captain Hamilton as found in the official reports in the Mexican war, and informed His Excellency that Captain Hamilton was a resident of Fond du Lac. Governor Randall immediately sent for him and availed himself of his experience in the organization of the first regiments of the State.

Desiring active service, Captain Hamilton accepted the Colonelcy, of the Third Regiment, which was ordered into camp at Fond du Lac. In a short time Colonel Hamilton had his regiment thoroughly organized and clothed in the most complete manner then possible, and no regiment ever went from the State with a more efficient organization than the Third, and none did better or more gallant service. Moving with it to Harper's Ferry, Colonel Hamilton reported to General Banks.

Colonel Hamilton was promoted to Brigadier General, to date from the 11th of June, being the first general officer appointed from Wisconsin. In August, 1861, he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of General Banks' division.

In March, 1862, his brigade was concentrated at Bunker Hill, where General Hamilton planned an expedition to capture Stonewall Jackson's command at Winchester, but General Banks would not sanction it, and ordered him to make a reconnoissance in force against Winchester. He entered that place but Jackson escaped up the valley.

General Hamilton was soon after summoned by General McClellan to take command of Heintzelman's old division in the Third Army Corps, which was the first to embark for the peninsula. In April, his division took position before Yorktown, being next to the extreme left of the line. Here General Hamilton discovered an opportunity to carry the enemy's position with his division, and sent to General McClellan with a request to be permitted to do so. General Hamilton was congratulated by General Hooker, and other general officers, on this chance to strike an effective blow, but General McClellan did not reply, and the siege soon after commenced. In May, General Hamilton was relieved of his command, and was transferred, at the request of General Halleck, to his department in Tennessee, where he was placed in command of the left wing of the

Army of the Mississippi, composed of the divisions of Generals Davis and Buford, which was eventually reduced to Buford's division, by the transfer of Davis' division to General Buell's department.

General Rosecrans was subsequently placed in command of that wing of the army, which consisted of the divisions of Generals Hamilton and Stanley. On the morning of the 19th of September, 1862, the Third Division, General Hamilton, marched from Jacinto, in order to attack General Price, at or near Iuka, in conjunction with other forces of General Grant. General Hamilton's division had the advance of Rosecrans' troops, and encountered the enemy in heavy force, about two miles from the town. The nature of the ground was such as to permit only a portion of General Hamilton's troops to form in line of battle, and he had, therefore, the honor of fighting alone, the whole rebel force of General Price — seven regiments against eighteen regiments of the enemy. No battle during the whole war was more bravely contested than that of Iuka. General Hamilton was at the front, in the midst of the fight, cheering his men on — rallying others to their standard — gathering broken detachments and leading them to the charge — always present when most needed. The battle commenced at 4½ P. M., and lasted until darkness put an end to the contest, when General Hamilton's forces lay on the field they had so gallantly won, and next morning pursued the fleeing enemy fifteen miles. General Hamilton had his horse shot under him and the handle of his sword was shattered by a bullet.

General Grant in his report, says:

> It was a part of General Hamilton's command that did the fighting, directed entirely by that cool and deserving officer. I commend him to the President for acknowledgment of his services.

After the battle of Iuka, General Hamilton was in command of the District of Jacinto until October 2d, when General Rosecrans concentrated his forces for the defence of Corinth, forming his four divisions in a semi circle, covering the town on the north and west, about two miles outside of Corinth. Hamilton's division occupied the extreme right with Davies' division on his left, McKean's division occupied the left, with Stanley's

division in the reserve. On the 3d of October, the rebels succeeded in driving back the divisions of McKean and Davies. In following up Davies the rebel flank was exposed, which Hamilton, by a prompt movement, vigorously attacked, and succeeded in relieving McKean and Davies from further attack for that day, and capturing several hundred prisoners.

At General Hamilton's suggestion, the troops, during the night, were withdrawn and placed within supporting distance of each other in the immediate vicinity of the village. At dawn of the 4th, the rebel batteries opened on the town and an artillery duel took place, after which the rebels withdrew their guns and trains and prepared to take the town by assault. They fell upon Davies' division in overpowering numbers, and drove them into the town The rebels reached the centre of the town and took possession of Rosecrans' headquarters. There they were held in check by Stanley's division. In the meantime Hamilton, who had repulsed the rebels in his front, hurled his whole force with such rapidity against the rebels, that those who had entered the town were all cut off and captured, while those who had encountered Stanley's division, were attacked on both flanks with such vigor, that all were captured or scattered in a few minutes. Nothing saved the Union army from defeat but the cool determined energy and bravery displayed by the troops of Hamilton's division, and the admirable tact of that officer.

After the battle of Corinth, Rosecrans was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, and General Hamilton succeeded him in the command of the Army of the Mississippi. This organization was soon merged in the Army of the Tennessee, of which, General Hamilton commanded the left wing. General Hamilton retained this command during the Oxford expedition into central Mississippi. In November, several promotions of Brigadiers were made to the grade of Major General. Soon after General Grant was ordered to organize his army into four army corps, and the new Major Generals were assigned, by orders from Washington, against General Grant's desires, to the command of these corps, thus depriving General Hamilton, who had fought bravely at Iuka and Corinth, of the command of the brave men he had led into those battles.

With the promptings of true patriotism, he gave way to his seniors, and took command of the District of Jackson and Corinth, with headquarters at La Grange, where he succeeded in keeping the country free from guerillas, and the railways secure from annoyance. While in this command, he planned and ordered the Grierson raid which penetrated through Central Mississippi and produced such a commotion in rebeldom.

In January and February, 1863, General Hamilton was in command at Memphis, Tenn. In April he was commissioned as Major General to rank from the day of the battle of Iuka, and ordered to repair to Vicksburg. He was again senior in rank to those officers who had been promoted over his head, but who having been assigned to the command of army corps by the President, could not be removed from their positions, by General Grant, who could only offer Hamilton a division. This command he could not accept without serving under those officers who had been unjustly placed above him, and who were his subordinates in rank. Writing to the Secretary of War, he asked for his command to be restored to him, if not for services rendered in Union victories — then for the same reason that it was taken from him and given to others, to wit: seniority of rank. In this letter, he further said to the Secretary of War, that he had rendered no political services, nor sought the favor of any man, as a basis for promotion, but rested his claims on services rendered, in which he had shrunk from no labor, or danger, or duty — that if it was deemed proper to assign him to the command which was justly his due, he would gladly serve to the end of the war, if any other decision was arrived at, he begged to be advised of the acceptance of his resignation.

Under a rule just then adopted to accept all resignations, General Hamilton left the army, returned to his home in Fond du Lac, and the army of the United States lost an an able and experienced officer, and a brave man.

In a letter before us, we find the character of General Hamilton so well described that we insert the extract. Speaking of him:

> He seems a high minded, honorable, energetic, strong nerved General, capable of accomplishing whatever he undertakes, and capable of undertaking whatever circumstances seem to demand.

The battles of Iuka and Corinth, are examples of these traits of General Hamilton's character.

MAJOR GENERAL C. C. WASHBURN.

General Washburn was born in Livermore, Maine, in 1818. His grandfathers were soldiers in the war of Independence, one of them serving through the whole war.

General Washburn removed to Wisconsin in March, 1842, and settled at Mineral Point, where he engaged in the practice of the law. In 1854, he was elected member of Congress from the district in which he resided, then composed of nearly one half of the State. He was reëlected twice, and in 1860, declined a further nomination.

In October, 1861, General Washburn was commissioned as Colonel of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, an organization authorized by the War Department, and proceeded to the field in Missouri, in March 1862. In June, 1862, he was appointed Brigadier General, and with part of his own regiment and a battalion of Illinois cavalry, joined the army of General Curtis, at Jacksonport, Arkansas. At that time Memphis was the southern limit of the Union lines on the Mississippi. With 2,500 cavalry, General Washburn made a forced march of sixty miles and took possession of Helena, Arkansas, and opened communication with Memphis. He commanded the post of Helena until November, 1862, when he moved with 2,000 cavalry to the rear of the rebel army, then in the vicinity of Abbieville, Miss., opposing the southward movement of General Grant's army. The rebels abandoned their position and fell back. At Oakland he encountered and defeated the rebel General Whitfield, with a brigade of Texas troops.

General Washburn was assigned to the duty of opening the Yazoo Pass, and on the 22d of February, 1863, passed the first boat through to the Cold Water.

In March, 1863, he was commissioned Major General, to rank from November 29th, 1862, and was ordered to take command of all the cavalry forces in West Tennessee, with headquarters at Memphis. In May, he was ordered with two divisions of infantry, to occupy Haines' Bluff, near Vicksburg, and watch General Johnston, who was moving in the rear of Grant's forces.

After the fall of Vicksburg, General Washburn was assigned to the Thirteenth Corps, of which, he took command on the departure of General Ord, on sick leave. The Thirteenth Corps moved to New Orleans, and thence to Western Louisiana, and joined with the Nineteenth Corps, under General Franklin, in an expedition to Opelousas and its vicinity. On learning of the attack on General Burbridge's force at Carrion Crow Bayou, General Washburn moved with a division at double quick to his relief, and succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

General Washburn was ordered to return to New Orleans and proceed with one division to the coast of Texas. He arrived with 2,800 men at Aransas Pass, on the 23d of November. He proceeded up the coast and captured Fort Esperanza. An attack on Galveston was planned, but was abandoned by orders from General Banks.

General Washburn remained in Texas till January, 1864, when he left on leave of absence for sixty days, at the expiration of which, he was ordered to Annapolis, Maryland. This order was soon after countermanded, and he was ordered to Memphis to supersede Major General Hurlbut. Here he remained until December, when a new department being organized, General Dana took command at Memphis, and General Washburn was ordered to Vicksburg. General Dana was unsuccessful in his management of affairs in West Tennessee, and at the end of ninety days, General Washburn was ordered back to relieve him, and retained the position until mustered out of service.

MAJOR GENERAL CARL SCHURZ.

We have been unable to procure the data necessary to give a statement of the military services of General Schurz, and we are reluctantly compelled to make the general statement, that he was appointed Brigadier General, and acted with General Sigel's corps in the campaigns on the Potomac, and was afterwards promoted to the position of Major General, which he held during the war.

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER.

Thomas Howard Ruger was born in the town of Lima, Livingston County, in the State of New York, in April, 1833. In 1844, a young lad, he removed with his parents to Janesville, Wisconsin, where they still reside. The family sent four of its members to fight their country's battles during the war of the rebellion, of whom Thomas is the oldest.

He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, in the year 1850, and graduated in 1854, standing second in the graduating class of that year. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, and reported for duty to Major Beauregard, (afterwards the rebel General,) at New Orleans, by whom he was placed in charge of the works at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans. Here he remained as chief officer about a year, when he resigned and returned to Janesville, in the summer of 1855. He commenced reading law, and in 1857, was admitted to the bar, and established himself in business at Janesville, where he continued in successful practice until the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861. He immediately tendered his services to the War Department.

Governor Randall availed himself of the military abilities of Lieutenant Ruger, and invited him to Madison to assist in the organization of the troops of the State, and appointed him Engineer in chief on his staff, with the rank of Brigadier General. He rendered important service in this position, but desiring active service in the field, Governor Randall commissioned him as Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Regiment of Infantry, and he moved with that regiment to the field, where it was assigned to the corps of General Banks, near Harper's Ferry.

Soon after the Third arrived in the field, Colonel Hamilton was commissioned as Brigadier General, and Lieutenant Colonel Ruger was commissioned Colonel of the Third, with whose history his services are identified until his resignation in April, 1863. The secesh Marylanders determined to carry their State out of the Union, and elected a "bogus Legislature" to effect it. Under orders, Colonel Ruger proceeded to Frederick, surrounded

the town, and with the Third Wisconsin, captured the officers and some of the members, and effectually squelched the treasonable design.

In Banks' campaign up the Shenandoah, and his celebrated retreat, Colonel Ruger was with his regiment, and shared the toils and dangers, and in the battle of Cedar Mountain, he led his brave boys through all that bloody contest. At Antietam, in September, 1862, he was in command of the regiment, and led it through that battle, but was subsequently placed in command of the Brigade of which the Third formed a part. He was promoted to Brigadier General in November, 1862, and was present with his brigade at the terrible battles of Chancellorville and Gettysburg.

In August of 1863, General Ruger was ordered to New York, in command of a division of veteran troops, including his own brigade, to aid the civil authorities there in enforcing order after the riots.

Accompanying the Twelfth Corps in its transfer to Tennessee, in the fall of 1863, General Ruger's brigade took part in the operations of Sherman and Grant, and in 1864, the Eleventh and Twelfth corps being discontinued, was assigned to the Twentieth Corps of General Hooker, and took part in all the actions of the Atlanta campaign.

In September, 1864, General Ruger was placed in command of a division in the Twenty-third Corps of General Schofield, and took a prominent part in the brilliant repulse of General Hood, at Franklin, in November, and in the battle of Nashville, in December, for which services he was brevetted a Major General.

In February, 1865, Schofield's corps was moved around by Washington, to Eastern North Carolina, and General Ruger, with his division, contributed to the rebel defeat at Kinston, in March.

After the surrender of General Johnston's army, General Ruger was placed in command of the Department of North Carolina.

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK SALOMON.

General Salomon was born in Prussia, in 1826. He was educated to the profession of a civil engineer and architect, and served for some time in the Prussian army, being a Lieutenant of artillery when he left Europe, in 1849. He came to Wisconsin and settled in Manitowoc, in that year, where he has since resided.

While temporarily in Missouri, in 1861, he enlisted at St. Louis on the 1st of May, for three months, and was subsequently elected First Lieutenant, and was promoted to the Captaincy on the 14th of May. The Fifth Missouri formed part of Lyon's army in the campaign of southwestern Missouri, and participated in the battle of Carthage, on the 5th of July, at Dug Springs, August 2d, and at the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10th. In these battles, Captain Salomon was always present with his company.

While reorganizing the Fifth Missouri for the three years' service, Captain Salomon was authorized by the Governor of Wisconsin, to organize a German regiment. He accordingly returned to Wisconsin, recruited the Ninth Regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel, and in January, 1862, moved with his regiment to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was ordered to Fort Scott. With his regiment, he participated in the "Indian Expedition," and was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade. He was selected to take command of the expedition, when it was ascertained that Colonel Wier was incompetent to be in command. He arrested that officer, and took the command to Fort Scott, where General Blunt acquitted Colonel Salomon of any dereliction of duty.

On the 10th of July, he was commissioned as Brigadier General, and assumed command of the expedition. In September, he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, of the Army of Kansas, which afterwards became part of the Army of the Frontier. His command engaged the rebel forces at Newtonia, in September, and took part in the battle of Cane Hill, Ark., November 28th, and at Prairie Grove, on the 7th of December.

He was relieved from the command, and absent on sick leave, reporting at St. Louis on the 9th of January, 1863, when he was

ordered on duty at Helena, Ark., where he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of General A. P. Hovey's division, and was soon after assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Thirteenth Division, of the Army of the Tennessee. General Salomon, with his brigade, took part in the Yazoo Pass Expedition, accompanying General Ross, and taking position in the front, assisted in the construction of the batteries and approaches.

On the 15th of May, he was assigned to the command of the Thirteenth Division, Army of the Tennessee, and on the 2d of June, was placed in command of all the United States forces in and around Helena. Here his engineering experience and education were of inestimable value. He immediately commenced, and completed in less than thirty days, a line of fortifications around Helena, by means of which, on the 4th of July, with a force of less than 3,000 men, he successfully resisted and defeated a rebel force of about 18,000 men, under General Holmes. General Salomon had sole command of all the troops around Helena, and the successful repulse of the rebel attack is to be attributed to his engineering ability and admirable generalship. He planned and constructed the defences, and was in supreme command during the battle.

After a short leave of absence on surgeon's certificate, General Salomon reported to General Steele, at Little Rock, on the 27th of September, and was assigned to the command of the Third Division, Seventh Army Corps. His command remained at Little Rock during the winter. On the 23d of March, 1864, the Third Division formed part of the forces of General Steele designed to coöperate with General Banks, in the Red River Expedition, and marched to Camden, encountering the enemy, and successfully driving him before them.

On the return march, his division occupied the position of rear guard, and it was the successful resistance which General Salomon made against the 20,000 rebels, who attacked him at Jenkins' Ferry, on the Saline River, that saved the retreating army of General Steele from destruction. He maintained his position as rear guard till the army reached Little Rock. Out of a force of 5,220 officers and men, the casualties in this campaign of five weeks, was 1,775, killed, wounded and missing.

General Salomon remained in service in Arkansas till the close of the war. In the winter of 1865, he was brevetted Major General.

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL LYSANDER CUTLER.

General Cutler has been a resident of the city of Milwaukee for several years, and is a native of Maine. In July, 1861, he was commissioned as Colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and commanded the regiment, (with the exception of two months, in which he commanded King's brigade,) until the battle of Gainesville, on the 28th of August, when he was severely wounded. He returned to duty November 4th, and commanded the brigade until Colonel Meredith was promoted and took command.

He was appointed Brigadier General, to date from November 29th, 1862, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. General Cutler opened the battle of Gettysburg. His brigade, with the "Iron Brigade," comprising the First Division of General Wadsworth, did the brunt of the fighting on the ever memorable 1st of July, 1863. His command lost heavily.

A short time afterwards, General Cutler took command of the First Division, which he retained, with the exception of the first two days of the battle of the Wilderness, until the 21st day of August, 1864, when he was severely wounded.

On the 15th of September, he was, at his own request, relieved from duty in the field, and by request of General Grant, was ordered to New York, to take charge of, and forward troops from that State. Subsequently he was ordered to Jackson, Mich., to the command of the draft rendezvous of that place, where he remained until the rebellion collapsed, when he resigned on the 1st of July, 1865. He was previously brevetted Major General, to date from his last fight on the Weldon Railroad, August 21st, 1864

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUFUS KING.

One of General King's staff gave us assurances that we should be furnished with memoranda in regard to the military services of General King, but they never came to hand.

General King was on his way as Minister to Rome, when the war broke out, and soliciting leave of absence, he was appointed Brigadier General, and authorized to raise a brigade of Wisconsin regiments. He succeeded in organizing a brigade of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, and Nineteenth Indiana, which afterwards became famous as the "Iron Brigade of the West." In the advance of General McClellan's forces in the spring of 1862, General King was placed in command of General McDowell's division, and moved with his command to Fredericksburg, and was sent forward from that point as the advance of reinforcements to General McClellan, but was recalled to take part in the attempt to intercept General Jackson from the pursuit of General Banks. A railroad accident prevented the junction of King's division with the pursuing forces, and they returned to Fredericksburg, where they remained until ordered to reinforce General Banks at Cedar Mountain. Accompanying General Pope in his retreat, General King's division took part in all the battles, and one brigade fought, alone, the bloody battle of Gainesville, on the 28th of August. His division also participated in the second Bull Run battle, and returned to the defences at Washington, with the rest of General Pope's forces. General King's division proceeded to South Mountain, where he was relieved of the command, and his military services ceased.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HALBERT E. PAINE.

General Paine has been a resident of Milwaukee for many years, where he has been engaged in the practice of the law. When the rebellion broke out he promptly tendered his services to Governor Randall, and received the appointment of Quartermaster of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, which was then being organized at Camp Randall.

On the formation of the Fourth Regiment, Lieutenant Paine received a commission as its Colonel, and immediately entered upon the duties of the position, and in a short time, had his regiment efficiently organized. Leaving Camp Utley, Racine, under orders to report at Baltimore, his regiment proceeded by way of Dunkirk and Elmira, New York. At Corning, the railroad authorities, by reason of some quarrel with a neighboring company, refused to run the train to Elmira. After using every argument in his power, Colonel Paine determined to take the responsibility, and seize a locomotive, and run the train to Elmira. The regiment was without arms. Colonel Paine ordered Captains Loy and Hobart, to report with their companies at the stopping place of the Dunkirk train, *armed with pick-handles.* The train arrived — the Engineer refused to accede to the wishes of Colonel Paine — the companies of Captains Loy and Hobart, arrived, and the locomotive was placed in their charge, there being competent engineers among the number. Guards were placed along the train, to watch the couplings, the railroad employees endeavoring to separate the train. The train was run through by Colonel Paine's engineers to Elmira, where they found more accommodating railroad managers.

Colonel Paine's regiment remained in the vicinity of Baltimore till the spring of 1862, having, during the fall, taken part in an expedition to the Eastern shore of Virginia. Having been selected by General Butler as one of the regiments for the New Orleans expedition, they left Baltimore for Newport News, and thence to Ship Island. On the capture of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, Colonel Paine, with six companies of the Fourth Regiment, proceeded up the river to New Orleans, and disembarked at five o'clock in the afternoon, and with the other troops, took formal possession of that city. Colonel Paine was ordered to take possession of the Custom House, which was done, and they occupied it as quarters during their stay in the city. The Fourth Regiment was actively employed in keeping the rebellious spirit quiet, and at the interview of the city authorities with General Butler, Colonel Paine was ordered to preserve the peace. The Fourth Wisconsin was placed with two sections of artillery to command the approaches to the hotel. The crowd was large and malignant — a few were slashed with sabres for impudent acts and words, and some were arrested.

Colonel Paine accompanied the regiment on the two expeditions to Vicksburg. While passing Grand Gulf, the transports were fired into by a battery on shore. On the second expedition to Vicksburg, Colonel Paine captured the town of Grand Gulf and burnt it by order of General Butler.

Soon after the return of the first expedition from Vicksburg, Colonel Paine was placed under arrest by General Williams, for refusing to obey an order to return fugitive slaves in the camps to their masters. Any one knowing the principles of Colonel Paine, could expect nothing from him but a refusal to obey such a barbarous order. After the second expedition to Vicksburg, he remained under arrest at New Orleans, until the death of General Williams, at the battle of Baton Rouge, when he was released by General Butler, and ordered to take command of the forces at Baton Rouge. Colonel Paine immediately set to work in fortifying the place with earthworks and rifle pits, employing negro labor for that purpose. They proceeded day and night until completed, when twenty-four guns were in position, which was considered amply sufficient to defend the place. He was soon after ordered to remove the State Library from the State Capitol, burn the town and return with the troops to New Orleans. The Library, and other valuable works of art, were removed to New Orleans. The order to burn the town, was subsequently rescinded, at the urgent representations of Colonel Paine, and the place was evacuated — the troops returning to Camp Parapet, Carrolton, just above New Orleans.

At Camp Parapet, Colonel Paine was placed in command of the Reserve Brigade, which held the centre of the defences of New Orleans.

The history of the Fourth Regiment up to this time, was nearly identical with the military services of Colonel Paine. In September, 1862, General T. W. Sherman assumed command of the troops at Carrolton, and on the 29th, Colonel Paine was placed in command of the First Brigade of General Sherman's division. Thereafter the regiment was under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bean until that officer's death.

On General Banks' advent as commander of the Department of the Gulf, Colonel Paine was ordered to Baton Rouge, where he was placed in command of Camp Banks. He was soon after

placed in command of the Third Brigade of Grover's division, but was subsequently transferred to the Second Brigade of General Emory's division, and was soon after sent on an expedition to Bayou Plaquemine. Colonel Paine was subsequently sent with two regiments to Algiers, near New Orleans, from which, he returned to Baton Rouge, and moved with the forces of General Banks, to the neighborhood of Port Hudson, where they witnessed the bombardment of that place by Captain Farragut, but were not ordered into action.

On the 13th of March, 1863, Colonel Paine was nominated and confirmed as Brigadier General, but he did not receive notice of his appointment until the 3d of June.

General Banks planned an expedition to Bayou Teche. General Paine's brigade, with Emory's division, proceeded to New Orleans, and from thence moved to near Brashier City, remained a few days, and then crossed Berwick Bay to Berwick City. In the history of the Fourth Wisconsin, we have given an account of the battle of Bisland. General Paine's brigade occupied the front line and did the chief part of the fighting.

The expedition continued on to Opelousas, from thence to Alexandria, on Red River. Here General Emory was taken sick and was removed to New Orleans, and General Paine took command of his division, and moved on the 15th of May, by way of Simmsport, to Port Hudson, reaching the vicinity of Port Hudson on the 25th of May.

In the line of investment around Port Hudson, General Paine's division occupied a position on the extreme right. In the assault on the 27th of May, General Paine's division was really the only one engaged, the assault on the left being unsuccessful. As we have related in the history of the Fourth Wisconsin, one regiment of General Paine's reached the ditch, and two others within one hundred yards of the parapet.

After this until the assault of June 14th, there was by day and night, a constant fire of artillery and sharpshooters in General Paine's front. On the 4th of June, General Paine moved to Clinton with a part of his division, but failed to overtake the enemy. On the 14th of June, another assault was ordered, in which General Paine's division participated. In this affair, while

General Paine was in the front urging forward some of his regiments, which were reluctantly facing the deadly fire that swept from the enemy's batteries, he was struck in the leg by a rebel bullet and fell upon the field, in a position which was covered by the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, being but about fifteen rods from their works. He fell early in the morning, and the slight ridges produced in cultivating a field of cotton, was all the protection he had from the enemy's fire. All day he lay in this place with the hot sun pouring down upon him, unable to change his position, and suffering intensely from thirst, which was partially alleviated by a canteen of water thrown to him by a wounded soldier near him. After dark General Paine was removed from the field, and taken to New Orleans, where, at the Hotel Dieu, his wound was cared for, the injured leg successfully amputated, and he left New Orleans and arrived at Milwaukee on the 1st of August.

On the 1st of September, 1863, he proceeded to Washington, where he was ordered as a member of General Augur's military commission. He remained on duty as a member of that commission, and of the general courts martial presided over by Major Generals Augur, Heintzelman and Oglesby. The rebels, in July, 1864, under General Early, made an attempt to capture the City of Washington. General Paine immediately requested to be placed on active duty. He was therefore given command of the forces stationed between Forts Stevens and Totten, where he continued till the 16th of July, when he was relieved and resigned his duties in the military court.

On the 12th of August, he was relieved and ordered to report to General Heintzelman at Columbus, as commander of the military district of Illinois. He remained on duty in Illinois until the 10th of October, when he was relieved and returned to Milwaukee. In November, of that year, he was elected a member of Congress from that district.

General Paine resigned his position in the army on the 15th of May, 1865.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, General Starkweather was a resident of Milwaukee, where he was engaged in the practice of law. He was born at Cooperstown, New York, in 1830. Before the war, he had taken an active part in the organization of a military force in the State, under the old military law, and had brought the "Milwaukee Light Guard," an independent company of that city, to a high degree of proficiency in drill and discipline, in which, as Captain, he took much pride. The "Light Guard" became the crack company of the State. Considering this experience, Governor Randall gave Captain Starkweather the Colonelcy of the First Regiment raised in Wisconsin. Under his military genius, the regiment soon became good soldiers, and although its services extended to only ninety days, Governor Randall found many efficient officers for the new regiments, among those who had served in the three month's regiment. On the reorganization of the First Regiment, Colonel Starkweather retained the command.

On the 5th of April, 1862, he was assigned to the command of a brigade. From that time he was only in command of the regiment for a short time, Lieutenant Colonel Lane assuming command, and on his resignation, was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Bingham, who remained in command until the close of the war.

In September, 1862, Colonel Starkweather was placed in command of the Twenty-eighth Brigade, which he gallantly led into the battle of Perryville, on the 8th of October, and saved McCook's command from destruction. His brigade was present, and took part in the battle of Stone River.

On the 17th of June, he was appointed Brigadier General, and took part in Rosecrans' movement against Tullahoma, and the subsequent movement, culminating in the battle of Chicamauga, his brigade gallantly covering the retreat of Negley's division at Dug Gap. At the bloody battle of Chicamauga, he was wounded in the leg, but remained on the field, and returned with the army to Chattanooga. His brigade was highly complimented, in person and officially, by the division commander, and by General Rosecrans.

Over exertion at Chicamauga, occasioned a hemorrhage of the lungs. After the battles around Chattanooga in November, 1863, General Starkweather was detached from service in Tennessee, and ordered to Washington on the 6th of January, 1864, and assigned to duty on General Court Martial, for the trial of Brigadier General Hammond, Surgeon General, U. S. A.

On the 16th of May, 1864, he was ordered to report for duty to Major General Thomas, and was assigned to the command of the post of Pulaski, Tenn., and subsequently to the district from Lynnville to Huntsville, Ala., and all troops therein. He retained this command until the 15th of November, 1864, when he was ordered to a new command at Louisville, where he remained until his resignation, May 11th, 1865.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

General Fairchild was born at Franklin Mills, Portage County, Ohio, in December, 1831, and removed to Wisconsin with his father's family, in 1846. During the California excitement in 1849, the subject of this sketch, then but a mere stripling, boldly struck out in quest of fortune, in the new found El Dorado on the Pacific. With an ox team, he made the long and tedious, and at that time dangerous journey across the plains, enduring the hardships and trials which beset the early emigrants to the "Golden Shore." Returning from California in 1855, he was employed in the office of the Madison and Watertown Railroad, and in 1859, was elected Clerk of the Court of Dane County, and in the autumn of 1860, was admitted to the bar.

When the war broke out, General Fairchild promptly tendered his services, and volunteered with the Governor's Guard, an efficient military organization of Madison. Their services were accepted, and the company was assigned to the first three months' regiment, General Fairchild being elected Captain of the company. They served in Eastern Virginia, and about the expiration of their term of service, Captain Fairchild received a commission as Lieutenant in the regular army, but soon after was appointed Major, and subsequently Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, which had just passed the ordeal of battle at

the first Bull Run. The personal popularity of Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild, soon secured the good will of the men composing the regiment. Benefitting from the military education and experience of Colonel Connor, then commanding the Second, the regiment soon attained a position among the best troops in the army, which they held during the war. Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild took command of the regiment after the fall of Colonel Connor, at Gainesville, and was soon commissioned as Colonel. He commanded it in the second Bull Run battle, and at South Mountain. He was absent sick in hospital when the battle of Antietam was fought. Recovering, he assumed command, which he retained until the battle of Gettysburg, on the 1st of July, 1863. He led his regiment gallantly into the fight of that day, in advance of the rest of the brigade, under a fire from the enemy which swept down one-third of his command. He was soon struck by a bullet, which shattered his left arm making amputation necessary.

In the Fall of 1863, against his own desires, but by the urgent solicitation of friends, he consented to become the candidate of the Union party in Wisconsin for Secretary of State. He accordingly handed in his resignation, which President Lincoln accepted on the 20th of October, after conferring upon him the appointment of Brigadier General. He was elected by a large majority. He served through his term as Secretary of State with great credit and ability, and in the Fall of 1865, was nominated and triumphantly elected as Governor of the State, for the years 1866–7.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD S. BRAGG.

Brigadier General Bragg has been a resident of Fond du Lac for some years, where he has been engaged in the practice of law. In politics he was a democrat. On the fall of Fort Sumter and the call for 75,000 men, General Bragg took a stand in favor of sustaining the government. He left the business then pending in court at Oshkosh, and returned to Fond du Lac, and participated in a meeting called for the raising of troops. In an address at this meeting, he defended the "old Democratic party" from

the charge of apathy in support of the government in time of war, regardless of what administration had the reins of power. He showed by his works that he was earnest in his declaration, for as soon as his business at Oshkosh was closed, he left his profession, and recruited a company of volunteers, of which he was commissioned Captain. His company was one of the first to change their enlistment to "three years or during the war." It was assigned to the Sixth Regiment, Colonel Cutler, and was designated as Company E.

Leaving the State in July, 1861, the regiment proceeded to Washington, and was the first regiment assigned to King's brigade, which afterwards became famous as the "Iron Brigade of the West." On the 17th of September, 1861, Captain Bragg was commissioned Major, and on the 20th of June, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel. In the bloody battles of 1862, under General Pope, the Sixth Regiment was engaged, and Lieutenant Colonel Bragg was present, and behaved with distinguished gallantry. At Gainesville, he took command of the regiment on Colonel Cutler being wounded, which he retained through the subsequent battles of the campaign. At Antietam he was wounded, but soon returned to his command. He was in command of the regiment most of the time, when, Colonel Cutler being commissioned as Brigadier General, he was commissioned and mustered as Colonel, on the 24th of March, 1863.

In April, 1863, Colonel Bragg led the movement across the Rappahannock, at Fitzhugh's Crossing, as related in the history of the Sixth Regiment, for which he was recommended by General Hooker for promotion to a Brigadiership. He was not present to take active part in the battle of Gettysburg, being under medical treatment. He, however, was with the regiment part of the time, after which he returned to hospital. The military history of Colonel Bragg is intimately interwoven with that of the Sixth Regiment, he being present at most of the battles in which it was engaged. After the second day's fight in the Wilderness, in 1864, he was assigned to the command of Colonel Stone's Bucktail Brigade, and after arriving at Cold Harbor, was transferred to the command of the "Iron Brigade," to which the Sixth Regiment belonged. He led the Iron Brigade in its operations at Petersburg, on the 17th and 18th of June. He received

his commission as Brigadier General on the 2d of July, and was assigned to the command of the brigade, and was present at the battles of Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, and Dabney's Mills, at the latter place his command being highly complimented in general orders, and himself recommended to the favorable notice of his superior officers.

By the operation of an order to report for special duty at Baltimore, the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Regiments were detached from General Bragg's command, and returned to the trenches before Petersburg, while General Bragg proceeded to Baltimore, in obedience to the special order.

After the surrender of the rebel armies, he was engaged in special duty at Washington, until the 9th day of October, 1865, when he was mustered out of service at his own request.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH BAILEY.

General Bailey has acquired a national reputation from his success in relieving Commodore Porter's fleet from their perilous position at the rapids of Red River, near Alexandria, La.

General Bailey was born in May, 1827, in the town of Pennsylvania, Ashtabula County, State of Ohio, and removed in 1832, with his father's family, to Livingston, Fulton County, Ill., and completed his education at Quincy, Ill. He spent much of his early life in the lead mines near Galena, and in exploring for minerals in Kansas and Missouri.

In 1848, he took up his residence in Columbia County, Wis., and founded the present village of Kilbourn City, and subsequently built the dam at that place, which has since become celebrated in legislative annals. When the rebellion broke out, he was engaged in the real estate business, lumbering, and contractor on the public works. He immediately proceeded to raise a company of lumbermen, and tendering its services to Governor Randall, it was accepted, he was commissioned as Captain, and his company was assigned to the Fourth Regiment, Colonel Paine, and moved with the regiment to Baltimore. Here Captain Bailey's peculiar talents were brought into use. While stationed at

the Relay House, he superintended the construction of Fort Dix, a small but powerful work, which commanded the "Viaduct" at that point. After this, he was employed in the construction of barracks for the regiment, in Patterson Park, Baltimore, and in twenty-eight days, completed a building 1,550 x 28 feet, with Quartermaster and Commissary buildings, and officer's quarters.

Captain Bailey accompanied the movements of the Fourth Wisconsin to Ship Island, New Orleans, and up the river to Vicksburg. Here he spent three days, with six of his men, reconnoitering in the rear of Vicksburg, ascertaining that the enemy had eight guns in position. Returning with the second expedition, Captain Bailey was placed in command of the "working details" on the famous Butler "canal," or "cut off." The work was engineered by a Polish engineer, and proved a failure. Continuing with the Fourth Wisconsin until September, 1862, Captain Bailey was detached by General Butler to superintend the construction of Government levees. In October, he was ordered to construct a fortification on the right of Fort Parapet. After its completion, another work was constructed on the south side of the Parapet, and also a strong fort on the west side of the river. These works occupied his attention during the winter of 1862–3.

About this time, he was appointed Chief Engineer on General W T. Sherman's staff, and was subsequently employed in erecting heavy fortifications at Pass Manchac.

Captain Bailey was promoted to Major of the Fourth Wisconsin in March, 1863, but still retained his position on the staff of General Sherman. In the investment of Port Hudson, in May, it was found necessary to plant a battery on a ridge, which was commanded by a direct and enfilading fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry. The project was pronounced impracticable, except at great loss of life, by the Chief Engineer and his subordinates, except Major Bailey, who thought it might be accomplished, and urged his opinion with such pertinacity, that the commanding General consented that the Major should make the attempt at its construction. Furnished with a detail from the Engineer Corps, and a regiment of infantry as support, with characteristic energy, the Major commenced his work, and notwithstanding the doubts and sneers of educated engineers, which were plentifully bestowed, in seventy-two hours he astonished the

enemy by unmasking, within 320 yards of their strongest work, a powerful battery of eighteen nine inch guns, which completely silenced and kept silent, the enemy in his front. Major Bailey also constructed a mine under one of the principal works of the enemy, by running a drift to a point in front of the water side of the citadel, a distance of over 400 yards; from this, he approached by a series of parallels to the base of the enemy's works, under which he excavated a horizontal shaft, 180 feet in length, and at the terminus, deposited twelve barrels of powder, and was nearly ready to explode the mine, on the 8th of July, when the place was surrendered. For his services during the siege, he was highly complimented by General Banks, who issued an order, promoting him to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment. He at once took command of the regiment, but the authority of General Banks to promote officers in the field, was not recognized by the War Department, and Colonel Boardman was placed in command of the regiment, Major Bailey being promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, patriotically acquiescing in the decision of his superiors.

Lieutenant Colonel Bailey was engaged in recruiting during the winter of 1863–4, in Wisconsin, and in February, 1864, returned to the regiment with recruits sufficient to fill the Fourth Wisconsin to the maximum, as a cavalry regiment.

On the 8th of March, he was detached to serve as Chief Engineer on General Franklin's staff, that General commanding the Nineteenth Corps, and accompanied that corps on the Red River Expedition, returning with the army of General Banks to Alexandria, where it was ascertained that the water in Red River was so low that the fleet of gunboats and transports could not pass the lower falls.

With an army dispirited by disaster, a powerful force of the enemy threatening an attack hourly, commissary supplies nearly exhausted, with the fleet of gunboats and transports thus helpless and useless, every expedient to relieve them was abandoned as hopeless, by those who had made military engineering a study for life. It was left for an obscure lumberman, of the Badger State, to put in practice that experience which, on a smaller scale, had enabled him and his brother raftsmen to get their rafts off the sand bars and obstructions common to the streams on which

they ply their trade. Colonel Bailey suggested the building of a dam, 640 feet in length, to raise the water on the rapids, to enable the imprisoned vessels to pass over. The project was scoffed at by the regular engineers, but Colonel Bailey obtained permission, and at once went to work, and within eleven days had the dam completed, and after a little delay, gunboats and transports were passed over the obstructions, and the army started on its way rejoicing. This was the crowning glory in the military career of Colonel Bailey. He received from all sides, com pliments for his skill and ingenuity. Commodore Porter thanked him in a public letter, Congress passed a vote of thanks to him, and the rank of Brevet Brigadier General was conferred upon him, as a slight acknowledgment for his important services.

In the passage of the army across the Atchafalaya, at Simmsport, the ingenuity of Colonel Bailey constructed a bridge of the transports of the fleet, which passed the whole army safely over, and in twelve minutes after the last wagon had crossed, the fleet of boats which had constituted the bridge, were steaming rapidly towards the Mississippi.

On the 10th of June, 1864, Colonel Bailey was brevetted Brigadier General, and was assigned to the command of a brigade, and was stationed on the Mississippi and White Rivers, and was subsequently assigned to the command of all the besieging forces operating against Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, and took the place. After this, he was sent to Pensacola, took command of the district, and was successful in three small engagements.

On the 10th of November, he received a commission as Brigadier General. He returned to Baton Rouge, and commanded the First Division of General Davidson's corps of cavalry, on his raid through Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. Returning with his division to Baton Rouge, he was put in command of the northern district of Louisiana, with headquarters at Baton Rouge, and in March, 1865, was ordered to join General Canby, on Mobile Bay, and commanded all the engineer forces, consisting of a division, and detachments of the army which finally took Mobile. After the fall of Mobile, he was placed in command of a cavalry division, and moved from Mobile to Baton Rouge by land, with orders to look after Jeff. Davis, who was then trying to leave the country. General Bailey remained in this position

till he resigned. During his military career, he was several times wounded, but not severely enough to detain him from duty more than two days.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL HARRISON C. HOBART.

General Hobart is a native of Ashburnham, Massachusetts. In his youth he was apprenticed to the printing business. By his own energy and perseverance, he fitted himself for college, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842, studied law in the office of Robert Rantoul, at Boston, and was admitted as an attorney in 1845. He removed to Wisconsin, and settled at Sheboygan, in 1846.

In politics, General Hobart is a Democrat, and has held several important positions in civil affairs, and been the nominee of that party for some of the highest positions in the state. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1846, and also of the first State Senate. In 1850, he was sent to the Legislative Assembly, and was elected Speaker of that body.

The call for troops to suppress the rebellion was received, and General Hobart at once responded. On the next day he commenced recruiting a company of men at Chilton, Calumet County, himself enlisting as a private. His company was accepted, and assigned to the Fourth Wisconsin, Colonel Paine, he being elected Captain. He served faithfully with his company, never being absent, unless on detached duty or sick, until September, 1862, when he was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment. With this regiment his military history is identified. Suffering severely, from want of experience and discipline, at the battle of Perryville, the Twenty-first afterwards, under the efficient command of Colonel Hobart, became one of the best fighting regiments in the army. At the battle of Chicamauga, Colonel Hobart was taken prisoner, and incarcerated in the Libby Prison, Richmond, from whence he made his escape through the celebrated tunnel, with several others, after an imprisonment of over four months.

Lieutenant Colonel Hobart returned to his regiment in 1864, and commanded it during the campaign against Atlanta. He

was mustered as Colonel on the 1st of November, 1864, and was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. His brigade took part in Sherman's march to the sea coast, and while at Savannah, he received from President Lincoln the appointment of Brigadier General by brevet, being the only brevet appointment made at that time in the First Division, and was assigned to a command of that rank by a special order of the War Department. He continued in command of this brigade during the war.

After leaving the service, General Hobart took up his residence in Milwaukee, and resumed the practice of law.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL OSCAR H. La GRANGE.

Oscar H. LaGrange was born at Fulton, Oswego County, New York, in April, 1838, and with his father's family, came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled near Ripon, Fond du Lac County. He endeavored to obtain an education by his own efforts, and by teaching and farming, he was able to attend the academy at Ripon for some time. In 1856, the Kansas troubles enlisted his sympathies, which were strongly anti-slavery, and with a party of 200 emigrants, under charge of Senator Pomeroy and Prof. Daniels, moved to that territory, and participated in all the movements of the Free State men, and remained there until 1857, when he returned to Ripon, and engaged in studying and teaching for two years, and afterwards attended the State University for a year.

He was said to have been a party in the release of S. M. Booth from the Custom House in Milwaukee, in 1860, Booth being under arrest by the United States authorities for an alleged infringement of the Fugitive Slave Law. LaGrange was indicted in Judge Miller's court, but his arrest was prevented by the interference of some of the citizens of Ripon, and the indictment was subsequently quashed.

On the outbreak of the rebellion, LaGrange enlisted in the Ripon Rifles, and was unanimously elected Captain of the company, which was soon after assigned to the Fourth Regiment,

Colonel H. E. Paine. Captain LaGrange went to Baltimore with the regiment, and served with his company until September, when he was appointed Major of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and assisted in the organization of that regiment.

He accompanied it to Missouri, and in July took part in the raid to Helena, Ark., where he took command of the regiment, Colonel Daniels leaving, and not returning to the command. He returned with the regiment to Missouri, and in December, took command of a cavalry brigade. In February, 1863, he was commissioned Colonel, and in May, being ordered by General Rosecrans, he moved with his regiment to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. His subsequent record is identified with that of the "Saber Brigade," which is second to none in that gallant army.

On the 9th of May, 1864, while fighting with the rear guard of his brigade, he had two horses killed, and the second one fastening him to the ground, he was taken prisoner, and sent to Macon, Ga., afterwards to Charleston, S. C., where, having refused to give his parole, he was confined in the jail till August, when he was specially exchanged. He returned directly to his command, and took part in the cavalry operations of Major General Wilson.

General Wilson, in a letter to the author, speaks in the warmest terms of the gallantry and bravery of Colonel LaGrange. In September, 1864, General Wilson was assigned to the task of reorganizing the cavalry forces of General Sherman, numbering about sixty regiments. In the selection of officers to assist him in this great undertaking, he called Colonel LaGrange to his aid.

In December, 1864, Colonel LaGrange, with his brigade encountered the rebel General Lyon near Hopkinsville, and after a severe fight, captured two pieces of their artillery, and drove them from the place. LaGrange's brigade pursued them from place to place, and with such pertinacity, that Lyon's forces were completely demoralized, dwindling to a mere band of fugitives. His men and horses suffered terribly from cold and hunger, while his division commander, McCook, rested at Hopkinsville. General Thomas warmly commended the conduct of Colonel LaGrange.

In the operations of General Wilson in the spring of 1865, in Georgia and Alabama, LaGrange's brigade participated, and on the 16th of April, reached the vicinity of Westpoint, Ga. Colonel LaGrange found the place commanded by a large fort, called "Fort Tyler," mounting two thirty-two pounders and two field guns, which was surrounded by a ditch twelve feet wide and ten feet deep. Dismounting his brigade at 1:30, in the afternoon, Colonel LaGrange assaulted the fort on three sides, drove their skirmishers into the fort, his troops following to the very edge of the ditch. This being impassable, sharpshooters were placed to keep down the enemy's fire, until materials could be gathered for crossing. A second charge was successful; the works were carried, and the fort was captured, with 265 prisoners. The rebel General Tyler and eighteen men and officers were killed.

General Wilson, in his report, says:

I cannot speak too highly of the intrepidity and good management displayed by Colonel LaGrange in this affair, nor too strongly commend the steadiness dash and courage of his officers and men.

On the 3d of May, General Wilson recommended Colonel LaGrange for promotion to the full grade of Brigadier General, and was assured that nothing but the termination of the war prevented the bestowal of an honor he had so long deserved. The Secretary of War, however, bestowed upon him the brevet of Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

Our limits forbid the publication of General Wilson's letter at length, but we give the closing paragraph:

From careful study and close observation of Colonel LaGrange's career while under my command, it affords me great pleasure to say I regard him as one of the most meritorious and promising officers of the service, that I ever met. With a splendid physical development, a peculiarly hardy and elastic constitution, and a mind full of noble impulses, he is in every way fitted to command. Bold, self rellant, and full of youthful energy, he is capable of great exertion. Cool and wary in action, he never forgets to command and direct his men; though impelled by natural aggressiveness, he never fails to be their leader. Skilful and rapid in a campaign, a good disciplinarian, careful and solicitous for the comfort of his troops, he combines in a remarkable degree, the best qualities of a cavalry officer.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL T. S. ALLEN.

General Allen was born in Alleghany County, New York, in the year 1825. He first learned the printer's trade, entering college in 1843, and paying his way by working at his trade, at night.

After teaching school awhile in the State of New York, he came West in 1846, and was foreman of a daily paper in Chicago, until the summer of 1847. His health being impaired, he came to Wisconsin, and engaged in mining at Dodgeville, and teaching school, until 1850, when he was elected Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Iowa County, in which capacity he served two years. He was afterwards engaged in the railroad and land business, and also merchandizing, until 1857, when he was elected member of the Assembly for the Mineral Point district. In 1860, he was assistant Chief Clerk in the State Land office, at Madison, and was thus engaged until he enlisted as a Private in the Governor's Guards, at Madison, on the 18th day of April, 1861. He was authorized by Governor Randall, to raise a company in Iowa County. He succeeded, and was commissioned as Captain, on the 7th of May. His company was assigned to the Second Regiment, and was designated as Company I. In the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st of July, 1861, his regiment and company was engaged, and came off the field in very good order, crossing the Bull Run near Stone Bridge, and forming with other companies, around the colors, when attacked by the rebel cavalry, which made a dash at the retreating column near the blacksmith shop or temporary hospital. With a few other Captains of the Second, they gathered what was possible of the Second Regiment at Centreville, and secured provisions and coffee for their exhausted commands. Being without superior officers, by common consent the Second Regiment placed themselves under command of Captain D. McKee, as senior Captain, and Captain T. S. Allen, and returned to their old camp, near Arlington Heights. At the re-officering of the regiment, he was promoted to Major on the 22d of August, 1861, and to Lieutenant Colonel on the 8th of September, 1862, which position he retained until the 14th day of January, 1863, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment, as successor of Colonel Amasa Cobb, who had resigned to take his seat in Congress.

The career of Colonel Allen in the Fifth Regiment is fully described in the military history of that regiment, the command of which he retained during the war. Of great personal bravery, General Allen led his regiment in all its desperate encounters,

and was several times wounded. On the muster out of his regiment he was brevetted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services.

In the fall of 1865, General Allen was nominated by the Union party for the office of Secretary of State, to which he was triumphantly elected by a large majority.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL JEREMIAH M. RUSK

Was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1830, and removed to Bad Ax County, Wisconsin in the year 1853. In 1855, he was elected Sheriff of that county for two years, at the expiration of which period he was appointed under Sheriff, and served till 1859. In 1861, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, serving one term, and was commissioned Major of the Twenty-fifth Regiment in July, 1862.

He accompanied his regiment in the Indian Campaign into Minnesota. Returning to Wisconsin, he proceeded with the regiment to Columbus, Ky., thence down the Mississippi, and up the Yazoo River to Satartia, from which place they marched under a scorching sun, thirty miles to Haines' Bluff, the exposures and hardships of which march will long be remembered. Subsequently the regiment was stationed at Helena, where on the death of Lieutenant Colonel Nasmith, Major Rusk was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. In the Meridian expedition the regiment was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Rusk, and returned to Vicksburg without losing a man. In the subsequent campaigns, he commanded the Twenty-fifth the greatest portion of the time. In the Atlanta campaign, the Lieutenant Colonel repeatedly led his men into action, and at Decatur, came near being captured. With the subsequent history of the Twenty-fifth, that of Lieutenant Colonel Rusk is identified, and it is not necessary for us to repeat it here. He successfully led his brave regiment through the march to Savannah, and up through the Carolinas, and thence home, where they were disbanded. The testimonials of commanding officers, which we have seen, speak highly of his efficiency, ability and bravery.

In the fall of 1865, he was nominated as the candidate of the Union party for Bank Comptroller, and was triumphantly elected by a large majority.

He was brevetted Colonel, and subsequently Brigadier General, for meritorious services.

COLONEL CHARLES R. GILL

Was born in Herkimer County, New York, in the year 1830. He removed to Batavia, Genesee County, in 1843, where subsequently he studied law. He removed to Wisconsin in 1854, and established himself in the practice of the law in the City of Watertown. In 1859, he was elected Senator from Jefferson County, and represented that district two years.

At the session of 1861, Governor Randall, in his message, advised that measures be taken to place the Executive of the State in a position to respond to any call which might be made by the President, in case the Southern States should attempt to throw off the United States authority.

On the 11th of January, Colonel Gill submitted a resolution calling for a Joint Select Committee of three from each house, to inquire into the expediency of placing the State on a war footing, and to report a plan or bill for that purpose. The Joint Committee was appointed, and Colonel Gill, as Chairman, reported a bill for the defence of the State, and to aid in enforcing the laws and maintaining the authority of the General Government. The bill became a law, and under it and its amendments, Governor Randall organized the first regiments of the State. Colonel Gill, throughout the regular and extra sessions of 1861, boldly advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war, and took a decided stand against the sending of Commissioners to the Peace Congress.

After the close of the session, Colonel Gill returned to Watertown and devoted much of his time to the raising of companies and recruits, and in July, 1862, in response to a call of Governor Salomon, for 300,000 men, he enlisted in a Company then being recruited at Watertown, as a private, and gave his assistance by voice and action to the filling of the company.

Governor Salomon authorized the organization of a regiment in Dodge and Jefferson Counties, of which Colonel Gill was appointed Colonel. The Twenty-ninth Regiment rendezvoused at Camp Randall, and left the State for service in the field in November, 1862.

Colonel Gill's military history is identical with that of the Twenty-ninth. It is unnecessary to repeat it here. Colonel Gill accompanied it in its movements, taking part in the Yazoo Pass Expedition, and in the battles of Port Gibson and Champion Hills, and finally in the siege of Vicksburg, during which his health became so precarious as to compel him to resign and return to Wisconsin. He recovered after many months of suffering, in which life hung upon a thread.

In 1865, he was nominated by the Union party, as their candidate for Attorney General of the State, and he was triumphantly elected by a large majority. Colonel Gill, throughout the war, took an enthusiastic interest in its prosecution, and lent every aid in his power to that end.

COLONEL SIDNEY A. BEAN.

Colonel Bean was born at the Highlands, in Chesterfield, Essex County, New York, September 16th, 1833. With his parents, he came to Wisconsin, at an early period in its history. At an early age, he displayed powers of mind of no common order, and gave promise of future excellence which later years amply fulfilled. Completing a course of preparatory studies, he entered the University of Michigan in the spring of 1849, where he graduated in July, 1852, maintaining throughout his collegiate career a high character for scholarship and literary ability.

In 1853, before he had completed his twentieth year, he was elected Professor of Mathematics in Carroll College, in the village of Waukesha, Wisconsin. By those who had the good fortune to be his pupils during the period of his professorship, his faithfulness and ability will be long remembered, and his successful labors as a teacher, added greatly to the reputation of the institution with which he was connected.

Business interests imperatively demanding his attention, he was compelled to retire from his professorship and literary pursuits and enter commercial life. He founded the Forest City Bank, which required the most of his time and attention. He however, succeeded in snatching some leisure hours from the details of business, which he devoted to the study of language, and continued the same until he entered the army. Colonel Bean was a writer of ability, but was better known and appreciated as a public speaker, and in the Presidential campaign of 1856, evinced remarkable ability in the power and effect of his public speeches.

When the rebellion broke out no man in Wisconsin was surrounded with more to make life pleasant, than Colonel Bean. No purer or more disinterested patriot ever made greater sacrifice of that which is dear to the heart. He at once tendered his services, which were accepted by Governor Randall, who was acquainted with the worth of the man, and commissioned him as Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Regiment. In entering the army, Colonel Bean sacrificed everything that makes life pleasant, a happy home, warm friends, and bright prospects of future honor and usefulness. Impelled by a sense of duty which he felt that he owed to his country, he relinquished all and girded on his sword, to engage in his country's defence.

He followed the Fourth Regiment under the brave and gallant Colonel Paine, to Baltimore, to Ship Island, and was actively engaged with the regiment in the military operations which culminated in the capture and occupation of New Orleans. His military history is identical with that of the regiment from which he was absent but a short time, on leave of absence, up to the day of his death. After the regiment returned to Baton Rouge from Vicksburg, General Paine being under arrest, Lieutenant Colonel Bean was in command of the regiment, and participated in the hard fought battle at that place. After the death of General Williams, Colonel Paine took command of the forces at Baton Rouge, and from that time, was mostly in command of the brigade, leaving regiment under the command of Lieutenant Col. Bean. On Colonel Paine's promotion as Brigadier General, Lieutenant Colonel Bean was commissioned as Colonel. In the Teche Expedition of General Banks, in the spring of 1863, Colonel Bean

was in command of the Fourth at the battle of Bisland, and displayed great ability and skill in the disposition of his regiment, they occupying a position in the front as skirmishers.

In the terrible assault on the enemy's works at Port Hudson, on the 27th of May, Colonel Bean personally led his regiment through the obstructions, and across the open space in front of the works, which was filled with fallen trees, and was swept by the fire of the enemy, to the low ridge where his men found shelter, and from which they soon silenced the enemy's guns. In this assault the Fourth Wisconsin and its gallant Colonel, are entitled to all the honors, for with the exception of a few stragglers, no other regiment reached the position on the ridge.

In a letter written on the day of his death, speaking of the terrible fire to which his regiment was exposed on the 27th, Colonel Bean said:

It took time to make our way through the abattis, being as we were, all the time, under the murderous fire of ten or twelve of the enemy's cannon, and of the infantry in the rifle pits. I cannot give any description of this fire, because as at Baton Rouge, I was perfectly unconscious of it. My anxiety to press my regiment forward and keep it in order, wholly absorbed me.

He spoke enthusiastically of his officers, particularly of those who were wounded in the action. He took 300 men into the field, about seventy of whom were killed or wounded. Like every brave leader, he loved the men who followed his lead, and the letter closes with the remark, "my admiration for the brave fellows is beyond bounds."

Colonel Bean seems to have had a presentiment that death was near. On the 29th of May, he appeared to be in unusual good spirits. Just as he was about to mount his horse, however, to ride to the front, he suddenly, and to the surprise of those who were standing near him, became grave, looked upon the ground and became absorbed for several moments in deep thought. He then went to his tent and addressed a note to his Adjutant, which was afterwards found in his port folio, in these words:

My Dear WINTERMYER:—If I should not return to camp to day, you will please have my effects sent to my home in Wisconsin, and Louis with them. General Paine will obtain permission for my Orderly, Childs, to go in charge. He, Childs, should probably be discharged, if such is his wish. By doing this you will confer a last favor on your friend

He proceeded to the front, and in less than an hour, he was shot through the heart by a rebel sharpshooter. He died the death of a hero, with his face to the foe.

His remains were recovered and sent home to Wisconsin, and were buried at Waukesha. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, besides United States officers and soldiers.

We feel that our short sketch does not do full justice to the character and noble qualities of Colonel Bean, but we are assured that an extended memoir is in course of preparation by Professor Evans, of the Michigan University, who was favored with the personal friendship of Colonel Bean, and who will undoubtedly prepare a work which will do ample justice to the memory of the departed patriot.

Two brothers of Colonel Bean also entered the service to contribute to the suppression of the rebellion. The eldest, Walter L. Bean, in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, fell a victim to the exposures and hardships of the service, and Captain Irving M. Bean, of the Fifth Regiment, is the only survivor.

COLONEL FREDERICK A. BOARDMAN.

Colonel Boardman was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, March, 1832. He was educated at the Naval School at Annapolis, Maryland, and went out with the first expedition to Japan, as a Midshipman, and gained much credit as a young officer of promise. He accompanied Bayard Taylor in his explorations of the Loo Choo Islands, and is very flatteringly alluded to in Mr. Taylor's report, as well as his other works, and Mr. Taylor was ever after one of his warmest friends.

On the outbreak of the rebellion, Colonel Boardman was commissioned as Major of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, accompanied that regiment to Baltimore, and subsequently to Ship Island, and took part with the forces of General Butler in the capture of New Orleans. After the passage of Farragut's fleet by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, a force was dispatched by General Butler in small boats, to get into the rear of the Forts and cut off the communications of the garrison, the forts being still

held by the enemy. Two companies of the Fourth Wisconsin, were detached under command of Major Boardman, who with a small detachment of other troops, proceeded up the river and embarked in row boats, penetrated to the rear of Fort St. Philip, and by dint of rowing and towing and wading about twelve miles, succeeded in securing the only road by which the garrison could escape, and the forts surrendered next day. For the skill and endurance displayed by the troops engaged in this undertaking, General Butler afterwards issued a highly complimentary order.

On the occupation of New Orleans, Major Boardman preferred to remain with his regiment on active duty, rather than accept a position as one of a commission for the trial of civil cases, which was tendered him by Major General Butler.

When General Williams started up the Mississippi, on an expedition to Baton Rouge, Major Boardman was sent on shore to destroy a portion of the Jackson Railroad at Fourier Station. After the first attempt on Vicksburg, in 1862, Major Boardman was placed in command of a detachment, and landed at Grand Gulf, and endeavored to capture a rebel battery stationed there which had fired on the transports, but the rebels succeeded in carrying off their artillery.

The Fourth accompanied the second expedition against Vicksburg. Major Boardman had charge of the confiscation of contrabands for the construction of the famous "cut off" or canal, and soon had several hundred of them engaged in the work.

When the rebel ram Arkansas, ran past the Union fleet, Major Boardman promptly requested permission to take the transport Laurel Hill, and fit her out with a picked crew, and attempt the destruction of the ram, then safely moored under the frowning batteries of Vicksburg. Consent was obtained, and everything was ready for moving against her, when it was ascertained that the Arkansas had moved to a position where she could not be reached and the order was countermanded.

Major Boardman, under orders from Colonel Paine, superintended the removal of the State Library from Baton Rouge, by which many valuable books and works of art were preserved, which would undoubtedly have been destroyed by the ravages of war.

Major Boardman's military history is inseparably connected with the operations of the Fourth Regiment, both as infantry and cavalry. On the death of Colonel Bean at Port Hudson, Major Boardman was commissioned as Colonel, and was constantly with the regiment until his death.

As an officer, Colonel Boardman was distinguished not only for his great natural military skill, but for being faithful, brave, and true in all emergencies, and under all circumstances. As a friend, he was most singularly frank, generous and confiding. As a man, none were more honorable and chivalrous.

General St. George Cook, under whose command Colonel Boardman acted for several months at Baton Rouge, gave him, a short time previous to his death, command of the entire cavalry force at that point, numbering about 2,000 men. After the death of Colonel Boardman, General Cook, in a letter to Major General Pope, then at Milwaukee, after announcing his death, spoke of the manner in which he met his fate, as follows:

After I was relieved of my command, an order came to send 2,000 men of all arms to Clinton, back of Baton Rouge, where the rebels had twelve or fifteen hundred cavalry. Colonel Boardman went in command of a part of his own and another cavalry regiment, and was in front when he met the enemy. Colonel Boardman advanced to examine and seize a bridge in the most gallant manner, and continued to expose himself to a hot fire in the coolest manner, retiring at last, and then slowly—in this act, he received four wounds in succession, the last through the brain. Thus in the performance of duty, but in an obscure skirmish, fell one of Wisconsin's gallant sons. I knew him well and highly appreciated his worth. His regiment was for some months under my command, performing duty the most arduous and laborious, in a highly successful manner, continually feeling the enemy, and killing and capturing numbers every week.

The Colonel undoubtedly had a presentiment of his death. He came to my quarters to bid me good bye, but in other acts, showed it more plainly. His body was escorted to the river with the highest military honors.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAVID McKEE.

Among our illustrations will be found the portrait of Lieutenant Colonel McKee, of the Fifteenth Regiment. The artist was, in an eminent degree, successful in giving a correct picture of the original.

Lieutenant Colonel McKee was born in the city of St. Louis, in 1828. His father was a native of Ireland, from which he emigrated in his youth. He was a man of marked and original character, which was transmitted in a great degree, to the son.

The family emigrated to the lead mines in Wisconsin in 1832, where the subject of this sketch remained until old enough, when he was sent back to St. Louis, to complete his studies, where he graduated with the highest honors.

He studied law, and in 1858, was admitted to the bar in Grant County in this State. He subsequently was admitted to the Supreme Court, and removed to Lancaster, Grant County, in 1859, and engaged in the practice of the law with Judge J. T. Mills.

In politics, McKee was a democrat, and in 1850, represented a democratic district in the Legislature, but when that party became the ally of slavery, he reluctantly left it.

McKee belonged to that class of men, who felt it a duty to act in accordance with their convictions, upon those questions where the rights of man and the safety of the government was concerned. Imbued with the loftiest sentiments of patriotism, when the news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received, he was ready to throw the weight of his influence and character, in favor of sustaining the Government at any sacrifice, and on the first call of the President, he placed his name on the enlistment roll as a private, and gave up his time to the enrolment of a company in the vicinity of Lancaster, of which he was subsequently elected Captain. The company was assigned to the Second Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, and became Company C, of that regiment. This company was the first which Grant County sent to the field, to be followed by others, to that extent which has placed Grant County at the head of the list in the furnishing of men sent from the State for the suppression of the rebellion. No better or braver soldiers than those from Grant County, were sent to the battle-field, and "Old Grant" may well be proud of the deeds which her gallant sons achieved upon the bloody field, first and foremost among whom must be placed the gallant, brave and noble hearted David McKee. In this sketch, we are not writing his eulogy. Abler pens have elsewhere endeavored to do his character justice, and the memory of the hero who fell gallantly fighting at Murfreesboro, is treasured in the hearts of those who knew him as one of the "bravest of the brave."

At the first battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861, Captain McKee and his company, were for the first time under fire. A true

history of that battle shows that the Second Wisconsin never faltered, but went bravely into battle, and fought till its close. Of this we have the testimony of one of the greatest Generals the war has produced — General Sherman. That General has always expressed his admiration of the conduct of the Second Wisconsin, and always endeavored to secure Wisconsin regiments for his command.

From the battle-field, Captain McKee led his company. The fragments of the regiment were gathered at Centreville, and being deserted by their field officers, Captain McKee was chosen commander and successfully marched the Second Wisconsin into their old camp.

The long period of McClellan's inactivity succeeded, in which the Second Wisconsin, by constant drill and thorough discipline, became one of the crack regiments in McClellan's army.

Early in 1862, Captain McKee was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment. He joined that regiment at Island No. 10, and followed its fortunes through West Tennessee, joining Buell's army in Middle Tennessee, and with the Fifteenth taking part in the battle of Perryville. He next commanded an expedition down the Cumberland River, which elicited a highly complimentary notice from General Rosecrans. Next we find him leading the skirmishers against the eight gun battery of the enemy at Knob Gap, and lastly, on the fatal field of Murfreesboro, on the 31st of December, 1862, we find him facing a furious fire of the enemy as he came bearing down in overpowering numbers upon the troops of Davis' division. He was shot in the forehead and instantly killed. His remains were subsequently recovered and sent home to Lancaster where he was buried with masonic and military honors.

McKee's whole heart was absorbed in the cause which he had taken up. The high souled patriotism of the man was evinced, in a remark by him, when Company C was taking its departure from Lancaster — "If we ever desert our flag, if ever we prove recreant to the glorious cause, then teach your children to lisp their curses upon our names." Colonel Carlin, his brigade commander, speaking of Lieutenant Colonel McKee, in a letter, says:

He was with his regiment during all the hard fighting of the 30th, and morning of the 31st, and wherever he was, his presence gave courage to our men; no more daring officer was in the army.

Grant County is rearing a monument in memory of the gallant men who went to the battle-field from her districts, and well do they deserve such a tribute.

MRS. CORDELIA A. P. HARVEY.

A military history of our State would be incomplete without some account of the philanthropic efforts made by this estimable lady, for the alleviation of the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers, languishing in Southern hospitals.

Prompted by the impulse which induced her noble hearted husband to give his personal attention to the wants of our suffering soldiers after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and in the execution of which duty he lost his life, Mrs. Harvey determined to devote her time and efforts to a continuation of the work which Governor Harvey had begun.

Early in September, 1862, Governor Salomon authorized Mrs. Harvey to act as one of the Sanitary Agents of the State, to visit the several military hospitals, and look after and care for the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin. She arrived at St. Louis, on the 26th of September, and immediately called on the United States Medical Director, Dr. Mills, stated the object of her visit to St. Louis, and was well received and treated with all courtesy and kindness. She visited the Fifth Street and Benton Barracks hospitals, and found about twenty Wisconsin men, who were all glad to find they were remembered by the authorities at home.

Her attention was called to the condition of the First Cavalry at Cape Girardeau, to which place she proceeded and found the regiment very much reduced by sickness, and but just returned from Helena, after the insane raid made by their Colonel through Arkansas. She also found the hospitals very much crowded and means very inadequate for supplying those needing it, with aid.

After reporting the condition of things to the Governor, she returned to St. Louis, and soon afterwards to Wisconsin, to endeavor to give a proper direction to the benevolent efforts of the ladies of the State, which were then being made to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers in the field and hospitals.

In October, Mrs. Harvey was again in St. Louis, and recommenced her labor of visiting the hospitals, where she found sixty or seventy of our Wisconsin men, and did all in her power to assist and comfort them, writing to their friends, and making efforts to secure the discharge of those who were in a dying condition, or were unfit for further service.

In the latter part of October, she visited Ironton, where she found the Eleventh Regiment suffering from the malarious diseases, contracted while in Arkansas, at Helena, and other points. She returned to St. Louis about the 1st of November. The Surgeon in charge of the hospital at Benton Barracks, wrote a letter to Governor Salomon, highly commending Mrs. Harvey for her efficiency and untiring efforts to assist the suffering soldiers of the State.

In November, she revisited Cape Girardeau, and received permission from General Curtis to visit all the hospitals in his command, with an order to Quartermasters and transportation companies to afford her all possible facilities for transmission of herself and sanitary articles. From Cape Girardeau she proceeded to Memphis, where she found over a hundred Wisconsin men sick at the fort, and in the Post Hospital. Mrs. Harvey succeeded in obtaining discharges for many of these men. From Memphis, she visited Helena on her philanthropic mission, returning to St. Louis on the 28th of December, and found many of the Wisconsin sick had been sent up the river during her absence.

In January, 1863, she visited Rolla and Ironton. She returned to Memphis early in February, 1863, and in a letter to the Governer, urged the necessity of establishing a hospital at home, desiring him to consider the subject, saying: "You do not begin to imagine the good it will do for our poor, suffering, wounded men this coming summer." She further says: "We have a great many sick and wounded here, and to-morrow I commence visiting the hospitals. I feel that I can do great good here. I am

very well and shall labor with delight, for I know just what to do, and where to go, the authorities are so willing to aid me."

In the latter part of the month, she visited Corinth, Jackson and La Grange. She found no Wisconsin regiments at Corinth, but at the other places were many of our sick. On returning to Memphis, she engaged in the duties of her agency and obtained discharges for many who would otherwise have languished for months in the hospital.

In March, she visited Vicksburg, to see General Grant, and was successful in securing the issue of orders for the sending of all chronic diarrhœa patients to Northern hospitals — and another, to clear out the convalescent camp at Memphis, discharging those unfit for service at once, and sending the others to their regiments, and a third order, appointing Medical Inspectors to every army corps, who should have full power to discharge disabled men. Mrs. Harvey received an order from the head of the United States Sanitary Commission, for all the supplies she needed, and $100 per month to be used according to her own judgment, for the benefit of the soldiers.

While on her return to Memphis, Mrs. Harvey was taken sick, which eventually compelled her to come North in order to regain her health. She remained in Wisconsin, and the State of New York, during the summer, until her usual degree of health was restored.

The project of establishing general hospitals in the Northern States, where our soldiers could be sent to recover from the debilitating diseases of the South, and where their recovery would be hastened by the knowledge that they were within the reach of friends and home, had made an indelible impression upon the mind of Mrs. Harvey, and after securing the coöperation of Governor Salomon, and others, she proceeded to Washington in September, to use her personal efforts in securing such a desirable boon to the suffering soldiers.

The interview of Mrs. Harvey with the authorities at Washington, displays the perseverance and pertinacity, with which she took hold of any important work, which her heart, judgment and experience taught would enure to the good of the brave suffering heroes who were languishing in the close hot Southern hospitals of the government, gasping and panting for one draught

of the pure atmosphere of their Northern homes. Mrs. Harvey went to Washington determined to have a hospital established in Wisconsin. In the text we have given a brief statement as to how it was accomplished. Presuming that a more detailed account will be interesting to the many friends of Mrs. Harvey, we condense from papers to which our attention has been directed, a short sketch, of Mrs. H.'s interviews with the President.

On her arrival at Washington, Mrs. Harvey called at the White House, and after a brief delay, was admitted to an audience. The President received her kindly and motioning her to a chair, proceeded to read the letter presented by Mrs. Harvey. Finishing it, the President, rather tartly said: "Madam, this matter of Northern hospitals has been talked of a great deal, and I thought it was settled; but it seems this is not the case. What have you got to say about it?" "Simply this," was the reply, "that many soldiers sick in our Western army on the Mississippi, must have Northern air or die. There are thousands of graves along the Mississippi and Yazoo, for which the Government is responsible — ignorantly undoubtedly; but this ignorance must not continue. If you will permit these men to come North, you will have ten men in one year where you have got one now."

Mr. Lincoln began to argue the matter, taking the ground that the men would desert, continuing that it was "a fine way to decimate the army, and that we should never get a man back — not one." "Pardon me," was the response of Mrs. H., "for I believe you are mistaken. You do not understand our people. They are as true and as loyal to the Government as yourself. The loyalty is among the common soldiers, and they are the chief sufferers." Somewhat petulently Mr. Lincoln replied: "This is your opinion."

The President cited his visitor to statistics in regard to the number of men absent from the Army of the Potomac at the battle of Antietam, as an argument against placing great inducements before the convalescent soldier to desert if allowed to be sent to Northern hospitals, further stating that out of 170,000 men, only 80,000 could be got for action. Mrs. H. quietly remarked, that "it was very sad; but the delinquents were certainly not in Northern hospitals, nor were they deserters from Northern hospitals, for we have had none; so your argument is not against them."

Appreciating the reply, President Lincoln directed Mrs. Harvey to call on the Secretary of War, and see what he would say. He endorsed on the back of the letter presented by Mrs. H., "admit Mrs. Harvey at once. Listen to what she says. She is a lady of intelligence and talks sense.—A. LINCOLN."

She proceeded to Secretary Stanton's office, and was listened to and treated with great kindness. Secretary Stanton told her that he had sent the Surgeon General to New Orleans with directions to move up the river and visit all the hospitals. Mrs. Harvey expressed her want of faith in these inspections, and assured the Secretary that no good to the Western soldiers had resulted from them. On being informed by the Secretary, that nothing could be done until the return of the Surgeon General, Mrs. H. returned to the President. His Excellency was occupied for some time, but after the departure of his visitor, he motioned Mrs. Harvey to a chair, and listened to her account of the interview with the Secretary of War, which she closed by remarking that she had no one to go to but him. The President promised to see the Secretary of War that evening, and directed her to come in the morning.

Full of hope, Mrs. Harvey went to the White House in the morning. Entering the President's room she was motioned to a chair. Mr. Lincoln had evidently been disturbed by some previous business of the day, and evidently waited for the conversation to be opened by his visitor. "Well," he at length said, "Have you nothing to say." "Nothing," was the reply, "until I hear your decision. Have you decided? You know you bade me come this morning." "No, I have not decided: and I believe this idea of Northern hospitals is a great humbug, and I am tired of hearing about it." Mrs. H. said, "I regret to add a feather's weight to your already overwhelming care and responsibility. I would rather have stayed at home." To which the President replied with a faint smile—"I wish you had!"

Mrs. Harvey replied earnestly, "Nothing would have given me greater pleasure sir, but a keen sense of duty to this Government, justice and mercy to its most loyal supporters, and regard for your honor and position, made me come. The people cannot understand why their husbands, fathers and sons, are left to die, when, with proper care and attention, they ought to live,

and yet do good service to the country. Mr. Lincoln, I do believe you will yet be grateful for my coming. I do not come to plead for the lives of criminals, nor for the lives of deserters; but I plead for the lives of those who were the first to hasten to the support of the Government, who helped to place you where you are — for men who have done all they could, and now when flesh and blood, and nerve and muscle are gone, who still pray for your life and the life of the Republic. They scarcely ask for that for which I plead. They expect to sacrifice their lives for their country. I know, that if they could come North, they could live and be well, strong men again — at least many of them."

Mr. Lincoln was interested by her earnestness, and was evidently distressed, as if he was convinced that there was justice in her remarks — but merely said, "You assume to know more than I do." "Pardon me," was the respectful response, "Mr. Lincoln, I intend no disrespect, but it is because of this knowledge, and because I do know what you do not know, that I come to you. If you had known what I know, and had not already ordered what I ask, I should know that an appeal to you would be in vain; but I believe in you. I believe the people have not trusted you in vain. The question only is — do you believe me or not? If you believe in me, you will give us hospitals; if not — well."

"You assume to know more than surgeons do," rejoined Mr. Lincoln, rather sharply. Mrs. H. stated that she "thought she could not perform amputations as well as some of them do — that she was not an aspirant for military favor or promotion—that the medical authorities knew that he, the President, was opposed to establishing Northern hospitals, and reported accordingly." She then described the manner in which these Medical Inspectors performed their duty, and concluded — "It is not thus that I have visited hospitals. For eight long months — from early morn till late at night, sometimes — I have visited the regimental and general hospitals on the Mississippi, from Quincy to Vicksburg; and I come to you from the cots of men who have died, and who might have lived if you had permitted it. This is hard to say, but it is true."

Omitting a portion of the conversation as not entirely relevant to the business of Mrs. Harvey, the interview was concluded by Mr. Lincoln desiring Mrs. Harvey to call on him at 12 o'clock, next day, after Cabinet meeting, as he had not decided on an answer.

Notwithstanding the excitement and exertion, in thus determinedly following up the business which she had in hand, and which had prostrated her upon a temporary bed of sickness, she was promptly at the White House at 12 o'clock. The Cabinet was still in session. The President sent her word that the Cabinet would adjourn soon, and that she must wait. She did wait for three long hours. She became somewhat nervous at the prospect of defeat. Those three hours were ones of great anxiety.

President Lincoln at length came into the room, expressing sorrow at the delay, but the Cabinet had just adjourned. Perceiving that the President was fatigued, Mrs. Harvey kindly remarked that they had better not talk on the business, but President Lincoln motioned her to a seat, and quietly seating himself by her side, said, "I only wish to say to you that an order, which is equivalent to the granting of a hospital in your State, has been issued from the War Department, nearly twenty-four hours."

Overcome by the unexpected news of her success, Mrs. Harvey could at first, only reply by a "God bless you." After a further short conversation, Mrs. Harvey left the White House, with an invitation from Mr. Lincoln, to call next morning and he would furnish her with a copy of the order.

On being admitted to the audience room, Mr. Lincoln said to Mrs. Harvey, "Did joy make you sick? I suppose you would have been "mad" had I said "No!" She replied that she should neither be angry nor sick. "What would you have done." Mrs. Harvey promptly replied, "I should have been here at nine o'clock this morning." Laughing, Mr. Lincoln said, "I think I have done wisely then."

The hospital business being accomplished, Mr. Lincoln could not close it up without a bit of a joke. In his peculiar way, he looked up under his eyebrows and with a face full of benevolence, and his countenance lighted by a cordial smile, said to Mrs. H., "You almost think I am handsome." Mrs. Harvey

exclaimed, "You are perfectly *lovely* to me *now*, Mr. Lincoln." Mrs. Harvey left the White House and proceeded home to Wisconsin, highly pleased at the success of her mission.

Early in October, Mrs. Harvey returned to her field of duty at Memphis, and in November, under instructions from Governor Salomon, she removed to Vicksburg, which was her headquarters during the rest of the war. Her field of operations extended from Memphis to New Orleans, and to such points on each side of the river where Wisconsin regiments were stationed, or where Wisconsin men were to be found in hospitals. Wherever she went, her presence was hailed with joy by the suffering patients, and many a poor fellow owes his life to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Harvey.

Mrs. Harvey remained stationed at Vicksburg until June, 1865, when she returned to Wisconsin and interested herself in the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Her efforts were successful, and the "Home" has become one of the benevolent institutions to be supported by the State. A full description of the "Home," and the law which governs the reception of orphan children, will be found inserted immediately after the preface, with an engraving of the building.

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